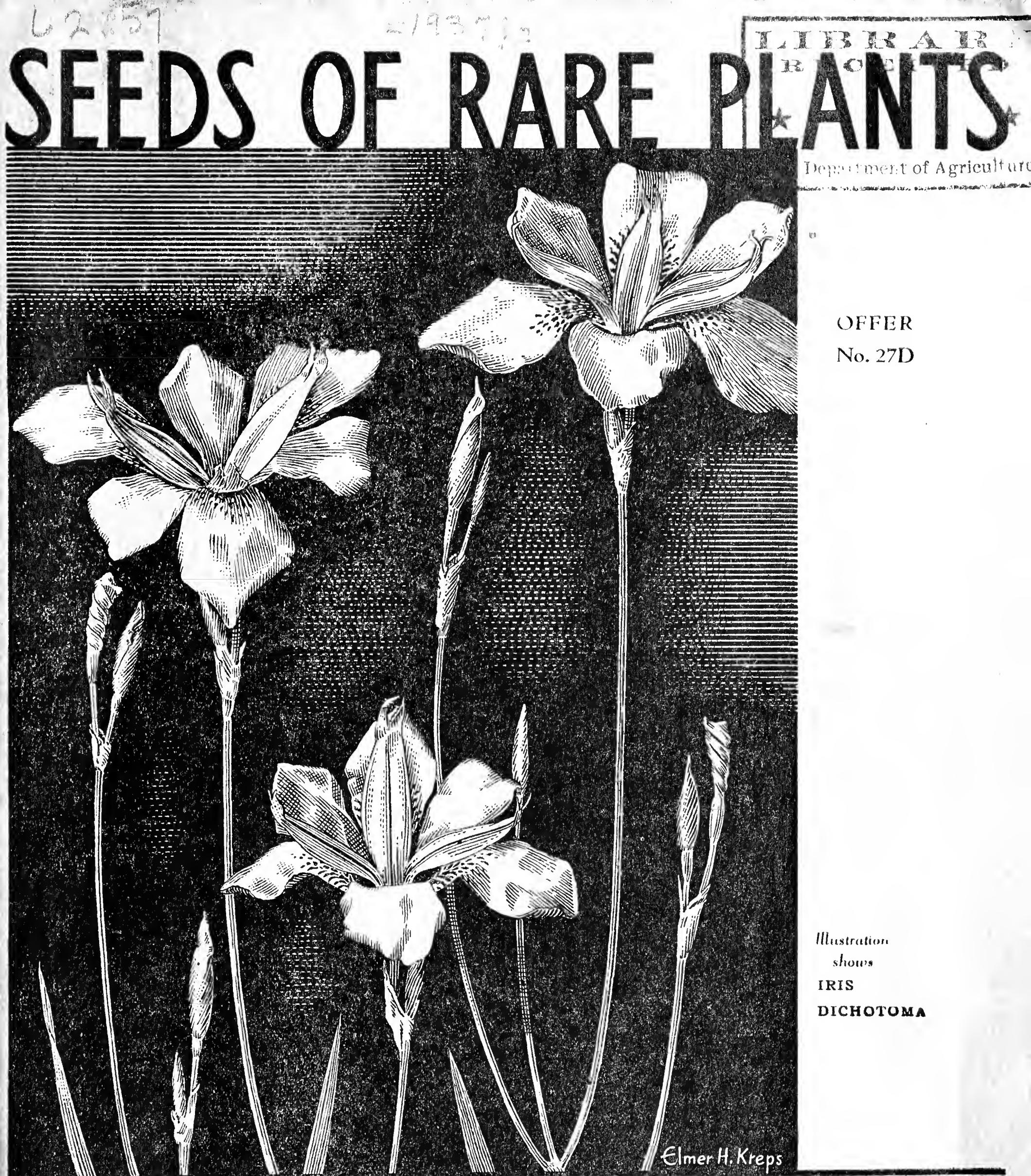


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



REX. D. PEARCE
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING

Seeds and bulbs are forwarded as ready. All seeds, but not actual bulbs or live plants, are postpaid. Safe arrival is guaranteed. Goods are offered subject to arrival or harvest. All previous prices are withdrawn.

I try to send out only good seeds, but I cannot control the conditions under which they are planted. I give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants I sell, and I will not be responsible for the crop.

Please remit in full with your order, by postal or express money order, if possible. Personal checks will be accepted, however, should it not be convenient to get a money order, but if remittance is made by check, be sure to add five cents, (*not 5%*) to the total sum, this being about our average cost per check, (*not per dollar*), for handling, bank collection charges, etc.

Orders of less than fifty cents are filled at an actual loss, and I must reserve the right to refuse such.

REX. D. PEARCE

Merchantville

New Jersey

CASH ENCLOSURES—If you enclose actual cash, currency in any form, with your order sent in by ordinary mail, it must be at your own risk. I cannot be responsible for possible losses under such circumstances. Money orders are cheap, safe, and easily obtained. I suggest their use so far as possible, in making remittances.

ORDERS FROM ABROAD—I send seeds to all parts of the world without charge for regular postage, but customers in isolated regions where additional special transit charges are levied, should remit for these. Customs duties, (if levied at all, these are usually low on flower seeds), are payable by the purchaser, usually at his local postoffice. Remittances with order can readily be made by purchasing an International Postal Money Order at your own post-office. I cannot use stamps, or actual currency of other countries. Please allow for differences in exchange.

This catalog is a descriptive listing of newer garden materials; new in that many of them have hitherto been unavailable commercially. Naturally botanists have known most of them, and garden-connoisseurs many of them, but they have, nevertheless, not been generally accessible. In no fair sense should it be considered a catalog of "novelties," it is not intended as such, although I offer, and shall continue to offer as obtainable, certain new species of horticultural value as discovered by botanical exploration expeditions. Neither is it a "bargain" catalog. I keep my prices always as low as my costs will permit, allowing a fair margin for my own services, and for further extensions of service to my customers. I attempt no price competition with those who may have lesser standards.

WHERE NEW SEEDS COME FROM

I list seeds of almost twenty-eight hundred separate varieties or species. Of these, eight hundred and thirty-one are of my own gathering, saved at my nursery and trial ground, or collected elsewhere. Other kinds come from specialist growers in this country or abroad; many are saved on private estates, or from noted collections, as of named Peonies, Lilacs and the like. Other seeds come from the more than one hundred professional or amateur botanical collectors with whom I have contacts in various parts of the world. Manchuria, China, Japan, India, Palestine, Anatolia, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, The Canaries, Alaska, Canada, New Zealand, Tasmania, Western Australia, South America, and almost every European country and American state contribute to the supply. I personally make more than 5000 miles of special botanical and study trips each season, in the area from the Great Smokies on the south to the Adirondacks on the north. The correspondence alone, incident to gathering these rare seeds together, and to tracking down sources of supply for specific rarities, runs into many thousands of letters each year.

KEY TO LETTERS USED IN DESCRIPTIONS

- a—Prefers acid soil.
- at—Tolerant of acidity.
- b—Suitable for the hardy border.
- bt—For background or screen plantings.
- c—Of value as a cut flower.
- d—Will grow in rather dry soils.
- e—Of easy culture for the beginner.
- f—Protect with mulching in winter, north.
- ft—Lift in autumn, and store in frost-proof place through winter.
- g—Ground cover or carpeting plant.
- h—Sow in early spring or late autumn, or if sown in summer, shade the seed-bed.
- ht—Makes a good pot or house plant.
- j—Tree.
- k—Sow in early spring.
- l—Needs lime.
- lt—Tolerant of, or slightly prefers, lime.
- m—Likes moist soil. Keep watered.
- n—Effective for wild naturalizing.
- o—An annual.
- ot—A biennial.
- p—For pavements, step crevices or walls.
- q—Shrub.
- r—Of value in rock garden.
- s—Prefers shade.
- st—Tolerates light shade, but will grow in sun also.
- t—Means nothing alone. Must always be taken in combination with letter before it.
- u—Bulb or tuber, or of bulb-like habit.
- ut—Bulb for forcing or pot culture.
- v—Vine.
- w—Sow in heat in sunny window, frame or conservatory.
- x—Sow in spring or summer, up to August.
- y—Sow in late autumn, (November through February), in open ground or frames, for spring germination. May usually be sown in spring also, if stratified or given refrigerator treatment. See cultural leaflet sent with seeds for directions.
- z—Annuals of course, flower first year, biennials and most perennials the second season. The symbol "z" indicates that a longer period is required. Not used with trees, or other woody plants.

NUMERALS IN PARENTHESIS indicate season and duration of bloom, as follows: (1) early spring, (2) late spring and early summer, (3) summer, (4) late summer and early autumn, (5) all autumn, (6) late autumn, (7) winter, (8) tends to be ever-blooming, (9) grown for fruit, form or foliage, rather than flowers.

NUMERAL FOLLOWING PARENTHESIS indicates normal mature height in inches, under good culture. Height of trees and many shrubs is given in feet.

STAR (*) before variety name, indicates an annual.

STAR (*) following name indicates a hardy perennial that will bloom first season if sown early.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS — No sign is used to show these, but it is to be assumed that any variety is a hardy perennial unless the key signs, or the description, indicates otherwise.

When part of the key letter group is enclosed in parenthesis an alternative cultural method is indicated.

IRIS DICHOTOMA

Very different from other Irises, with blossoms of exquisite daintiness, cool translucent lavender, with rich brown markings. The flowers are carried in tall sprays, to four feet, slenderly branching, and come in late July and August, after other Irises are done. Fragrant. Likes full sun. Seed germinates quickly and strongly, without special care. It is the one Iris that often blooms the first year from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50.

*ANODA, the OPALCUP

Anoda lavateroides, the Opalcup, is an annual of easiest culture, likely to show blossom the first week in June from April sowings. Then there will be continuous flowering until hard late freezes in autumn. Here I have counted as late as November 15th, fifty perfect blossoms open at once on a single plant. The flowers are shallow chalices, to three inches across, built of crinkly, lustrous petalage of just that delightful opaline coloring that lies between blue and pink; in sun, called pink; in shadow, blue. Big, bushy plants. Sow any time from April to August. Will cut. Illustration, page 2. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

*RAPID CELANDINE

Among the treasures of the Celandine Poppy group, this, the Rapid Celandine, (*Dicranostigma Franchetianum*), is, I think, the most precious. Quite surely none of them is easier, none more beautiful or larger flowered, and none can come into bloom quite as quickly from spring-sown seed. It is truly the "Rapid" Celandine. Above jagged pinnate leaves, white marbled on pale green, come slender branching stems that bear repeated showers of four-petaled blossoms, crinkled and silken. Week after week the flowers appear, large indeed for a Celandine Poppy, an inch and a half, and more, across. Easiest culture, full sun or light shade. 24 inches. Mildly perennial, but best handled as annual. Sow seeds where plants are to stand. Illustration, page 2. Pkt. 25c.

JAPANESE SILVER VIOLET

A dainty exquisite from mountains of Japan. Blossoms are pink in effect, but actually it is a netting of rose over cream. Foliage dentate, cleft and re-cleft, gleam as though over-laid with thin silver-plating. Blooms freely in spring, and again in late autumn. Of fullest hardiness "h" culture. The Silver Violet is *Viola Sieboldiana*. Pkt. 25c.

THE ORIENTAL LARKSPUR

A rare and highly distinct annual species from Kurdistan, botanically *Delphinium orientalis*. It makes broad bushes of plants, to a height of 28 inches, long loaded with bloom. The blossom color is a strikingly rich and unusual shade of true Tyrian purple, deep and velvety. It is hard to describe the precise effect of the plant, but it attracts a vast deal of attention from trial ground visitors when it is in flower. Few connect it with the usual annual Larkspur, to which, indeed, it is not very closely allied. As with all Larkspurs, seed germinates best if sown while soil is cool. Pkt. 20c.

THE YELLOW "PINK"

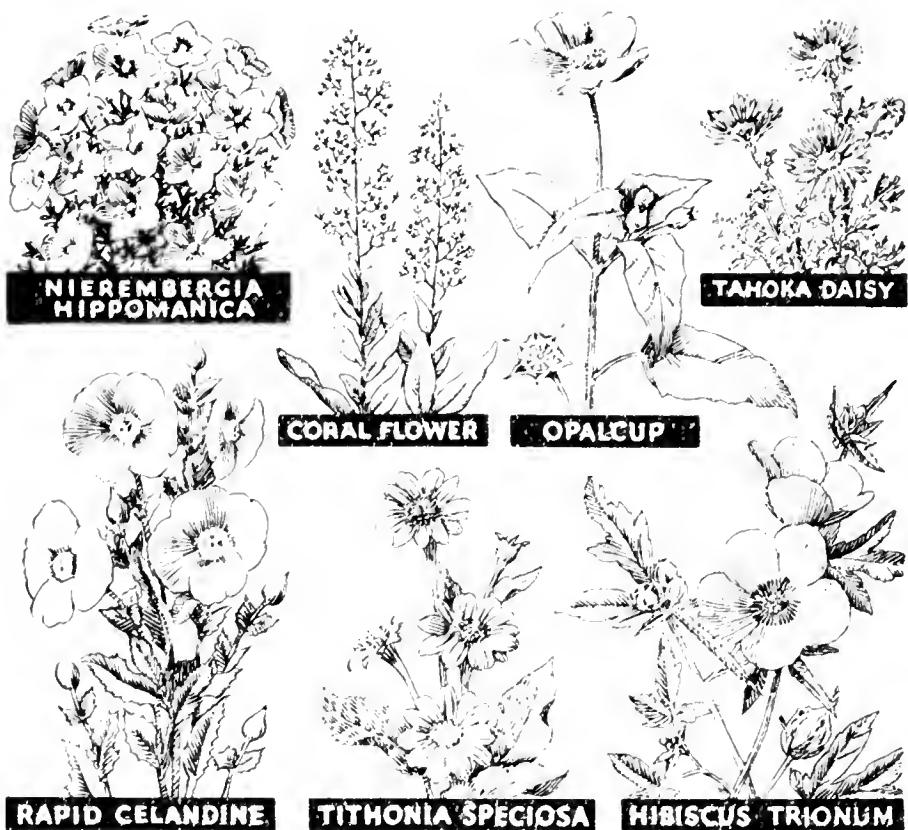
This contradictory name belongs to the one species of the Hardy Garden Pinks that carries flowers of yellow instead of the usual roseate tints. The blossoms, a pleasing shade of clear lemon, are borne in terminal clusters on many spreading stems, over a period of some two months. It grows to about 18 inches, and is fully hardy. Botanically it is *Dianthus Knappi*. Pkt. 20c.

*CORAL FLOWER

A new annual flower of exquisite, jewel-like daintiness and vivid colorings. Even the foliage is decorative: spoon-shaped leaves of thick, rich succulence. There are many stems, growing to some thirty inches, and bearing in loose alternate clusters, little five-pointed blossom stars of luminous pink rosiness. Then come airy, lung-hanging capsules, each like a bead of coral, polished to brilliancy, hundreds of them on each spire-like stem. The plant is of easiest culture in full sun. Botanically it is *Boerhaavia adscendens*. See illustration, page 2. Pkt. 20c.

HOUSE PLANT SURPRISE

Here you are due for delightful amazement. Seeds of very many different house plants in one great mixture, some of them decidedly unique. Better separate the fine seeds from the coarse, since the latter will need deeper covering. Give them all a fair chance and ample time. Sold only in extra-size packets at 25c each.



OFFER 1B7—One pkt. each of seven annuals illustrated above, for ONE DOLLAR.

*TAHOKA DAISY

Big, splendid daisies of pure blue-lavender, fading to rose, with golden yellow centers that stay yellow. The foliage is shredded and fern-like, the flower stems of good length, and the blossoms carried continuously from mid-June until late autumn. Wonderful for cutting, or in the border. Summer heat does not stop its blooming. A winter annual, and seeds sown in late autumn in open ground, usually germinate strongly following spring. Seeds sown in spring will also give a fair stand, unless soil temperatures happen to be unusually high after sowing, in which case they may hang fire a bit, coming rather unevenly, but quite surely in the end. This is the most satisfactory summer cutting annual introduced in years. Height, 20 inches. Botanically it is *Machaeranthera tanacetifolia*. See illustration above. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

WILD FLOWER BLENDS

Wild Flowers, with a few exceptions, may be grown rather readily from seed, and this is the most practicable way of rapidly increasing them. The folder of cultural instructions sent out with all seed shipments, contains special notes on the handling of Wild Flower seeds, in order to insure maximum results from them.

The annuals in the blends will make a good showing the first season, the perennial kinds in after years.

WILD FLOWERS FOR SUN—At least one hundred different and delightful Wild Flowers are in this blend. Among them are Wind-flowers, Shootingstar, certain Gentians, *Lychnis*, Golden and Purple Asters, *Monarda*, *Solidago*, *Gay Feather*, *Datura*, *Starry Campion*, *Petalostemon*, *Buttercup*, *Cassia*, *Columbine*, *Lepachys*, True Black-eyed Susan, *Camassia*, *Lilies*, *Sundrop*, Flowering Cactus, *Bellflowers*, *Saponaria*, *Pentstemon hispustus*, *Yucca*, *Pardanthus*, Wild Rose, Dove Mullein, *Tradescantia* and many Violets. It will make a glorious showing from early until late. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.75; 1 lb. \$14.00.

WILD FLOWERS FOR SHADE—Woodland Wild Flowers bloom mostly in early to late spring, a few kinds though come later. Here we have such dainty beauties as *Trillium*, *Fairy Bells*, *Anemone*, *Anemonella*, Violets again, *Jack-in-the-Pulpit*, *Wild Geranium*, *Claytonia*, *Hepatica*, *Erythronium*, *Mitchella*, Winter-green, *Trailing Arbutus*, Bearberry, *Smilacina*, *Ground Gold*, *Asarum*, *Mist Flower*, *Dasystoma*, *Mertensia*, *Wild Sweet William* and *Polemonium*, with Celandine, *Pentstemon*, *Bloodroot* and *Wild Bergamot*. Others, many of them, of course. These seed more shyly. Special large pkg. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

WILD FLOWERS FOR MEADOWS—This is made up for moist meadows, streamsides, marsh borders and other damp but fairly open places. In it are several Gentians, many Orchids, Meadow Beauty, *Polygala*, *Sabbatia*, *Xerophyllum*, *Lythrum*, Giant Wool Grass, Lance Leaf Violet, Purple Gerardia, *Xyris*, *Eupatorium*, *Sagittaria*, *Helonias*, Blue-eyed Grass, *Mimulus*, *Vernonia*, Pink Asclepias, Lilies, Iris, Meadow Sweet, Pitcher Plant, Sundew, and the like. Special large pkg. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

THE TREASURE CHEST

A grouping of worthy kinds, old and new, chosen particularly for those who have difficulty in selecting from a long list. Please refer, though, to the GENERAL SEED OFFER, starting on page 50, if you do not find what you want here.

ABRONIA LATIFOLIA—*egrdfk(3-5)4. A trailing succulent with blossoms of brightest yellow. Fragrance of heliotrope. Likes sandy soil. Pkt. 15c.

***ABRONIA UMBELLATA** — eogrndx(3-5)5. Clustered blossoms of gayest rosy pink, from early July until November, these rising above trailing mats of fat and crispy gray leaves. Night-fragrant. Stands drought well, and will flourish in sandy places. For rockery, or for ground cover on sunny banks and the like. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

ABYSSINIAN BLUE-TASSEL—*bfk(3)60. Unidentified plant from western Abyssinia, with "paint-brush" flowers of blue-lavender. Blooms first year, started early. Pkt. 20c.

ACAENA MICROPHYLLA—ergh(3)8. Foliage carpets, rose-bronze to blue-gray, studded with crimson-spiked scarlet flower-balls. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

ACACIA, ROSE—See Robinia hispida.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS—ebfk(3)25. Grown chiefly for the handsome foliage that is said to have suggested the conventionalized decoration of the capital of the Corinthian column. Spikes of white to purple flowers. Also an effective pot plant. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

ACANTHUS SOROSA—htw(3-4)40. Rare Abyssinian species, with large and showy pink flowers. Recommended for pot-culture, or outside in south. Pkt. 20c.

ACER RUBRUM—jy 120 ft. Scarlet Maple. Flowers of rich scarlet in earliest spring, followed by drooping clusters of rose-tinted winged fruits. Flaming scarlet foliage in autumn. Graceful, hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS—htw(8)25. Flowers of glowing scarlet, winter and summer alike. An excellent pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

ACHILLEA CLAVENNAE—rh(2)8. Tufted, down-silvery foliage, with loosely clustered white flowers above. Excellent alpine, not difficult. Pkt. 15c.

ACHILLEA CRIMSON BEAUTY—ecbx(3)28. Crimson flower heads. Fern foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM—Lawn Yarrow. A grass-substitute, standing hardest wear, and valued particularly for dry, sunny places and light soils. The fine fern-like foliage is rich green during even summer drought. Soon forms close turf by spreading from roots. Mow like grass, but set mower a bit higher. Of great hardiness. Suggest limited test before plunging. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

ACHILLEA NANA — erdp(2)12. Silvery flower-heads above mounded foliage of green fur. Aromatic flavoring of Chartreuse. Good pavement plant. Pkt. 10c.

ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA AUREA—erdh(3)8. Brilliant golden heads. Fine downy leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM or MONKSHOOD

While the Aconites are not precisely gay or vivacious, they have yet the rich, sombre magnificence, the stately port and bearing, that is needed as an effective backing of the brighter hues and airier gracefulness of the usual flowers of the mixed hardy border.

ACONITUM ANTHORA—rbsty(2)25. Racemes of delightful, pale yellow flowers. Pyrenees. Pkt. 20c.

ACONITUM FISCHERI—by(4)72. Panicles of attractive pale blue to sky blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS CARNEUS—by(3)48. Stately spikes of showy rose-colored helmets. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM SINENSE—by(3)60. Bright blue flower spikes from each leaf axil. Fine. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM VULPARIA—bysty(3)45. Long spikes of pretty cream-yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM WILSONI—by(4-5)70. Rich deep blue. Splendid species. Showy. Graceful. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 2B7—One pkt. each of the Aconites, for 90c.

ACONITUMS MIXED—by. Wonderful blend. Full color range. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

NAMES OF FRIENDS. If you have two or three garden-loving friends, and care to send me their full names and addresses, it will be an appreciated favor that I shall try to repay in filling your order.

ACTINOTIS HELIANTHI — Australian Flannel-flower. Flowers two inches across, the petals seeming to be of white flannel. Odd, and attractive. Seed said to germinate slowly. Haven't tried it yet, myself. Stock I offer came from New South Wales. Pkt. 20c.

ADENOPHORA or SPIRE-BELL

The Spire-bells are graceful and pretty Campanula cousins of easiest culture, suited to the border or the large rockery. **ADENOPHORA BULLEYANA**—*ebx(3)30. Open branches, hung with delightful little bells of delicate china-blue. Highly distinct. Silvered foliage. Pkt. 20c.

ADENOPHORA LATIFOLIA — *ecbx(3)36. Branching spires that carry many large purple bells with flaring points. A handsome species. Pkt. 20c.

ADENOPHORA LILIFOLIA—*ecbx(2-3)35. Fountains of loosely swung bell blossoms, daintily perfumed, that may be anything from china blue to darkest violet. Altogether charming. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

ADENOPHORA MEGALANTHA ALBA — ecbx(3)20. A rare species from Chinese mountains, free-blooming, with bells of pure white. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 3B7—One pkt. each of above, for 60c.

ADENOPHORA BLEND—The four kinds above, and the five listed in the General Seed Offer, in one big mixture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

Four-page folder of cultural instructions and general directions for sowing, will be sent all who order seeds.

AEONIUM HAWORTHI—ehtw(9)10. Bushy branches tipped with succulent, silver-powdered, Sempervivum-like rosettes. Always attractive. Unusual. Pkt. 20c.

AESCULUS GEORGIANA—qy. 6 ft. Handsome rare shrub, winter hardy at Boston. Light green digitate foliage; most showy spikes of red and yellow flowers in late spring. Usually blooms third year. Large nut-like seeds, 5 for 20c: 14 for 50c: 30 for \$1.00.

AETHIONEMA ARMENUM—crith(2)4. Crowded, blue-silvered leaves, with dome-like clusters of exquisite pale pink blossoms. Pkt. 25c.

AETHIONEMA PULCHELLUM — rblh(2)10. Lebanon Candytuft. Branching bushlets, with dense clusters of pure pink flowers above blue-gray leaves. Pkt. 15c.

AGAPANTHUS or AFRICAN LILY

The Nile Lily comes easily from seed, and established plants will throw hundreds of flowers; clustered and perfumed trumpets in rare shades of blue, amethyst and indigo, or rarely, enamel white. Agapanthus needs plenty of water. It may be grown in large pots or tubs, or even directly in the border. Will winter in a fairly light cellar. ehtmzx(w). Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

AGAPANTHUS AFRICANUS MOOREANUS — ebfmk (htw)18. Dwarf and compact species but with clustered flowers as large as the largest of African Lilies, and of a deep rich blue. Almost winter-hardy, standing in the open with some winter protection, surprisingly far north. Pkt. 25c.

AGAVE AMERICANA—ehtw. Rosettes of thorny-edged, sword-shaped leaves; these gray-green, but often margined white or yellow. Eventual flowers, tawny buff. An easy and satisfactory succulent house plant. Pkt. 20c.

AGAVE BLEND—ehtdw. Magnificent succulents with thick pointed leaves and richly colored flower panicles. Pkt. 20c.

LARGER "GROUP" PACKAGES, each containing three regular retail packets, *all one kind*, will be supplied those who wish to make big sowings, according to following scale: pkt. price 10c, "group" pkg. 25c; pkt. price 15c, "group" pkg. 35c; pkt. price 20c, "group" pkg. 50c; pkt. price 25c, "group" pkg. 60c. When regular pkt. is 5c, the "group" pkg. will contain four smaller pkts., and will sell for 15c. Remember, all in any one "group" pkg. must be same variety. No exceptions.

THE ORNAMENTAL ALLIUMS

For border or rockery, nothing can be more delightful and unusual, than the bloom from these hardy bulbs and bulb-like plants. They are easily grown from seeds, flowering surely the next season, and enduring for years. Many Alliums are effective for cutting, and many florists are finding them profitable.

ALLIUM ALBUM—crbh(4)20. Daintily fragrant, clustered white stars, up-looking. Blooms very late, September, and on. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM AMMOPHYLLUM—ecrbh(2-4)20. Earliest of the dome-type Alliums, with big fluffy balls of lavender-opal, blue-anthered. Meritorious. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ALLIUM AZUREUM—erbch(2)25. True, clear, azure blue; no lavender or purple about this. It is pure and unmatched among the blues of the garden. The starry flower clusters remain open and lovely for many weeks. See illustration, page 9. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM FARRERI—erh(2)10. Rich tyrian purple bells, nodding and pretty. No better rock-garden Allium than this. Everyone likes it. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

ALLIUM FLAVUM—erbh(3)18. Clustered flower-bells in oddly explosive form, rich and glossy yellow within, but tawny buff in reverse. Thread-leaved. Rare species of daintiest beauty. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM KARATAVENSE—ecrbh(3)14. This is the strain usually distributed under the name, but it is not, I fear, the true species. Nevertheless it is horticulturally good, sort of an Allium orcophilum in clear rosy lavender. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

ALLIUM MOLY—rzy(2)16. Showy masses of golden bloom, just at Iris time. Please note that this Allium takes "y" culture; also it requires one year longer than other Alliums to reach blooming size. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM MONTANUM—ercbh(3-4)25. Great flower-clusters in fluffy, globe-like form, made up of countless blossom-stars. The color range is variably amethystine and opalescent; from silvered lavender, through mauve and lilac, to purple and violet. Blooms from early July until late August; by then Allium senescens will be well under way, to carry on the succession through September. One needs both of them. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

ALLIUM OBLIQUUM — ebb(2)30. "New art" flower globes of yellow and green. Bizarre. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM ODORUM—ecbh(2)36. Clusters of, often, one hundred sky-facing, airily placed, white stars, each striped with lilac in reverse. Sweetly fragrant. Recommended for border planting, or for cutting. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ALLIUM OREOPHILUM — ecrbh(3)16. The Mountain-lover. Clustered domes of opalescent lilac, to shimmering purple. An easy, sure and most charming species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

ALLIUM PULCHELLUM—erbch(3)20. Heads of irregular blossoms, like exploding bombs. Carmine to vivid tyrian purple. Highly visible. Good. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM PYRENAICUM—erh(4)8. A miniature of Allium oreophilum, just as fine, but built to a smaller scale. Rockery or edgings. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM RETICULATUM — erh(1)18. Earliest of all. Lovely clustered bells of silvery rose, in April and May. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

ALLIUM ROSENBACHIANUM — ecbh(3)48. A giant species, carrying great bloom-clusters, lavender with amethystine lights, on four-foot stems. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM SENESCENTS — ecbh(3-4)28. Compared with Allium montanum, to which it is closely related, this species shows even a greater variability; the big flower clusters may be anything from pink-tinted white to deepest violet, but always they are of spectacular beauty. The foliage shows often a silvery canescence, and the blossom stems are long. Very good for cutting, or for border show. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

ALLIUM SPECIOSUM—ecrbh(2-3)30. Great fluffy globes of pure lavender. Foliage fountains. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM SPHAEROCEPHALUM—ecbh(3)36. Mulberry-purple florets, from which dark anthers push out until the whole is a fluffy ball of velvety richness, topping each slender, swaying stem. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM STELLATUM—erbcdnh(4)20. Stars of glorious rose pink, with golden anthers, spray out shower-like from nodding umbels. October. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM STRICTUM—ecbh(2)25. Pretty Japanese alpine, with flower-clusters, close-packed up-facing bells, that come close to pure rose. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM VILLARSI—ecbh(2-3)30. Splendid flower globes, pale lavender to rich purple. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM WINKLERIANUM — erbndh(1-2)20. Profuse blossoms like giant clovers, silver, lavender and deep lilac. Showy in mass plantings. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

OFFER 4B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$3.25.

OFFER 5B7—One pkt. each of eight representative Alliums, being *Azureum*, *Farreri*, *Flavum*, *Odorum*, *Pulchellum*, *Senescens*, *Sphaerocephalum* and *Strictum*, for \$1.25.

ALLIUM ORNAMENTAL BLEND—ecrbh. I make up this blend myself, and it contains at least a little of all the Alliums I offer; not very much of some scarce kinds, of course, and quite a good deal of certain others that seed more plentifully, but altogether it is a mighty interesting mixture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; 1 oz. \$2.35.

THE SUCCULENT ALOES

Decorative pot or tub plants of rugged habit and easy culture. Always attractive.

ALOE BREVIFOLIA—ehtw18. Thick glaucous leaves with brown marginal teeth. Clustered showy flowers, deep red with recurved green tip segments. Pkt. 20c.

ALOE FEROX—ehtw. Particularly satisfactory species, with short, but very thick, triangular leaves, that gradually build up, one above another diversely, until a true stem appears. Often they are margined or tinted with purple smoke, and they have brown marginal teeth. Yellow inflorescence. Pkt. 20c.

ALOE STRIATA—ehtw. Thick leaf-spikes, white margined. Flowers, buff to cinnabar. Pkt. 25c.

ALOE VARIEGATA — ehtw. Triangular serrate leaves, thick and solid, silver-marbled. Fine red tubular flowers. Dwarf. Called Tiger Cactus. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 6B7—One pkt. each of above, for 80c.

ALOE FINEST MIXED—ehtw. Excellent blend of many decorative species. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

***ALONSOA MERIDIONALIS**—erbcx(htw)(8)18. Charming, quick and easy, annual, with airy blossoms of loveliest, richest salmon-pink. Blooms early and late. Garden flower or pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

ALSINE VERA—erlx(1-3)6. Myriad sprays of daintiest white blossoms, carried in breeze-rippled airiness above mounds of green fur. Months of delight here. Pkt. 20c.

ALSTROEMERIA or LILY OF PERU

Tuberous-rooted plants of the Amaryllis family, with flowers that are gloriously beautiful, spectacular in the massed clusters, and interesting in the markings of the individual bloom. Hardy to about Washington. Further north, either grow in cold-frames, or plant deeply and mulch heavily. The tuberous roots may also be dug in late autumn and stored in dry sand in cellar over winter. May be grown in pots, too. Seed needs cold to start it. Give "y" culture. See illustration, page 45.

ALSTROEMERIA AURANTIACA—uftcbsty(2-3)30. Blossoms of deepest yellow, inner segments brown-spotted. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75.

ALSTROEMERIA CHILENSIS—uftcbby(2-3)40. Variable, in the range from pink to blood red, with orange for full measure. Pkt. 20c.

ALSTROEMERIA BLEND—uftcbsty(2-3)30. A mixture of varied species. Glossy yellow, pink, rose, carmine, blood-red, apricot-orange, and tawny lilac are likely to appear. Usually inner segments show contrasting markings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

RARE SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS. See back of catalog for full descriptive offerings of such unique garden bulbs as *Acidanthera*, *Gloriosa*, *Besera*, *Chlidanthus*, *Milla*, *Crinum* and the like.

ALTHEA PALLIDA—ebx(2-3)42. Hungarian Hollyhock. Many stems branching from base. Large satiny blossoms in the softer colors, lemon, apricot, pale pink and the like. Dwarfer and more informal than the regular Hollyhock, just right for the mixed hardy border. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

***ALYSSUM DWARF COMPACT**—eo(2-4)3. This, Alyssum minimum, is the very dwarfest of white edgers. Pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM SERPYLLIFOLIUM—erlx(3)3. Soft yellow flowers in mid-summer, above spreading mats of silvery leaves. Evergreen. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ALYSSUM SPINOSUM—rdlth(2)14. A woody shrublet, much-branched, with leathery gray leaves mingled with spine-like twigs. Racemes of creamy white, or rarely rosy, flowers in profusion. Pkt. 20c.

*AMARANTHUS TORCH JR. — eobk(9)10. Leaves of richest crimson. Showy. Valued for edging or bedding effects, because of its dwarf evenness. Pkt. 10c.

AMARYLLIS

A name applied to divers bulb groups, alike only in being of most satisfactory beauty in flower. All are worthwhile.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA—utw. The sweetly fragrant flowers are trumpets of purest pink, or deep, rich rose, carried in great clusters. It makes a delightful pot plant, blooming year after year. Large bulb-like seeds, almost sure to grow if planted promptly upon receipt, in some heat. 10 seeds for 25c; 25 for 50c; 100 for \$1.50.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA—euftk(w)(1-2)16. Enormous fantastic flowers of brilliant, glowing crimson. Blooms freely in May and June in the garden, and the bulbs may be stored in winter like Gladiolus. Forces readily. An attractive cut flower. See illustration, page 9. Seed grows strongly. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

AMARYLLIS PRATENSIS—euftk(htw)(6-7)16. Chilian bulb, with clustered flower trumpets of most brilliant scarlet, with yellow basal feathering. Pkt. 15c.

AMARYLLIS PEERLESS HYBRIDS—uftw. Seeds saved only from giant-flowered plants in a particularly fine collection of hybrid Hippeastrums. Should give blooms of marvelous colorings and markings, including many in the tinted white and pink range, as well as rose, red and crimson. 15 seeds for 25c; 50 seeds for 75c; 100 for \$1.40; 250 for \$3.25.

OFFER 7B7—One pkt. each of above, for 65c.

AMORPHOPHALLIS MOZAMBIQUANA — utw(7)15. Calla-like flower-spathes in late winter, deepest velvety maroon. East African rarity. 5 seeds for 20c.

AMSONIA TABERNAEMONTANA—ebnsth(2)20. Panicles of steel-blue flowers. For naturalizing at wood edges. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

ANARRHINUM CRASSIFOLIUM—*erbcx(2-3)20. Tall sprays of myriad baby snapdragons, true blue. Decidedly effective; fully hardy. Flat ground-rosettes of serrate, darkest green leaves. Pkt. 20c.

ANCHUSA or ALKANET

For easy and ecstatic blues, together with daintinesses in cream and rose, one must seek the Anchusas. Though perennially persistent, most of them will flower first season if sown early.

ANCHUSA AFFINIS—*ebk(8)40. A stately beauty. Many long racemes unroll, each set with little blossoms of indigo vividness, center-starred, though, with white. Grows high on alpine slopes. Hardy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ANCHUSA INCARNATA—*ecbx(8)25. Here the flowers are rose-colored, with lighter border. Pkt. 15c.

ANCHUSA ITALICA DROPMORE — cstbh(8)65. Tall sprays of purest gentian blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

ANCHUSA OCHROLEUCA — *ecrbx(8)30. Rather like Anchusa affinis in habit and effect, but with blossoms just the color of rich cream. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 8B7—One pkt. each of above, for 55c.

ANDROSACE CHAMAEJASME—rh(2)6. Fluffed, silvered rosettes, with clustered creamy blossoms, delicately shaded with rose. Pkt. 20c.

ANEMONE or WINDFLOWER

Anemones thrive wonderfully in border or rockery, some kinds in woodlands. The chalice-like blossoms are often set in soft ruffs of downy green, and after the petals have fallen, iridescent silken seed tassels will prolong the charm. Plants bloom in one year. Seed sown in late autumn usually germinates strongly the following spring. If sown in spring or summer, it may come fairly quickly, or it may lie dormant until spring has come again.

ANEMONE DECAPETALA — rstin(1-4)10. Up-standing chalice blossoms carried well above the foliage, pure rose with golden stamens. Gives long season of bloom in early spring, with scattered bounty through summer until early fall. Sun, or light shade. A winsome flower. Pkt. 20c.

ANEMONE DRUMMONDI—rmh(1)4. Great snowy blossoms, blue-toned in reverse, on three-inch stems. A rarity of the high Olympics. Pkt. 25c.

ANEMONE OCCIDENTALIS—ry(1)8. Great chalices of downy white, silky gray seed-plumes. A mountaineer, following the melting snows. Pkt. 20c. .

ANEMONE PATENS NUTTALLI—crnh(1)16. Pasque Flower. Lovely blossom cups of opaline lavender, followed by silken tassels. Particularly good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA — crltnh(1-2)16. Big purple bell-cups, erect above silky leaves. By the way, both A. patens and A. pulsatilla will repay pleasurable the digging in of a bit of lime, old mortar, or plaster about their roots; with due lightness of touch, of course. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA ALBA—crltnh(1)16. Snowy, green-ruffed chalices. A dependable delight. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE SPHENOPHYLLA — rdlth(2)10. The one Anemone for hot, dry places, flourishing in full sun, where the blossoms are translucent white, with blush suffusions. Will grow also in light shade, the flowers then being full, rich pink. Tuberous roots. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE SULFUREA—crh(1-2)18. Pale yellow chalices. Splendid variety of A. alpina. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE VERNALIS—erh(1)7. Pearl-white cups, tasseled with gold, and set in ruffs of bronze. Often the reverse of the petals shows opal lights. At its best, a very lovely thing, and always, as Anemones go, pleasantly easy. Of course, this means sowing when the soil is cool. Pkt. 25c.

ANEMONE VITIFOLIA — cby(3)36. Great Himalayan Windflower. Branching, yard-high plants, loaded in summer with big white blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 9B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.60.

ANEMONES MIXED—A special blend of seeds of the ten Anemones listed above, together with the fifteen that are described in the General Seed Offer, with others additional. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES—rnsty(1-2)10. Rue Anemone. Daintiest white or tinted blossoms above "maidenhair fern" foliage. A woodland fairy. Pkt. 15c.

ANIGOZANTHOS MANGLESI—htw(7)24. The Kangaroo-paw of West Australia. A curiously beautiful house plant. Iris leaves, then stems covered with red wool to the weird flower clusters. These are tubes, red below, then green, and expanding finally into stars. Pkt. 15c.

SPECIAL AVALON ANNUALS

Nine unusual, showy and easy annual flowers, one pkt. of each, \$1.35 worth at separate prices, for ONE DOLLAR in this special collection. Here they are: Calceolaria scabiosae-folia, Delphinium orientalis, Proboscidea Blend, Cladanthus, Parsonsia, Asclepias curassavica, Linaria reticulata, Gazania and Mirabilis viscosa. Nine gorgeous beauties; look up the descriptions in the catalog. With these, your garden will be different from that of your neighbor, and brighter. No changes can be made. Order as OFFER 10B7.

ANNUAL PUZZLE GARDEN

A blend of seeds of flowers that will bloom first year. Many really rare and unique kinds are included, along with those of general standard interest. Surprise your friends with sorts they do not know. Not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. sold. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

ANODA HASTATA—ebfx(8)70. A perennial Opalcup of doubtful hardiness north. If, though, the seed is sown early, it will give a showing of big lavender-pink blossoms the first fall; in any case it is worth growing just for the handsome close pillars of downy foliage. Pkt. 20c.

*ANODA LAVATEROIDES—See page 2. Pkt. 15c.

*ANODA TRIANGULARIS—eobx(8)50. Big flowers of iridescent lavender, carried on plants attractive in form and foliage. Particularly good. Pkt. 20c.

*ANODA WRIGHTI—eobnx(3-5)38. Flowers of pure buff, ringed with rose deep within. Blossoms are only about half as large as those of A. lavateroides, but they are carried profusely, and effect is rather attractive. Pkt. 15c.

ANOMATHECA—See Lapeyrorousia.

ANTHEMIS MONTANA—erbdx(3)14. Cushions of gray feathers, with white or lilac-tinted daisies above. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS—gdh. Lawn Chamomile. Ferny aromatic ground cover, or makes a good long-wearing lawn for difficult places. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ANTHERICUM LILIAGO—cbh(3)17. St. Bernard's Lily. Loose spikes of pure white star-trumpets. Tuberous roots. Of full hardiness. Pkt. 15c.

ANTHOLYZA AETHIOPICA — euftck(htw)(3)28. Gladoliolus-like spikes of burnt-orange flowers, purple-shaded. Garden or forcing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Special descriptive catalog of horticultural and allied books, sent on request.

ANTIRRHINUM or SNAPDRAGON

No bouquets needed for Antirrhinum, it will supply its own; but if you have a rock garden, do not overlook those delightful little species, *A. asarina* and *A. molle*.

ANTIRRHINUM ASARINA—erh(3)8. Pale citron, red-striped bloom above thick gray foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM MOLLE—erx(3)8. Silvery leaves and white blossoms, marked yellow and red. Pkt. 20c.

***ANTIRRHINUM LATIFOLIUM** — eocbx(3-4)20. Giant flowers, loosely placed, are carried all summer long. The colorings range chiefly in the pastel series, cream, lemon, apricot, buff-pink and the like. Pkt. 20c.

***ANTIRRHINUM MALMAISON**—eocbx(8)20. A splendidly sturdy and free-flowering Snapdragon, with big blossoms of pure, deep silver pink, in compact spikes. Foliage of dark emerald. Pkt. 20c.

***ANTIRRHINUM ST. GEORGE**—eocbx(8)20. Here the flowers show an alluring blend of orange and rose, hard to describe, but lovely beyond compare. Massive spikes on plants robustly vigorous, and gale-resistant. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 10½B7—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

For swaying airiness of blossom, for soft tones and subtle tintings, we must go to Columbine. Mostly the Columbines are plants of fullest hardiness and forthrightly adaptable. Neither are they at all difficult from seed, if only we will take account of their predilection for cool soil, and sow in spring or fall; or if in summer, at least shade the seed bed.

AQUILEGIA AKITENSIS—erh(2)9. Silvered foliage, with big flowers just over, soft powder-blue, shading to olive at tip. Petal-cup is violet below, cream-white above. A delightfully different miniature. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA BUERGERIANA — ecbn(3)30. Nodding flowers, yellow, shading to chocolate and amaranth. Japan. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS—ecndh(2)36. Old rose and gold. Wonderful for naturalizing, but worthy any border. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

AQUILEGIA CLEMATIDEA—ecbh(3)30. A hybrid strain, selected for size. The blossoms are quite like those of giant Clematis, but well-spurred. White, with suffusions and tintings. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c.

AQUILEGIA FLABELLATA NANA ALBA — erh(2)9. White star-blossoms, shallow-cupped and up-facing, above fat clumps of lobed and silvery foliage. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA JUCUNDA—erh(2)10. Rich blue blossoms, centered with waxy white, five-lobed bowls. The flowers look right up at one, with an air of candid surprise. Each plant is an even-stemmed bouquet. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA LAPPONICA—ebh(2)20. Lapland Columbine. Big short-spurred flowers of pure violet above purple tinted and silvered foliage. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA LONGISSIMA—ecbh(3)36. Blossoms of soft canary, with spurs extended to greater length than with any other species. Silky, glaucous foliage. Airiest of Columbines. Rare. See illustration, page 9. Pkt. 35c.

AQUILEGIA LONG-SPURRED, MRS. SCOTT ELIOTT'S SELECTION—ecbh(3)30. Shades of blue, lavender, mauve, rose, pink, cream, and yellow, with many charming pastel effects. Big blossoms with long spurs. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

AQUILEGIA PAUCIFLORA—rmh(2). Most attractive red and yellow blossoms. This rare species loiters along high mountain streams. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA PUBESCENS—rh(2)10. A true alpine, with upright creamy flowers that shade into rosy pink, or even into purple. Lacy, downy foliage. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA PYRENAICA—erh(2)12. The blossoms, of a rich and royal blue, have just that effective golden tasseling of stamens that all blue flowers need. A dwarfed and more charming *A. alpina*. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.

AQUILEGIA SUAVEOLENS—ercbh. Large creamy flowers, stained darkly in reverse. Richly perfumed. Foliage finely cut. Rare Himalayan species. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 11B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$2.45.

The lovable garden is that which is not too obviously a garden. To build such a one, the gardener must co-operate with his plant material in appreciative understanding of its characteristics and its needs, rather than attempt simply to show his mastery of it.

ARALIA CORDATA—Udo. A hardy perennial with some ornamental value, but usually grown as pleasing vegetable. When the young shoots emerge in spring, they are blanched in manner of celery. Cutting starts third year. Blanched shoots are boiled for ten minutes, then chilled and sliced for salads, or it may have longer cooking, and be served like asparagus, on toast. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

ARAUJIA SERIFERA—vfk(htw). Interesting and quick Brazilian vine, with tinted white flowers and silk-plumed seeds. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI — rstatngy(1)6. Bear Berry. Hardest of evergreen trailers, making wide-spreading carpets of dense evergreen leaves. In spring, cherry-scented pink blossoms; later the plants are loaded with gleaming ruby berries. No better ground-cover where suited, but that means good drainage, a soil not too heavy, and slight acidity. It prefers scattering shade, but grows in sun when other conditions are right. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

ARCTOTIS or AFRICAN DAISY

Delightful Daisies, mostly of largest size, effective for garden decoration or for cutting. All may be treated as annuals by starting early under glass, and transplanting; but *A. calendulacea* and *A. grandis* may be sown directly in garden.

***ARCTOTIS CALENDULACEA**—eork(2)10. Daisies of softest yellow, with black centers, are carried profusely above masses of tomentose foliage. Sow early, while soil is cool. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOTIS FOSTERI—*eocbfk(4)25. Big daisies of palest pink-buff, banded with red and centered with black. Pkt. 20c.

***ARCTOTIS GRANDIS**—coch(3-4)28. Blue-eyed African Daisy. Pearl-white flowers, with lemon-edged blue centers. Sow late, after soil is warm. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

ARCTOTIS SPECIOSA — *erbhf(3-5)18. Pleasing apricot, brilliant tangerine, and bronzed carmine. Will give good bloom first year if sown early. Pkt. 20c.

ARCTOTIS STAECHADIFOLIA — *erfx(3)10. Grey-leaved trailer with pretty claret flowers. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 12B7—One pkt. each of above, for 70c.

FINDING LISTS

In order to help in making selections of plants for various purposes, as aquatics, carpeting plants, hardy bulbs, vines, hardy border perennials, fragrant flowers, terrarium plants and the like, I have prepared special classified "Finding Lists." Look for them at the end of the general list of offerings.

ARENARIA CAROLINIANA—ernatdh(2)6. Plants like dwarf tufted Heather, with myriads of delicate white flowers, on almost invisible stems. Pkt. 15c.

ARENARIA FORMOSA—erx(2)8. A beauty from the Altai, with rather large flowers of shining white, on branching thread-like stems. Pkt. 15c.

ARENARIA MONTANA—rndh(2)5. Mats of grey leaves, with large white flowers above. A species quite indispensable to any real rock garden satisfaction. Likeable and dependable. Pkt. 15c.

ARGEMONE

Easy annuals that tend to be ever-blooming, and are attractive and distinctive in foliage as well as in flower. Highly recommended for dry, sunny positions.

***ARGEMONE GRANDIFLORA** — eodbx(3-4)30. Large poppy-like flowers, in this strain rich yellow. Foliage of blue-green, with white marblings. Pkt. 10c.

***ARGEMONE INTERMEDIA**—eobdx(3)20. Prickly, marbled leaves. Large pale lemon flowers. Pkt. 10c.

***ARGEMONE NEW DOUBLE HYBRIDS**—eodk(8)36. Great silken blossoms in white, cream, soft yellow and shades of rose, above blue-toned, holly-spined foliage. A good percentage of the blossoms will be fully double, others pleasingly semi-double, or single. Pkt. 20c.

***ARGEMONE PLATYCERAS** — ebpx(3)40. Splendid snowy white flowers with satiny petals. Green and white spiny foliage. Wonderful effect. Stands drought. Pkt. 10c.

***ARGEMONE PLATYCERAS ROSEA**—eodbx(3)40. A color variant of the above, with silken blossoms of rose to tyrian purple. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 14B7—One pkt. each of above, for 55c.

***ARGEMONE BLEND** — All kinds together. A superb mixture. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

ARISAEMA HIMALAYAN BLEND—ubmsty(3)24. Amazingly varied and often surprisingly beautiful, Arum Lilies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM—urnstmy(2)25. Jack-in-the-Pulpit. Purple-green chocolate-marked spathes, like hooded Callas, followed by clustered berries, jewel-like and red-glowing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ARMERIA GIANT HYBRIDS—erbh(2)18. Large flower clusters in brilliant pink, rose, coral, violet and purple, all fine deep tones. Evergreen leaf cushions. This strain particularly recommended for size, and for vividness of coloring. Pkt. 25c.

ARTEMESIA FRIGIDA — ecrbdx(9)30. Silvery green foliage, silky and fern-like. In late summer, arched stems, strung with creamy flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ARTEMESIA SCHMIDTIANA—crx. Pretty alpine species, with fluffy foliage of snowy whiteness. Japan. Pkt. 15c.

ARUM CRINITUM—ubmsth(2)20. Curious Corsican Arum Lily, with huge bent flower-spathe, brown with purple patches. Rare. 6 seeds for 25c.

ARUM DRACUNCULUS — ubmsth(2-3)32. Tall spathes, emerald without, claret-purple within. Pkt. 15c.

ASCLEPIAS or BUTTERFLY FLOWER

All these are of easy culture, and all, save the first, which is annual, are durable and dependable perennials. They are recommended for the border or for naturalizing. Excellent for cutting. Sown early, usually bloom first year.

***ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA** — eocbk(8)30. Butterfly Flower. An easy garden annual that blooms gloriously from early July to November. The flower corolla is a brilliant orange scarlet, the hood, rich golden buff. Almost as showy are the buds; of a burnished coral. Makes an excellent pot plant, too. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA ALBA — *ecbmh(3)40. Clustered flowers of silvery white. Pkt. 15c.

ASCLEPIAS PULCHRA — ecbmh(3)35. Delightful soft pink, to rosy crimson. Attracts butterflies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ASCLEPIAS PURPURASCENS — ecbnx(2-3)48. Many branching stems with terminal flower-cluster, rich rose-purple, with white crown. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

ASCLEPIAS SPECIOSA—ebdh(3)40. Showy, purple flower clusters above silvered foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSEA — ecbdh(3)24. Brilliant flower clusters, varying from sulphur, through gold and flaming orange, to vivid scarlet. Fine. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

OFFER 15B7—One pkt. each of above, for 60c.

ASCLEPIAS HARDY BORDER BLEND—The last five kinds in mixture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Please refer to General Seed Offer, for complete list of seeds available.

ASCYRUM HYPERICOIDES—rmstath(3)12. St. Andrew's Cross. Terminal cross-shaped flowers of sparkling yellow. Attractive. Pkt. 20c.

ASIMINA TRILOBA—zy. Pawpaw. Small tree, hardy in Massachusetts. Edible fruits, sweet, rich, aromatic. Decidedly ornamental, too. Pkt. 20c.

THE GOLDEN ASPHODEL

Asphodeline luteum is a fully hardy tuberous perennial of quite spectacular effect when its towering spikes of golden stars are showing. Even the twisted, silver-dusted foliage rosettes are handsome. Called also "King's Spear." See illustration, page 9. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

*ASTER ANNUAL GIGANTIC

This is, I think, beyond doubt, the largest flowered of all the annual or China Aster (Callistephus). The blossoms, well-grown, may reach a diameter of eight inches. They are of fullest doubleness, with long and airy, gracefully interlacing, petals, and the coloring is an exceptionally clear and pure shell pink. It is long-stemmed, too; a spectacular cut flower. This is, of course, the variety Los Angeles, the true superlative of Annual Asters. Pkt. 15c.

*ASTER RED IMPERIAL

Flowers of immense size, single in form, with yellow centers and long, irregularly waving, petals of rich, true red. For all practical purposes it is an enormous crimson daisy, just right for cutting, but actually it is an annual China Aster (Callistephus); of easiest culture. Surprisingly showy. Pkt. 15c.

THE HARDY ASTERS

The vast race of true hardy perennial Asters is a reservoir from which we may draw for rich autumn reward.

ASTER ANDERSONI—erh(3)6. A beautiful little alpine, with six-inch stems from tufted foliage, each bearing a single big blossom of brightest lavender. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER BRACHYTRICHUS—rh(2)10. Enormous many-rayed lavender blossoms, golden centered, one flower to a stem. Low foliage mats. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER DWARF HYBRIDS—rh(3-4)18. Saved from new named everblooming sorts in white, pink, rose, lavender, and varied purples. Pkt. 20c.

ASTER FRIKARTI—crbh(3-4)26. Long-rayed lavender blossoms of immense size, carried on bushy plants. Notwithstanding contrary statements, this Aster seeds freely. Of course, seedlings will not come altogether true, but there should be fine things among them. Pkt. 20c.

ASTER HYBRIDUS CHARMING—ecbh(6)40. A lovely Aster of late autumn, undoubtedly a hybrid. The blossoms are delicate rose-pink, and the plants are so floriferous, and so diversely branched, that the October effect is of a cloud of pink. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER HYBRIDUS LUTEUS—ecbh(3)36. The newly opened blossoms are pure yellow, this softening with time to palest cream. The flowers are small and starry, carried in almost countless numbers. A particularly good thing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.

ASTER MAUVE CUSHION—erdh(6)9. Rounded cushions of silvery rose bloom in latest autumn. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER NOVAE-ANGLIAE—ecbh(5)50. New England Aster. Deepest purple, pink and rose mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER SPECTABILIS — ecrbdh(3)24. Showy Aster. Lovely deep blue blossoms of largest size. Border, rockery or will naturalize. Strikingly effective in mass plantings. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

OFFER 15½B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.40.

SOUTH AFRICAN THRILLS

The temperate southern part of Africa is possibly richer in bulb species than is any other single part of the earth. Included in this wealth of flowering bulbs are many that are particularly fitted for pot culture in the window. Some of them will blossom within a few months after the seeds are sown, most of them within the year; and then year after year the same bulbs may be brought into repeated bloom. I offer one pkt. each of Aristea lucida, Babiana Blend, Homeria, Lachenalia Mixed, Romulea Blend, Sparaxis Blend, and Tritonia Blend, \$1.30 value separately, for only ONE DOLLAR in the collection. Try them for thrills. No changes. Order as OFFER 16B7.

ASTILBE BLEND—cbh. Feathery bloom in white, pink, salmon, rose, crimson or mauve. Pkt. 15c.

ASTRAGALUS ALOPECUROIDES — ebh(3)24. The leaves are like long fern fronds; the flowers in rather cylindrical clusters, are showiest golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

ASTRANTIA MAJOR—rbnmstx(2)20. Soft pink to deep rose florets in flattened clusters. Pkt. 15c.

AUBRETTIA PEERLESS HYBRIDS — erx(2)10. Vivid blending colorings of rose, lilac, purple and crimson in almost endless variation and profusion. Pkt. 15c.

AUDIBERTIA GRANDIFLORA—cbdfh(2)28. Hummingbird Flower. Showy clusters of bright crimson. Pkt. 20c.

THE AZALEA

Azaleas are not difficult to grow from seeds sown in early spring or late autumn providing one uses the care that any fine seed requires. Sow in sand, mixed with leaf mold or untreated peat. Transplant into soil that is a bit on the sour side. For other soil notes, see Rhododendron.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS — qah(2). 15 ft. Fragrant white flowers, pink-tinged. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA—qadh(2). 8 ft. Blossoms of golden orange to orange scarlet. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA CANADENSIS — qah(1)36. Rhodora. Pretty rose-purple flowers. Of ironclad hardiness. Pkt. 20c.

AZALEA INDICA HYBRIDA—htaw(7). Large-flowered pot plant. Varied gorgeous hues. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI — qah(1). 3 ft. Torch Azalea. Flaming orange to scarlet. Partly deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA KURUME HYBRIDS—htaw(7). Floriferous pot plant. Almost infinite color variations. Tiny plants will bloom. Also hardy to Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA MOLLIS—qah(1). 6 ft. Golden Azalea. Soft yellow to richest orange. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA MUCRONULATA—qah(1). 6 ft. Rose blooms in April, scarlet leaves in fall. Half evergreen. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA NUDIFLORA—qah(2). 8 ft. Lovely blush to deep pink. Fragrant. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS—qah. 5 ft. The flowers are white, with blush pink tintings and with golden splash on upper lobe. Fragrant. Late spring. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA POUKHANENSE—qrah(2)36. Spreading shrub, blossoming when very young. Soft rosy lilac, with purple splashes above. Fully hardy at Boston. Pkt. 20c.

AZALEA PROCUMBENS — qrstamh(3)6. Delightfully minute trailing evergreen, with dainty fragrant pink blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

AZALEA SCHLIPPENBACHI — qah(2). 15 ft. Bright pink. Perfumed. Fine autumn coloring. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA VASEYI—qah(1). 15 ft. Brightest rose. Very young plants will bloom. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA VIScosa—qamh(2-3). 10 ft. Fragrant waxen trumpets, white with blush tinting. Blooms for months. Young plants, only a few inches high, will flower. Fragrant. Highly recommended. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 17B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$2.25.

OFFER 18B7—Representative assortment of Azaleas, one pkt. each of Mollis, Kurume, Nudiflora, Schlippenbachi and Viscosa, for 60c.

AZALEA PEERLESS BLEND—A mixture of the above, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

A garden too closely pulled and pruned, will look just what it is, a set-piece of monstrous artificiality. For grace of naturalness, treat your garden to a bit of conscientious neglect.

BABIANA BLEND — *euthk(w)(7)15. Easy, delightful bulb, quick from seed. Varied blue, mauve, purple, rose, yellow, cream, etc. Of easiest culture in pots, handled like Freesia. See illustration, page 12. Pkt. 20c.

BAPTISIA VILLOSA—ebh(2)25. A splendid new Baptisia, with great spikes of golden pea-flowers, the showy clusters bowing over with their own weight. Thrives in full sun, and any soil that is not too heavy. No lime, though. Pkt. 20c.

BAPTISIA BLEND—ebnh. Blue, white and yellow in mixture. For border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

BEARBERRY—See *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

BEFARIA RACEMOSA — qah(2)50. Spreading, starry, airy blossoms, with long petals and long stamens, are carried in loose racemes. The coloring is white, with just a suggestion of pink, becoming, though, quite roseate toward the center of the flower. Long in bloom. Pkt. 15c.

BEGONIA EVANSIANA—urbfsth(htw)(3-5)20. Winter-hardy Begonia. An almost frost-proof tuberous species, fully hardy at Philadelphia, and said to carry over with protecting of mulching, at Ottawa. A handsome branching plant, loaded for months with large pink flowers. Give it some light shade, or an east exposure. Seed is very fine, so hard to handle, but otherwise plant is easy. Pkt. 20c.

BEGONIA EVERBLOOMING—htw. Freest blooming of pot plants. Infinitely varied delicate colorings. Pkt. 15c.

BELAMCANDA CHINENSIS—*ecbdh(3-4)48. Blackberry Lily. Showy orange and crimson blossoms above "iris" foliage, followed by glossy "blackberry" seed clusters, which may be dried for winter bouquets. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

BELAMCANDA SP. NEW DWARF — *erdh(3-4)15. Dwarf and compact in every way, the close flower-clusters coming just above the fan-sheaf of leaves. The blossoms are of most attractive coloring, palest buff-apricot, shot with splashes of madder red. 6 seeds for 25c.

BELLFLOWER BORDER BLEND—ccbx. A surprising blend of diverse border bell-flowers.—*Campanula*, *Adenophora*, *Platycodon*, *Jasione*, *Phyteuma*, *Symphiandra* and the like. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI—eqk. 6 ft. Japan Barberry. Excellent hardy hedge or foundation shrub. Thorny, red in fall, bright berries. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

BERBERIS WILSONAE—qk. 6 ft. Flowers of golden yellow in dense clusters, followed by salmon-red fruits. Brilliant in autumn. Hardy at Boston. Pkt. 15c.

BETONICA GRANDIFLORA — ecbx(3)20. Flowers in showy spikes, clear pure purple, are carried on long stems above rosettes of leathery foliage. Pkt. 15c.

BETULA PAPYRIFERA—jy. 80 ft. Canoe or Paper Birch. Silvery bark. Exquisite spring or twilight effects. Brilliant yellow in fall. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

BIDENS DAHLOIDES—See *Cosmos diversifolius*.

BLACKBERRY LILY—See *Belamcanda*.

BLANDFORDIA MARGINATA—utw. Christmas Bells. Easily handled bulb-like plants for pot culture, with open clusters of serrated bells on 18-inch stems. The flowers are the most velvety of rich reds, but broadly yellow-margined at the mouth of the bell, and carried on a crimson stalk. From Tasmania. Good. Pkt. 20c.

BLEPHILIA CILIATA—ernsth(3)24. Pretty terminal rose-purple heads on many basal branches. Pkt. 15c.

BLEPHILIA HIRSUTA—ernsth(3)30. Very like last, but flower-spikes are pale lavender, and taller. Both species make wide foliage mats from which the flower-stems rise; both are well worth growing. Pkt. 15c.

BLUEBERRY—See *Vaccinium corymbosum*.

BOENNINGHAUSENIA ALBIFLORA—ersth(4)18. White Rue. A flower must be beautiful to overcome such a name, and this one is daintily so. Above glaucous foliage, it carries sprays of snow-white. Farrer called it "fantastically charming." Pkt. 25c.

***BOERHAAVIA ADSCENDENS** — See Coral Flower, page 2.

HARDY BORDER BLEND

A mixture of seeds of hardy perennial flowers that are large enough for the border. Not less than 75 kinds in this blend. Mostly rather quick and easy, but a few kinds are slower to germinate, so do not disturb seed-bed too soon. Special large pkg. 20c.

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA—*eqk(htw)(4)24. Sweetly fragrant flowers, rich maroon, but yellow within, make a most delightful showing for some three months. Heath-like foliage. Superb pot or conservatory plant; or will bloom freely in open border if started early. This comes from Australia. Pkt. 15c.

BREVOORTIA IDA-MAIA — ufcrzy(1)24. Sensational green-tipped flowers of crimson satin. Pkt. 15c.

BRODIAEAS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

Hardy bulbs with pretty waxy flowers in open sprays or close clusters, on slender stems. Long-lasting. Mostly they like a bit of shade.

BRODIAEA CAPITATA — ufrzy(1)10. Wild Hyacinth. Close lavender clusters. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

BRODIAEA COCCINEA—See *Brevoortia Ida-Maia*.

BRODIAEA GRANDIFLORA — ufcmrzy(2-3)24. Glossy purple long-lasting trumpets. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

BRODIAEA IXIOIDES—See *Calliprora*.

BRODIAEA LACTEA—ufcrzy(1-2)18. Open globe clusters of milk-white blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

BRODIAEA LAXA — ufcrzy(1-2)20. Ithuriel's Spear. Showy clear blue blossoms. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

BRODIAEA MULTIFLORA—ufcrzy(1-2)20. Tightly clustered trumpets of rich violet. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

BRODIAEA PULCHELLA — ufrzy(1-2)28. Blossoms of deep purple-violet in close clusters. Pkt. 15c.

BRODIAEA UNIFLORA—See *Triteleia coerulea*.

BRODIAEA VOLUBILIS—ufvcrbzy(1-2)42. Great, fragrant, pink blossom-clusters on twining stems. Long lasting cut. Fine. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

OFFER 19B7—One pkt. each of the ten Brodiaeas, including *B. coccinea*, *B. uniflora* and *B. ixoides*, for \$1.20.

BRODIAEA BLEND—The above, and other fine species, in mixture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

Every year I make personally, and by that I mean with my own hands, about 2000 separate seed sowings in open ground seed-beds. While these sowings are primarily for increase of stock at my seed-gardens, a large number of them are simply to check germination habits, purity of strain, or for other study purposes. I have failures, though vastly more successes. When I fail, I know that it is because I have not taken into consideration some factor necessary for satisfactory handling of the particular seed. Then I try again in a little different way, and again and again if need be, until I finally hit the correct combination. The next step is to pass along my observations and conclusions to my friends and customers, through the letters and numerals that follow each variety name in my catalog. These key letter groupings give condensed information that is worth your having. See page 1 for explanation.

BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS—ehtw. Angel's Trumpet. Superb pot or tub plant. Immense pendant trumpets of waxen, perfumed whiteness. Pkt. 15c.

CACTUS HARDY BLEND — rbh. Many Cacti are thoroughly winter-hardy, even into Canada, and they are most beautiful in flower and fruit, as well as interesting in form. Fine blend. 15 seeds for 15c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; 1000 for \$6.00.

CACTUS ORNAMENTAL BLEND—htw. For pot culture. Weird and curious stem formations, with richly hued and varied feathery flowers, followed by "jewel" fruits. Wonderfully diverse blend. 35 seeds for 25c; 100 for 60c; 1000 for \$4.50.

FOR CACTUS SPECIES AND VARIETIES

please refer to the heading CACTUS in the General Seed Offer, page 50, also heading OPUNTIA on page 32. I have fresh seeds available of species of Ariocarpus, Melocactus, Harrisia, Mammillaria, Cereus, Cephalocereus, Echinopsis, Echinocactus, Carnegiea, Neobesseyea, Hamatocactus, Phyllocactus and the like. There are no more satisfactory house plants than the Cacti, beautiful in bloom, and intriguing always in form. Certainly there is no more alluring collector's hobby than the growing of them; (and none more difficult to give up). Cacti are rather easy to handle, thriving better, too, in the dry air of the average house than will most other window plants.

CALAMINTHA GRANDIFLORA—erx(2)8. A spreading quick shrublet, giving sheets of splendid violet bloom, with quite ordinary care. Aromatic. Pkt. 20c.

*CALANDRINIA GRANDIFLORA — eodx(3-4)28. Two-inch richest rose blossoms. Succulent foliage. Pkt. 15c.

CALANDRINIA UMBELLATA — ern(3)6. Umbels of dazzling satin-crimson, above foliage tufts. Pkt. 15c.

CALCEOLARIA PEERLESS HYBRIDS—htw. Slipper-shaped or pouch-like flowers in profuse gayety. Colors vary from lemon, through gold and brown, to copper and crimson, often splashed or tigred contrastingly. Pkt. 50c.

CALCEOLARIA RUGOSA—htw. A shrubby type, effective in conservatories, or in summer border. Unspotted blossoms; shades of yellow, through brown, to red. Exceedingly free. Pkt. 25c.

*CALCEOLARIA SCABIOSAEFOLIA—eok(3-4)16. Gold-pocket. An easy and cheerful annual Lady-slipper, mantled all summer with a Midas-wealth of golden blossoms, glossy and shining. Pkt. 20c.

*CALENDULA STELLATA—eox(2-3)14. A wild-flower Calendula, from African shore of the Mediterranean. Pretty daisy-blossoms, glistening yellow, lemon, deep orange, often with richer zone. Pkt. 10c.

THE CALLA LILIES

These make splendid house plants, and are rather quick and easy from seed, except the Black Calla, which belongs to a related group, and takes somewhat longer to germinate. All of the others are botanically, Zantedeschias. The Callas may be grown also for summer garden flowers, resting them in winter in cellar. See illustration, page 12.

CALLA, THE BLACK AND YELLOW — euftx(htw)18. Straw yellow, velvet black at base. Rare. 4 seeds, 25c.

CALLA, THE GOLDEN — euftx(htw)25. Deepest lustrous yellow. 5 seeds for 20c; 14 for 50c.

CALLA, THE PINK — euftx(htw)12. Alluring coloring; palest blush to rose. Rare. 4 seeds for 20c; 11 for 50c.

CALLA, THE SPOTTED — euftx(3)20. Ivory spathe with crimson base, the leaves white-spotted. 7 seeds for 20c; 18 for 50c.

CALLA, THE WHITE — eftx(htw)18. Waxy white fragrant spathes. Pkt. 20c; special pkg. 50c.

OFFER 20B7—One pkt. each of above, for 90c.

If you are trying to select kinds suitable for some particular use or place, please refer to the classified "Finding Lists" at the back of the catalog.

CALLIPRORA IXIOIDES SPLENDENS — urczy(1-2)18. Clustered blossoms of brown-striped salmon gold. Pkt. 20c.

CALLIRHOE HYBRIDS — *eurdx(3-4)15. Surprising variations in color, habit and form. Cup-formed blossoms in tinted white, pink, rose and wine-crimson. Likes full sun and good drainage. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. 40c.

CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA — *eugrdx(3-4)8. Wine Cups. Magnificently showy trailer, loaded profusely for months with big cups of glowing wine-crimson. Heat and drought only make it bloom more freely. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$2.00.



OFFER 21B7—One pkt. each of the seven kinds illustrated above, for \$1.20. Look up the separate descriptions.

CALOCHORTUS or BUTTERFLY TULIP

Blossoms of exquisite beauty in many rare colorings. Called in its various forms, Mariposa Lily, Star Tulip, or Globe Tulip. Planted in well-drained soil, and given a winter mulching of litter, seems fully hardy. Delightful cut flowers.

CALOCHORTUS ALBUS — ufcrstzy(1)18. Fairy Lantern Translucent pearl-white globes. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS AMABILIS — ufcrstzy(1)16. Graceful lantern-sprays of glossy gold. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS CLAVATUS — ufcbz(2)36. Gigantic bowls, deep yellow and bronze. Pkt. 20c.

CALOCHORTUS EL DORADO STRAIN — ufcbz(2)20. Marvelously variable; white, lilac, purple, claret, rose and pink. See illustration, page 19. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

CALOCHORTUS KENNEDYI — ufcdz(2)15. Most brilliant orange scarlet, no qualifications. Give sand and sun. About rarest species. Pkt. 20c.

CALOCHORTUS MACROCARPUS — ufrzy(2)25. Huge bowl-flowers, exquisite lavender, striped green in reverse. Rather hardy. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS MAWEANUS — ufrstzy(1)8 Downy stars, white, lavender, or rosy lilac. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS NITIDUS — ucbzy(2)18. Showy shell-like blossoms of indigo-blotted cream. Sometimes pale yellow with lavender over-tone. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

CALOCHORTUS NUTTALLI — ucbzy(2)18. Cream, banded purple, but varies to lavender and pink. Exquisite. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS SPLENDENS — ufcbz(2)20. Great lovely cups of purest lavender. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS — ufcbz(2)24. Enormous flowers, like gay and variable butterflies. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 22B7—One pkt. each of the above for \$1.60.

CALOCHORTUS MIXED — ufzy. Includes all listed here, with others as desirable. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS — bnmath(2-8)20. Showy flower-cups of glossy gold. For hardy border, or meadow naturalizing. Cowslip greens from this. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CAMASSIA

Hardy bulbs, bearing spikes of large starry flowers. In habit and form they appear intermediate between Scilla and Eremurus. Handsome, permanent, easy.

CAMASSIA CUSICKI — eucbnmzy(2)40. Very like an Eremurus with pale blue flowers. Long spikes. Most handsome. Pkt. 20c.

CAMASSIA FRASERI — eunmzy(2)18. Spikes of light blue. For meadow naturalizing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CAMASSIA LEICHTLINI — eucbmzy(2)48. Each stem may bear a hundred big blue stars, variably lavender to indigo. See illustration, page 19. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CAMASSIA LEICHTLINI ALBA — The great starry blossoms are pure white, cream, or even old ivory tinting. As beautiful as an Eremurus. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CAMASSIA QUAMASH—eucbnmzy(2)24. Brilliant royal blue. Particularly showy in mass plantings. Bulbs edible, very good slow-baked. Recommended for meadow naturalizing, or for the border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

OFFER 23B7—One pkt. each of above, for 65c.

CAMASSIA BLEND—The above in mixtirc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

NAMES OF FRIENDS—If you have two or three garden-loving friends, and care to send me their full names and addresses, it will be an appreciated favor that I shall try to repay in filling your order. Each new customer now, means a little longer list of seed offerings next year.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA BLEND — htw(7). Clear-hued waxen blossoms; white, salmon, rose or cherry. Emerald evergreen foliage. Splendid pot or tub plant, thriving in sunny window in cool room. Sow under frames in spring, or in heat at any season. It is characteristic of this plant that not all seed is viable, but usually fair proportion will grow. Large nut-like seeds. 8 for 20c; 25 for 50c.

CAMPANULA or BELLFLOWER

Wholly enchanting little rockery plants meet here with great showy border beauties. All are easy.

CAMPANULA ABIETINA—erx(2)12. Wide stars of violet, above brilliant green mats. Likes gravelly soil. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA ALLIARAEFOLIA — ecbx(3)36. Leafy stems, hung with pendant white bells. Handsome. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA BELLARDI—erx(3)8. Green mats, with a daintiness of dancing bells above, elfish and intriguing. There will be white, silver blue, lavender, and rarely, even indigo approachments. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA GLOMERATA—ecrbx(2)20. Closely tiered flower-heads of richest purple. Fine. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA GLOMERATA ACAULIS — erx(2)8. An almost stemless form. Blossoms, in close clusters, lavender to richest purple, are of extreme showiness. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA IMERTINA—ecbx(2-3)25. Many stems, each hung loosely with a multitude of widely flaring purple bells. From the Caucasus. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA LASIOCARPA—erx(2)8. Star-bell. No choicer Campanula than this. Wide-spreading starry bells of soft mid-blue, each one so large on plant so small that if inverted, it would often hide completely every vestige of leaf and stem. Not difficult if given a cool, deep root-run. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA LEUTWEINI — ebx(3)25. Exceptionally robust, with big violet bells. Sometimes semi-double forms appear. Quite variable. Monocarpic. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA PETIOLATA—erbx(3)25. Timberline Bell. An exceptionally vigorous Hare-bell of the general rotundifolia section, native to the Colorado Rockies. Clear lavender. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA PUNCTATA—ecbx(3)28. Pendant bells of waxen lilac-pink, purple spotted and downy within. Striking. No other species quite like it. Rarely white. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA RAPUNCULOIDES — ccbx(3)36. Each plant a tall branching bouquet of blue to violet bells. Showy, robust, satisfactory. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA SCHEUCHZERI — erx(3)20. A beautiful and rare sub-species of C. rotundifolia, exceedingly floriferous. Long in bloom. Thrives in sun or shade. None better in this section. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA SPECIOSA — ebdltx(3)12. Stocky spikes above gray rosettes, loaded with enormous purple "Cantebury Bells." Magnificent species. Monocarpic. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA THYRSOIDES — erbx(3)18. Close-packed erect spikes of soft yellow bells. Unique. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA TRACHELIUM—ebx(3)36. This reminds one of a healthily handsome and vigorous farm lass, at least in comparison with the figurine daintiness of a Campanula abietina. Purple bells. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA VIDALI—cbfx(htw)(3)24. Nodding waxy blossoms of pale cream, deeper at base. Attractive, and distinct. From the Canaries. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 24B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$2.50.

OFFER 25B7—Representative assortment of Campanulas; one pkt. each of Lasiocarpa, Punctata, Thysoides, Scheuchzeri, Rapunculoides, Glomerata acaulis and Speciosa, for \$1.00

CAMPANULA, ROCKERY BLEND—erx. A blend of desirable kinds for the rockery. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPYLANTHUS SALSOLOIDES PENDULINA—ebcx (htw)(2)25. A rare and beautiful flowering succulent of comparatively easy culture. Terminal sprays of showy flowers, lilac-shaded on white. Grows rapidly. Excellent cut flower. Pkt. 25c.

CANARINA CAMPANULA—eutcw(6-7)36. A rare treasure from the Canaries; a particularly handsome pot plant, or quite hardy outside if protected, from Baltimore south. Beautiful pendant bells, golden orange with purple flushings are carried in profusion. Pkt. 20c.

CARNATION CONSERVATORY BLEND — echtw(7)16. Finest long-stemmed, large-flowered greenhouse hybrids. Not for the garden. Pkt. 35c.

CARNATION FANTASY—htw. Recommended as a pot plant, or for greenhouse cutting. The flowers, large and double, are fantastically gay, flaked and splashed with rose, red or violet on deep yellow or white ground. Compact, sturdy plants. Tends to be everblooming. Pkt. 30c.

***CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS** — eobk(3)36. Safflower. Rather pretty blossom-crowns of bright orange florets. Will dry as straw-flower. Flowers used for silk dyeing. Pkt. 10c.

CARYOPTERIS TANGUTICA—*ecfb(4-5)36. Fluffy clusters of intense blue-violet, in informal grace. Caryopteris, either species, may kill to ground north, but it is root-hardy, and blooms freely on new annual shoots; also first year from seed if sown early. Pkt. 15c.

***CASSIA CHAMAECRISTA** — condb(3)24. Gold Coin Flower. Splendidly showy golden flowers maroon dotted, and sensitive ferny foliage. This is an annual of great merit. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

CASSIA CORYMBOSA—htw(8). Shower of Gold. Pot or tub plant. May be plunged in border. Magnificent ornamental. Pkt. 15c.

CATANANCHE COERULEA—*ecbdh(2-3)25. Long-rayed flowers of deep blue, backed with silvery bracts. Thrives in dry, sunny places and light soils. Cuts well. For effective contrast, plant with Erysimum. Pkt. 15c.

CATANANCHE COERULEA BICOLOR — Pure white, with blue-banded center. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

CATHCARTIA VILLOSA—rbsy(3)18. Poppy-cousin from rich Himalayan woodlands, but will thrive in sun, also, if not too dry. Handsome rosettes of feathery foliage, covered with tawny fur. Then long-stemmed golden flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Rare, and a bit slow in germinating, but soundly hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CELSIA ARCTURUS—rbh(htw)(8)20. Cretan Bears-Tail. Big, long-stalked clear yellow flowers, with purple anthers, are carried in loose racemes. Somewhat wooly. Hardy with protection. Pkt. 20c.

CELSIA RETICA—*eotbx(8)60. Showy flowers of richest yellow, marked purple, sit closely along tall branching stems. From Crete. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

CORNFLOWER or ANNUAL CENTAUREA

Quick, easy and thoroughly satisfactory annual flowers for either garden decoration or cutting.

***CENTAUREA CROCODYLIUM** — eocbx(3)36. Whitetasseled flowers with radiating pink rays. Good. Pkt. 15c.

***CENTAUREA CYANUS JUBILEE GEM** — eocx(htw)(2-3)12. A fully double Cornflower of most vivid blueness. The plants are surprisingly dwarf and compact, each, literally, a solid bouquet, like one close cluster of bloom. Delightful for edgings, or for bedding. Also makes a good pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

***CENTAUREA CYANUS THE RUBY** — eocx(2-3)30. Glowing brilliant ruby. Excellent. Pkt. 10c.

***CENTAUREA DILUTA**—coxb(3)45. Blossoms of clear lilac-pink, each with fluffy white center, are carried in profusion on oddly branching plants. Good. Pkt. 15c.

***CENTAUREA FUSCATI**—eocbx(4)20. Fully double blossoms of rich silky yellow, rather large, and guarded by bract-spines. Recommended. Pkt. 25c.

***CENTAUREA MOSCHATA PEERLESS BLEND**—eocbx(2-4)36. No more satisfying annual flower for either cutting or garden decoration, than this. Big blossoms of great doubleness, delicately musk-fragrant, and with long stems. There will be pure white, pink, rose, lavender and purple, lemon, canary and even those delightful shades and tones that lie between yellow and rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

OFFER 26B7—One pkt. each of above, for 75c.

CENTAUREA HARDY PERENNIAL BLEND

A splendid mixture of Hardy Centaureas, all of the kinds listed on following page, and in General Seed Offer, with others. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

EASY HARDY CENTAUREAS

For quick brilliance, no flower ranks higher than *Centaurea*, but there are so many species, and of such uniformly high excellence, that to choose among them becomes perplexity. To help a bit, I have made here a selection of representative kinds, not too much alike. For many others just as good, see General Seed Offer.

CENTAUREA ATROPURPUREA—ecbx(8)28. Big rosy-maroon tassel-blossoms, made up of closely packed quill-shaped florets, with white-tipped stamens. Unique, and decidedly decorative. Blooms about two months, starting in late May, with second season of bloom in September. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA BABYLONICA—ebth(3)100. Stately many-stemmed perennial of full hardiness, each stem set tightly with many blossoms of fluffy double yellowness. Big downy, cottony leaves. Striking. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA FRITSCHI—ecbx(8)50. Big tassei-blossoms of true deep purple-violet all summer long. Rich green pinnate foliage. Most excellent species for the perennial border. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA LEUCOPIS—ecbx(8)32. Unique, and rare. Loosely fluffy double flowers of lavender pink, each set above over-lapping, magnified bracts that seem to be flakes of translucent silver. Wonderful cut flower. The buds with their silvery plating give the effect of another sort of blossom. Indeed, they may be cut in the bud state and dried as straw-flowers. Pkt. 25c.

CENTAUREA RHENANA — *ecbndx(2)28. Plants of branching bushiness, of a uniformity that would please the greatest exponent of regimentation. It is good, nevertheless, and free, at least in its blooming. Blossoms of lilac, the fluffy centers paler. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

CENTAUREA RUTHENICA—ebh(3)40. Blue-gray foliage and fluffy blossom-balls of sulphur. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA SPLENDENS—ecbx(2)40. Big double blossoms of royal purple, full-centered and showy, are carried in profusion on long stems for more than two months. Decorative foliage. Of great hardiness. Offered with thorough recommendations. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

CENTAUREA STENOLEPIS—ecbx(3)36. Close clusters of buds, hidden in tangled nests of dainty brown basketry. Each big blossom is built of many crowded tassel and fringing ray-florets giving an effect of full and charming doubleness; in color a soft pink-lilac. Like all *Centaureas*, it is delightful as a cut flower, lasting long. Highly decorative in the border, too. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

CENTAUREA STENOPHYLLA—ecbx(4)40. The blossoms are big, unfringed tassels of clear lavender-rose, from buds that nestle in brown reticulation. The latest of hardy Corn-flowers in season of bloom. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 27B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.25.

CEPHALARIA RADIATA—ecbx(3)50. If I could grow but one *Cephalaria*, it would be this. Full and rather fluffy double flowers of softest sunlight yellow, often proliferous. Pkt. 20c.

CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM — ergndh(3)10. Starry white flowers and silvery foliage. Pkt. 10c.

CERATOTHECA TRILOBA—*cbfx(htw)(4)30. A stately beauty, with oddly formed downy blossoms, like cornucopiae with flaring lobes. The color is a clear cool lavender, but penciled with lines of vivid purple within. Give some winter protection north, if handled as perennial, but it blossoms freely first season, and may be treated as an annual. Makes a good window plant, too. Pkt. 15c.

***CHAENACTIS GLABRISULA**—ocn(2)16. Gold Pins. Fringed yellow cushions, thrust with pins. Germinates easily if sown in latest autumn or early spring. Slow to sprout if sown late. Pkt. 15c.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA—jfh. 120 ft. Hinoki Cypress. Extremely variable ornamental evergreen, seedlings showing interesting changes in color and form. Hardy to New England, with protection. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS—ebdnstx(2)30. Many deep yellow flowers on bushy plants. Fine for naturalizing on banks, wood edges, etc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS DOUBLE—ebstx(2-3)24. Airy, bushy plants, bearing blossoms of pretty golden orange, effective because of prodigal profusion, over a long period. Finest of the Great Celandines. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

CHIRONIA BACCIFERA—cry(htw)(8)14. Very lovely Gentian-cousin with blossoms of purest, richest pink. Hardiness undetermined. Excellent pot plant. Pkt. 25c.

CHLOROGALUM POMERIDANUM — ufnmzy(2)50. Bushy panicles of white blossoms, purple-striped. Makes a good pot bulb, or is reasonably hardy north in open ground if given winter mulching. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

A name with which to conjure beauty, but beauty so varyingly individual that no one description can picture all.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CINERARIAEFOLIUM — ecbx(2)25. Graceful white daisies above silvery leaves. Persian insect powder from its petals. Pkt. 15c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM JAPANESE GIANTS—htw. Seeds from double giant-flowered named sorts, of the late blooming fluffy Japanese Chrysanthemums. Recommended for pot culture only. Not satisfactory outside in north. Seedlings do not all come true to doubleness, but all will be beautiful. Fine strain. Pkt. 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM JAPANESE MOUNTAIN—*ecrbx(5)24. For garden culture. Large single blossoms in cream, yellow, bronze, pink, rose and crimson. Finest autumn flower, and best of varied single hardy Chrysanthemums. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM KOREANUM—ecbh(5)28. A particularly hardy form, cold and drought resistant, and making great mounds of ornamental richly green foliage. In quite early autumn, tall daisies of largest size, white with pink tintings, appear. In bloom for many weeks, and lasts longer than any other kind that I have tried, when cut. I recommend whole-heartedly this beautiful and satisfactory Chrysanthemum. Pkt. 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAWI—*erfx(8)14. Charming elfin daisies of deepest pink, above rich emerald ferny foliage. Very lovely. Blooms early and late. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 28B7—One pkt. each of above, for 75c.

When it comes to growing things, as elsewhere, there are those with the genius of failure, as well as those with the genius of success. Most of us average between, tolerantly blundering along, learning to succeed by our failures, ourselves growing as our plant collections grow.

CHRYSOGONUM VIRGINIANUM — ergndatsth(8)6. Spreading mats of restful green, studded with golden stars from early June to late November. Sun or shade. Pkt. 25c.

CHrysopsis FALCATA—erdh(3-4)12. Ground Gold. The plants are draped in sheer gold for at least two months. Sun or shade. Pkt. 15c.

CHrysopsis GOSSYPINA — rbdh(5-6)16. Irregular mounds of cotton-covered foliage all summer. In early autumn panicled flowering branches appear above, buds soon opening to golden daisies with many long and narrow petals. A lovely spendthrift of bloom from early September to as late in November as weather will allow. Pkt. 20c.

CINERARIA STAR PEERLESS—htw. For extraordinary brilliance of coloring, reds and blues so vivid that they hurt ones eyes, we must turn to Cineraria. There are softer intermediate colorings too, more pleasing possibly to many, in range of variation quite surprising. Spreading panicles of star-shaped blossoms. For pot culture. Pkt. 25c.

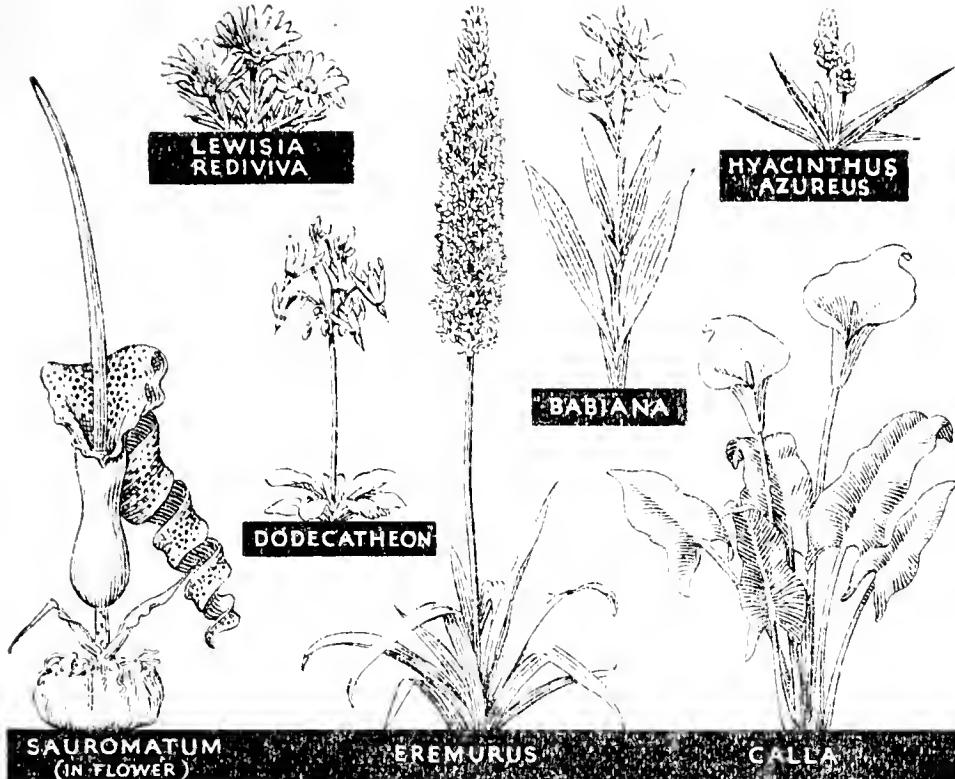
CIPURA MARTINICENSIS — uft(htw)(8)20. Rather Tigridia-like flowers, creamy white, marked with blue-brown spots at petal base. Good. Pkt. 20c.

*CLADANTHUS ARABICUS

Gold of Araby. A curious sun-loving annual from the Arabian desert. Daisies of burnished old gold, tightly terminate each stem, while from paper-thin closeness beneath them, new rosettes of fern-leaved branches spray out. Each of these in turn is tipped with a bronze-red bud, and as this unfolds to flower, another fern-rosette creeps out radiatingly from below. So it repeats itself, ad infinitum, or at least all summer, to put a slight limitation on infinity, until each plant is a mound of ferniness, with flowers like bits of gold strewn through it. Pkt. 15c.

***CLARKIA ELEGANS DOROTHY**—eocbx(2-3)25. Frilly double blossoms of pure deep pink, like loose wreaths of little roses. Pkt. 15c.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA — eurnsth(1-2)10. Spring Beauty. Charming blossoms of palest pink, crimson-penciled. Naturalizes wonderfully. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c



CLEMATIS

Clematis is a group of many glories. Mostly, of course, it is known for flowering climbers of superb beauty, but it has also quite unvine-like perennials for the hardy border, with semi-vines for rock trailing.

CLEMATIS AFOLIATA—by 8 ft. Odd tangles of green leafless stems, hung with pale yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS ALPINA—evrlty(8)48. A Clematis of exquisite daintiness of blossom, little spreading bells of clear, pure light blue, or sometimes white, finished with a satiny gloss. Very free. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS COLUMBIANA—evltsty(2)8 ft. The blossoms are spreading, graceful bells, rather large and loose; of a delightful shade of soft blue-violet. A highly attractive and showy species of full hardiness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

CLEMATIS CRISPA—vmaty(3)50. Pretty and fragrant bells, with thick crispy petals. Crimson-purple without, downy cream within. Will make a wire fence into a flower-set wall of green. Particularly effective when trailing down a rocky bank. Grows naturally in damp soils, but seems fully adaptable to ordinary dry garden conditions. Easy enough if sown in late fall. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA—cby(4) 4 ft. Dense axillary clusters of fragrant blue flowers, hyacinth-like. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS GIANT HYBRIDS—vcly. 8 ft. Splendid large and widely open blossoms in white and shades of rose, lilac, purple and crimson. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBRA—vcly(2-3). 10 ft. Splendid wide-open blossoms of rose pink. Pkt. 20c.

CLEMATIS PATENS—vlty(2) 10 ft. Spectacular six-inch flowers, lavender to deep blue. A particularly fine species. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

CLEMATIS SIBIRICA ALBA—vcly(1)60. Pendant bells of snowy whiteness in early spring. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS TANGUTICA—vcly(2-3). 10 ft. Big blossoms of brilliant yellow. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS TEXENSIS—vcly(3). 8 ft. Flowers like painted urns, brilliant red without, buff-pink within. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS VITICELLA—vcly(2-3). 20 ft. Quick climber, loaded with starry blossoms of blue, lavender or rosy lilac. Exceedingly floriferous. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 29B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.10.

CLERODENDRON TRICHOTOMUM—qh 10 ft. Flowers in immense panicles, like white Phlox divaricata, but more starry. Rose-purple bracts that later become crimson, contrasting with the peacock-blue berries. Blooms in August and September. Carnation fragrance. Hardy at Philadelphia, but may need shelter north. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

CLANTHUS PUNICEUS—htw(7). Pot plant climber with long racemes of rich crimson. Pkt. 20c.

CLINTONIA ANDREWSIANA—rnmatsty(2-3)24. Burnished rosettes, crimson "lilies" above, then glossy, long-hanging purple berries. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

CLIVIA MINIATA—htw. Showy clusters of rich "burnt orange" flowers. Long in bloom. Big bulb-like seeds. Each 15c; 3 for 40c; 9 for \$1.00.

CLEOME

Easy annuals of cheerful beauty. Valued for decorative effects, or for lighting up a shrubby back-ground. Seed comes quickly if sown while soil is cool.

***CLEOME SPINOSA GIGANTEA**—eobk(8)50. This is the spectacular giant Spider-flower so often seen in parks. Rosy-pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

***AFRICAN CLEOME**—(*Gynandropsis pentaphylla*)—cobk(8)50. Practically this is a giant-flowered, highly vigorous white Cleome. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

***CLEOME SERRULATA**—eocbk(8)50. A species rather new to gardens, that I personally prefer to Cleome spinosa. The coloring is the same rosy pink, the flower-scheme is much the same, but the florets are more closely clustered, so that the effect, with no loss of airiness, is one of greater grace and charm. Makes a good cut flower. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

***CLEOME LUTEA**—eonx(2-3)25. Airy, spidery, terminal flower-clusters of rich yellow. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 30B7—One pkt. each of the above, for 50c.

If we fear mark of soil, the freedom of gardening can not be ours. Earth is tonic; without it we become didactic, dogmatic, walled in by reasonless rules; with it comes a certain tolerance, a falling away of boundaries, spiritual and physical. As with Antaeus of old, by touch of earth is our strength renewed.

CODONOPSIS CLEMATIDEA—*urx(utw)(8)6. Delightful tuberous-rooted trailer, with drooping white bells, veined with brightest peacock blue. Within, the bells are zoned with purple and blue, above a basal blotch of black and buff. Needs mulching in winter, or roots may be stored in sand in cellar. Also makes good pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

CODONOPSIS LANCEOLATA—*erbufx(3)25. Gracefully spreading plants that carry pretty bells, semi-pendant, of soft lilac, violet within. Pkt. 15c.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE—urhtzy(4)10. Cup-shaped lavender or purple bloom, in autumn, after, long after, the foliage has ripened. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

COLCHICUM LUTEUM—urzy(1)6. Flowers like stars of solid gold. Rare. Kashmir. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM—urzy(4)8. Giant white-throated flowers, rose to crimson-purple. Pkt. 20c.

THE DECORATIVE COLEUS

For rich and brilliant foliage, no plant excels Coleus. The new Abyssinian species are desired for unusual bloom effects.

COLEUS AUTRANI—*erbx(htw). Splendid species from western Abyssinia. Decorative foliage, and attractive pink flowers in spike formation. Pot plant, or summer rockery. Full sun. New and rare. Pkt. 25c.

COLEUS PURPLE SPIKE—Another rare Abyssinian, not yet botanically identified. Valued for the long, spike-like inflorescence, a deep and velvety royal purple. May be kept as a stocky pot plant by pinching back, but plunged in summer border, will reach 4 ft. Pkt. 25c.

COLEUS RAINBOW BLEND—A large-leaf strain, with foliage in varied and striking combinations of white, yellow, copper, red and maroon. No two seedlings will be just alike. Showy and easy pot plant, or valued for summer border effects. Leaves usually frilled and undulate. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 31B7—One pkt. each of above, for 65c.

SKY-FLOWERS HERE

All are easily grown from seed, which germinates surely and strongly. All bloom quickly.

COMMELINA COELESTIS—*euftb(8)28. Sky Flowers. Tumbled masses of intensely, vividly, blue blossoms, the color of the deep summer sky. Store tuberous roots like Dahlias. See illustration, page 9. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

COMMELINA COELESTIS WHITE PANTRY—*euftbx(8)25. Enamel-white blossoms. Bush Pansy effect. Pkt. 15c.

COMMELINA NUDIFLORA—*erb(htw)(8)10. Called Blue Butterfly, and the name seems very applicable to the great wavy-winged blossoms; but not all the flowers are azure, some will be delicate orchid-rose. A half-trailer for the garden, the rockery, the porch box, window box or hanging basket. Pkt. 15c.

***COMMELINA SIKKIMENSIS**—eobk(8)25. Blossoms of richest, most brilliant, blue-indigo, all summer long. Of easiest culture. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 32B7—One pkt. each of above, for 55c.

*COLLOMIA COCCINEA—eobnx(3)18. Little flowers of an oddly buff-tinged scarlet in bright clusters. A likeable plant. May be naturalized. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 50c.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA—*evgfk(8)72. Charming and distinctive Morning-glory from Asia Minor. Wide, campanulate blossoms of pink, a richly deep shade. Usually treated as a quick annual, although it is perennial with care. May be trained as a vine, or grown as a rambling, trailing carpeter, particularly effective on a dry bank. In bloom for months. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

COOPERIA PEDUNCULATA—eufrbx(8)16. Rain Lily. Large, pink-tinged, white blossoms after each shower. Highly perfumed. Exquisite. Handle like Gladiolus. See illustration, page 9. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

*CORAL FLOWER—See page 2. Pkt. 20c.

COREOPSIS

It is hard to bring out in brief description the actual differences in the various Coreopsis species, but when one sees them, the distinctions become highly apparent.

COREOPSIS AURICULATA—ecrbstz(2-3)24. Deepest golden-orange daisies above downy rosettes. Preferable to C. lanceolata. Does not spread. Pkt. 15c.

COREOPSIS BIGELOVI—*ernbdx(2)16. Gold-yellow blossoms with orange centers, spring, each on its own slender stem, from tufts of succulent foliage. Pkt. 10c.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA—*ecbnx(3-4)30. Bright yellow. Recommended for naturalizing. Broadcast it freely. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

COREOPSIS ROSEA—ernmx(8)8. Soft rose daisies in utmost profusion. Ferny leaves. Good. Pkt. 15c.

COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA—ecrbx(2-4)24. Delightful fern-like tinted foliage. Bright yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 33B7—One pkt. each of above, for 50c.

COREOPSIS BLEND—The above, and others, in mixture. All hardy, easy perennials. Surprises. Pkt. 10c.

CORNUS FLORIDA—jy(1) 35 ft. Flowering Dogwood. White, rarely pink. Most showy tree of spring. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

CORNUS KOUUSA—jy(2)20. Japan Dogwood. Big creamy bloom. Follows C. florida. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

CORNUS MAS—qy(1) 10 ft. Clustered yellow flowers, followed by showy scarlet "cherries." Fruit used for jelly, or to flavor cider. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CORNUS NUTTALLI—jy(1) 80 ft. Roseate white. Most beautiful, but not safe north of Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.

CORYDALIS

Pretty little cousins of Bleeding Heart, dainty in flower and foliage. With them, a wider knowledge means a wider welcome.

CORYDALIS CHEILANTHIFOLIA—ermsty(2-3)10. Particularly rich fern foliage, with pretty yellow bloom. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

CORYDALIS LUTEA—erh(8)10. Fine lacy greenery. Airy golden blossom sprays. Pkt. 15c.

*CORYDALIS SEMPERVIRENS ROSEA—corbndx(2-4)25. Blue-gray foliage, with myriads of airy blossoms, pure pink, tipped gold. Good. Pkt. 15c.

CORYDALIS TUBEROSA—ursth(1)10. Profuse sprays of dainty purple, above "fern" leaves. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 34B7—One pkt. each of above, for 55c.

COSMOS DIVERSIFOLIUS NIGRA—*euftcbx(3-4)28. Black Cosmos. Flowers darkest, velvety, black-maroon. Tuberous roots. Treat like Dahlia. Pkt. 15c.

COSMOS DIVERSIFOLIUS MIXED—Gallitos. Just like above, but pink and rose, as well as maroon. Tuberous roots. Good. Pkt. 15c.

COTONEASTER ZABELLI—qby. 6 ft. Pink flowers in May; in autumn, golden leaves and weighted red berries, these brilliant and long-hanging. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

COTYLEDON FARINOSA—htw. Dense succulent rosettes, glaucous and powder-dusted, or sometimes red-tinged. Above come crosier-sprays of creamy flowers. Pkt. 15c.

COTYLEDON ORBICULATA—htw. Fat, silver-dusted leaves. Showy red bloom-panicles. Pkt. 15c.

CRAPE MYRTLE—See Lagerstroemia indica.

CRATAEGUS PINNATIFIDA—qy 15 ft. Corymbs of showy white blossoms in June. Then rather large and ornamental red fruits, edible, and valued for preserves. Pkt. 15c.

REMEMBER, always two places to look, two distinct alphabetic listings, in The Treasure Chest, starting page 2, and in General Seed Offer in back. The kind you want may be in either series. Try both.

THE CROCUS

For naturalizing in grass, the Crocus is possibly the prettiest and most satisfactory of bulbs, but it has its place, too, in the rockery.

CROCUS IMPERATI—urzy(1)5. Sweet-scented purple blossoms at earliest suggestion of spring. Pkt. 25c.

CROCUS SPRING FLOWERING BLEND—urnzy(1)6. Offered for those who want to produce new seedling sorts. Pkt. 20c.

CROCUS SUSIANUS—urnzy(1)6. Golden star-cups, brown-feathered. Illustration, page 19. Pkt. 20c.

CROCUS TOMMASINIANUS—urnzy(1)6. Pretty blossoms of pale red-violet. Very early. Pkt. 25c.

CROCUS ZONATUS—urnzy(4)6. Particularly fine autumn-blooming species, with soft lavender cups, zoned orange within. It is always in good demand, and it may be satisfactorily propagated in quantity by making seed-sowings in open-ground beds late in autumn. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

OFFER 35B7—One pkt. each of above, for 75c.

WINTER SOWINGS. All winter long, or at least any time that the ground thaws, open ground or cold frame sowings may be made of kinds of seeds marked with key letter "y." I sow outside every month in the year.

*CROTALARIA RETUSA—eobk(4)20. Golden Pea. Pleasing flowers, pale gold, marked cinnabar. Pkt. 10c.

*CUCUMIS METULIFERUS—Rare South African relative of the Cucumber, bearing heat and drought particularly well. Curiously formed fruits, with a refreshing hint of acid in the flavor. Pkt. 15c.

CUPHEA IGNEA—htw(8)12. Cigar Flower. Russet orange tubes, white tipped. Pkt. 20c.

*CUPHEA MINIATA—eobk(3-4)20. Bright and attractive free-blooming annual, with spidery flowers that may be lively vermilion or velvety black-purple. Pkt. 15c.

CUTHBERTIA GRAMINEA—erh(2-3)9. Grassy tufts, with daily-renewed bouquets of pretty rose-pink close above. A cousin of Tradescantia. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

CYANANTHUS LOBATUS—rstx(3-4)6. Feathery branches tipped with periwinkle-blue blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

CYCLAMEN INDICUM ROCOCO—uthtw(7)12. Gigantic frilled and fringed blossoms in rare colorings, like great butterflies. For indoor culture. Pkt. 35c.

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM—urltsth(4)6. Perfumed crimson blossoms above marbled leaves. Hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CYCLAMEN NEAPOLITANUM—urltsth(4)8. Varies from white, through rose, to red. Fragrant. Hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CYCLAMEN REPANDUM—Vivid carmine. Hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CYCLAMEN HARDY BLEND—urltsth. Fine mixture of many hardy species. Excellent variety. Pkt. 25c.

CYNANCHUM ACUMINATIFOLIUM—ebh(3)28. Mosquito Plant. Attractive clusters of white flowers, above silvery leaves. Said to trap mosquitos. Pkt. 20c.

CYNOGLOSSUM GRANDE—erbst(1)20. Flowers of clearest blue, with pure white ring. Handsome. Pkt. 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM NERVOSUM—rbh(2)25. Flowers of brilliant forget-me-not blue, above always handsome foliage. Seems to be fully hardy, and perennial. Pkt. 15c.

CYPELLA HERBERTI—euftbx(3-4)20. Lovely Tigridia-like blossoms, tan, old gold and brown. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

CYPELLA PLUMBEA—euftbx(3-4)30. Steel-blue flowers, buff-marked, above plaited leaves. Pkt. 20c

CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA—ehtw72. Tree Tomato. Little pink fragrant flowers. Then aromatic, edible fruits, like brown eggs. A fruit of the Incas. Pkt. 20c.

CYTISUS HIRSUTUS—ery(2-3)20. Rare dwarf Broom, spreading and overflowing with golden bloom. Pkt. 20c.

CYTISUS HYBRIDS—ebny(2)50. Scottish Broom. Bright green whip-like stems, lined with bloom in cream, bronze and crimson-and-gold. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

DAPHNE GENKWA—qfh(1-2)30. Loosely clustered, sweet-scented flowers of clearest deep lavender. Brown velvet bark. Excellent Chinese species. Pkt. 20c.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM—qrmb(1)25. Lilac-rose flowers with carnation fragrance. Quite variable. Hardy. Bright scarlet fruits. Good shrub. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA—namh(htw)(3)20. Twisted hooded pitchers with translucent windows. Odd inverted flower formations, buff-brown, red-veined. Carnivorous. Ornamental bog or pool edge plant, hardy to Vermont; often grown as indoor pot plant also. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

DATURA WRIGHTI — *bx(3-4)25. A splendid species. Giant up-facing trumpets of delicately shaded lavender, sweetly scented. Whole plant is silvered with down. Usually grown as an annual, but actually it is a perennial, hardy enough to stand through rather severe winters, at least as far up as north Jersey. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA — jy. 60 ft. Dove Tree. Rare and most handsome hardy tree. Showy flower-bracts of creamy white, resembling resting doves. Large nut-like seeds, a bit slow to start. Have patience. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.

DECODON VERTICILLATUS — cbnmh(3-4)60. Spectacularly showy when the arching stems are loaded with successive whorls of brilliant lilac-rose blossoms, airily long-stamened. For border, if kept watered, or by streamside. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

DELPHINIUM

No need to garland this. By now all should know the infinite possibilities for beauty in it.

DELPHINIUM CARDINALE — bfh(3)36. Glorious scarlet. Helmet-shaped blossoms. Give full sun. Pkt. 15c.

***DELPHINIUM CARDIOPETALUM** — eorb(3)16. A little beauty. Violet-blue flowers, green-tipped, and with exceedingly long up-curved spurs, are arranged symmetrically in loose graceful spikes. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM FRAGRANT HYBRIDS — *ecbh(3-4)50. Seeds saved only from plants of excellent form and habit, with fully double flowers averaging not less than three inches in diameter, mostly light blue or lavender, with pink shadings. The fragrance is that of the almond, strongest at night. Naturally some variation as to both form and degree of fragrance must be expected. Pkt. 30c.

DELPHINIUM GIANT WHITE HYBRIDS — *ccbh(3-4)72. Seeds saved from plants of unusual height, with fully double flowers, varying from cream to purest waxy whiteness. One must not expect, though, that every seedling will be double, and white, but a goodly percentage should come true, and all should be worthy. Pkt. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

DELPHINIUM HANSENI — ecbh(3)48. Flowers, carried usually in rather dense spikes, may be pale blue, lavender, lilac-pink or white. Good. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM MAACKIANUM — *ecbh(2-4)40. Big blossoms in good spikes. Color variable, pale blue, deep indigo, opalescent lavender, deep violet, but always with black bee, and always pleasing. Recommended. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM NUDICAULE — rbdsth(2)30. Extraordinarily long spurred blossoms, shading from buff, through orange, to scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

***DELPHINIUM ORIENTALIS** — eor(2)28. Dainty annual Larkspur of unusual Tyrian purple. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM PARRYI — rbdh(2)30. Large flowers of blue-purple, marked pink and green. Foot-long spikes. Very good. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM PENARDI — crbh(2-3)30. Silvery white flowers, olive-marked. Gray foliage. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM PYLZOWI — erbh(2-3)20. Oddly symmetrical flowers of large size, carried in loose spikes. Deep, pure indigo, with black and yellow bee. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM SIBIRICUM — *ercbx(2)30. Irregular flowers of superb beauty, vivid indigo, with rose-purple spot on each petal-tip. Blossoms like airy butterflies on the open, branching plants. Blooms through drought. Possibly but a more robust race of *Delphinium sinense*. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM TATSIENSE — *erh(2-4)18. Airy, loosely bushy plants, bearing great blossoms of brilliant blue. Long blooming. Fine. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM TIROLENSE — ecbh(3-4)30. Big purple flowers, bee-centered, with blue-violet reverse. Close, branching spike. Good. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM VESTITUM — cbh(3)60. The Himalayan Delphinium. Great spires of rich violet blossoms, each with a white eye. Excellent. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM ZALIL — cbdh(3)48. Long racemes of brilliant pure yellow. Showy. Slow germinating. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM AVALON BLEND — *ecbh(3)50. A magnificent blend of all that is finest in Giant Hybrid Delphiniums. Includes the Hollyhock strain, the snowy Iceberg, the Himalayan vestitum, together with the Fragrant Delphinium and the informal beauty of special cut-flower selections. There will be pale blue, mid-blue, ultramarine and purple; varied shades of lavender, opal and lilac-pink; with daintier, lovelier color-tones that will scarce bear a name. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75.

OFFER 36B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$3.00.

HARDY DIANTHUS

The Garden Pinks are excellent and dependable plants for rockery or edging, some of them large enough even for the hardy border. Easy and sure from seed.

DIANTHUS ALPINUS — erlx(3-4)4. Brilliant, broad-petaled fringed flowers of an intense rose crimson, often peacock-eyed. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS ALLWOODI — ecrbx(2)18. Sweetly perfumed Clove Pink-Carnation hybrids. Wonderfully varied colorings. Exquisite. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

DIANTHUS ARENARIUS — erdx(2)6. Wide-spreading, silvery-green, mossy foliage mats, always delightful. Fringy, fragrant, creamy blossoms. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

DIANTHUS ARMERIA — *eotbndh(2-3)35. Deptford Pink. Crimson flowers, white-dotted, with jagged petals. Effective naturalized. Self-maintaining. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

DIANTHUS ARVERNENSIS — erx(2)4. Very dwarf, dense, foliage tufts; dainty pink blossoms. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS CAESIUS — erx(2)10. Cheddar Pink. Close silvery tufts. Fringed pink blossoms. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

DIANTHUS CHEDDAR HYBRIDS — erx(2-4). Variable, but very lovely hybrids of the Cheddar Pink (*D. caesius*), and the Clove Pink (*D. plumarius*). It will give delight in unexpected changes of color and form. Mostly fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS DELICATUS — erbx(2)12. Sheaves of fragrant blossoms, cream to soft pink. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES BRILLIANT — erx(2)10. In this selection the color is intensified to the most brilliant of carmines. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS HOLTZERI — ecrbx(2)16. Large fringed flowers, white or pink, often zoned, or sometimes blush-suffused. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

DIANTHUS KNAPPI — ercbh(2-4)18. Lemon yellow blossoms, a clear pure shade. Most distinct species. Long-blooming. Very good, indeed. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS MONTANUS — ernx(2)10. Myriads of brilliant rose blossoms. Rich green foliage tangles. Able to maintain itself in competition with other plants, so may be naturalized. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

DIANTHUS NEGLECTUS — eratx(2)6. Flowers of bright cherry, tawny rose in reverse. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS PANCICI — ebx(3-4)30. An odd Bulgarian, tall enough for the hardy border. Close-clustered blossoms of striate rose top each thirty-inch stem. Buds, shining mahogany. Long in bloom. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS SEGUERI — *ercbx(3-5)20. Big bushy plants, long-laden with large notch-petaled blossoms that may be anything from soft pink to deep carmine, usually marked with maroon circles and white dots. Blooms from mid-July until late autumn, giving flowers when other "Pinks" are long past. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

DIANTHUS SUPERBUS — ercx(2)12. Big pale rose blossoms of extravagantly lacy fringiness. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS SUPERBUS WHITE LACE — ercx(2)12. New. Of exquisite loveliness. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS SYLVESTRIS — erdx(2)10. Purest deep pink, a true shade, not rose. There is a bit of buff in the throat. Big flowers, rarely dentate, but never fringed. Arching sheaves of bloom. Excellent. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS SYLVESTRIS FRIGIDUS — erdx(2)4. A little Hungarian treasure, like above, but only half the size. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS VISCIDUS PARNASSUS — ercbx(3)20. Blue-silvered tufts, with fringed blossoms of carmine-zoned white. Fragrant. Blooms first season. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS WINTERI — ecrbx(8)12. Delightful hardy hybrid strain from England, bearing some Carnation blood. Ever-blooming. Color excellently variable. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 37B7—One pkt. each of above for \$3.40.

OFFER 38B7—Representative Dianthus assortment; one pkt. each of Arenarius, Knappi, Montanus, Pancici, Segueri, Superbus White Lace, and Winteri, for \$1.00.

DIANTHUS ROCKERY BLEND — This will give a wide and interesting variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

FOR KEY LETTER EXPLANATIONS see first page of catalog. The key letters and numerals after each varietal name are intended to indicate classification, needs, uses, blooming season and height.

***DIASCIA BARBARAE** — eox(3-4)16. Exquisite, but oddly formed, blossoms of pure pink, with golden insets. Airy branching plants. Pkt. 15c.

DICENTRA or BLEEDING HEART

Fully hardy perennials, with blossoms of delightful charm. Border or rockery. Cutting, too.
DICENTRA CANADENSIS—rnsy(1)8. Daintily pretty. White flowers, rose-tipped. Pkt. 20c.
DICENTRA CHRYSANTHA—ecbdy(3-4)40. Golden Ear-drop. Silvery slashed foliage, with tall sprays of golden hearts, inverted, above. Full sun. Pkt. 20c.
DICENTRA FORMOSA—ernmsth(2-3)16. Nodding sprays of pink hearts above spreading ferny foliage. Decorative mats in shade. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

DICENTRA OREGANA—rsty (2-4)16. Delightful blossoms of soft cream, heart-shaped, with tips of vivid purple. The flowers hang in graceful sprays above most attractive silvery foliage. An exquisite thing, blooming over a long season. It glories in a bit of shade, but is reasonable, nevertheless about sun. Pkt. 25c.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS—cby(1-2)30. True Bleeding Heart. Pendant sprays of rosy pink hearts, white-tipped. Exquisite. Attractive foliage. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 39B7—One pkt. each of above, for 90c.

It is no kindness to seeds of cold-loving species, of alpines in especial, to sow them in heat. That is, indeed, usually the precise way to assure failure. The beginner who cannot afford greenhouse or hot-bed facilities is actually at advantage over his wealthier brother, since he will not be tempted to "improve" upon the cultural instructions sent with the seeds. This applies particularly to "y" seeds, and in but slightly lesser degree to those marked "h."

DICRANOSTIGMA—See Rapid Celandine, page 2.

***DIDISCUS COERULEUS** — eocbx(3)30. Blue Lace Flower. Desirable for cutting or in the border. Pkt. 10c.

DIERAMA BLEND — uftby(htw)(1)40. Bells of white, rose, red, and amaranth, pendant from swaying wands. Very fine. Bulbs sometimes stored in winter, Gladiolus fashion. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

DIGITALIS or FOXGLOVE

There is a nostalgic reminder of friendlier times in these favorites of older days.

DIGITALIS AMBIGUA — ebx(2)36. Yellow Foxglove. Richest cream, with brown markings. Pkt. 10c.

DIGITALIS BARTLEY GIANT WHITE—ebx(3)50. Big blossoms of opaque, yet waxen, whiteness. English selection of high merit. Pkt. 15c.

DIGITALIS ISABELLINA — ebx(2)50. Fine spikes of yellow blossoms that deepen to chamois. Pkt. 15c.

DIGITALIS GIANT SHIRLEY—ebx(2)70. Giant Foxglove. Finest hybrid strain. White, pink or rose, always dotted with crimson. Pkt. 10c.

DIGITALIS HYBRIDA LUTZI—ebx(2)60. Varied and charming shades of salmon. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 40B7—One pkt. each of above, for 55c.

DIONEA MUSCIPULA or VENUS FLYTRAP

An interesting attractive, but oddly animal-like plant. The leaves are carried in rosette fashion, the blade in two sections, connected only by the strong mid-rib. The terminal section is center-hinged and contractile, margined with bristles and studded with sensitive hairs and honey-secreting glands. When a fly, attracted by the sweet bait, alights on the leaf, the hairs act as triggers, and the leaf-halves quickly close over the insect, the edge bristles interlocking. The trap remains closed until the food-morsel that was the insect, has been digested by a peptonized fluid that is immediately poured out from certain specialized glands. The plant gains its nourishment thus, the roots serving only as anchors. Few plants are more intricately organized.

The flowers are white, large and attractive; carried in terminal clusters on slender stems. Dionaea is for the bog garden south of Washington, or for house culture north. Well suited to terrariums. Needs plenty of moisture, and soil should be mixture of sand, with peat or shredded moss. Will grow also in loose masses of live sphagnum moss. Given proper soil and wetness, seed germinates with fair readiness. Fine seed. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.75.

DIOSPYROS LOTUS—jzfy 45 ft. Date-Plum. Rather ornamental. Bears sweet edible fruits of purple-black, about size of large cherry. Hardiness undetermined, but give sheltered position above Potomac. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA BETHEL'S SELECTION. jz 75 ft. American Persimmon. Hardy well north. Fruit delicious when fully ripe. Tree is rather ornamental. This fine variety, originating at College Park, Georgia, not only bears fruits of particularly large size and rich flavor, but ripens them very early. Pkt. 15c. (Can also supply seeds at same rate, saved from a Missouri specimen bearing especially sweet fruits, known locally as The Candy Tree).

DIPLARRHENA MOREA — erm(htw)(2)24. Tasmanian Iris. Flowers snowy white, or marked lilac and yellow. Best handled as pot plant. Rare, and good. Pkt. 25c.

DODECATHEON or SHOOTING STAR

If, as the name implies, this flower was fashioned by the Twelve Gods of Greece, then their workmanship was of an exquisite perfection. One wonders, though, what Olympian escapade may have brought Grecian Gods to even short exile in our hemisphere, since Dodecatheons are altogether American. See illustration, page 12.

DODECATHEON CLEVELANDI—crbnsty(1)18. Clove-scented. Mauve, yellow-ringed, shading to maroon. Pkt. 20c.

DODECATHEON HENDERSONI—crbnsty(1)12. Spectacular wine-purple Shooting Star. Sweetly perfumed. A beauty. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

DODECATHEON JEFFREYI—crmsty(2)24. From bright pink, through rose, to show purple. Perfumed. Pkt. 20c

DODECATHEON MEADIA—crnsty(2)20. Wild Cyclamen. Rose colored, with yellow anthers. Fragrant. Strikingly beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

DODECATHEON STANFIELDIA—Lilac-pink. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 41B7—One pkt. each of above, for 75c.

DODECATHEON BLEND—crnsty. Many varied kinds in mixture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

BOOKS FOR THE GARDEN-MINDED

Not only an assortment of books on gardening, but others not so horticultural, that will nevertheless surely interest the green-fingered. If that is your clan, then write for my Special Book List, a unique offering of books, old and new, for the garden-planner, the garden-maker, or the one who prefers simply to enjoy gardens, without other part in them. Then there are books for the wild-flower seeker, the botanist, the naturalist; manuals and handbooks, references and source books, books for the winter fire-side, books even to read in bed; books that you will like, so gift-fitting for your friends. The List will be sent to those who ask it.

DORYANTHES PALMERI—Spear Lily. Spectacular scarlet flowers on spikes 10 to 20 feet high. A distant Amaryllis cousin. South. Pkt. 25c.

DOUGLASIA LAEVIGATA—rsty(2)6. Loosely clustered blossoms that vary from soft clear pink to pure deep rose. A lovely Androsace cousin. Both Douglasias delight in cool, well-drained (but not dry) positions, and they will tolerate a bit of shade. Both are charming. Pkt. 20c.

DOUGLASIA MONTANA — rstm(y)(2)5. Tufted rosettes, with exquisite pink blossoms above. Pkt. 15c.

DRABA AIZOIDES—erlx(1)6. Sempervivum-like rosettes, mat-forming, with tiny but profuse golden flowers. Pkt. 20c.

DRABA GLACIALIS—erx(1)6. Creeping cushion-rosettes, with airy sprays of tiny lemon-tinted flowers just above. Rare high alpine. Pkt. 20c.

***DRACOCEPHALUM MOLDAVICA**—eondx(3)20. Many sturdy spikes of cool blue. Rather showy, and naturalizes well. Sow in quantity. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DRACOCEPHALUM RUY SCHIANA—erb(2)24. Spikes of beautiful blue snapdragons. Siberia. Pkt. 15c.

DRACUNCULUS CANARIENSIS — ufth. Calla cousin with odd digitate foliage in summer. Dig tubers in autumn and store. The attractively tinted flower-spathe comes from the dry tuber in early spring. Pkt. 15c.

DROSERA FILIFORMIS—rnmath(2)12. Sundew. Pretty pink stars. Curious carnivorous plants. Pkt. 15c.

DROSERA INTERMEDIA—nmah(2)8. Broad-leaved Sundew. Pink blossoms. Insect-trap leaves. Pkt. 20c.

DRYAS OCTAPETALA — rgy(2)5. Mats of evergreen "oak" leaves, creamy flowers, and lovely silver-pink seed fluffs. Pkt. 20c.

DUCHESNEA INDICA—*ergk(8)3. Pretty little trailing, mat-forming perennial, with yellow Potentilla-like flowers, followed by unedible fruits of impressive brilliance, as though starkly upright strawberries had been dipped in vermillion. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINACEA PURPUREA HYBRIDA—ecbdh(3-4)48. Long pendant petals from chocolate brown cones. Soft rose to royal purple. Thoroughly safe perennial of a considerable buxom attractiveness. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

ECHINOPS SPHAEROCEPHALUS — ecbnx(8)72. Perennials of notable vigor. Rather striking thistly heads of steel blue. A straw-flower. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

ECHINOPS EXALTATUS—Like above, but deeper blue, and possibly biennial. Pkt. 10c.

ECHIUM BLUE BEDDER—*ebk(3-4)12. Dense and showy spikes of deepst indigo bloom. Compact and even in habit. Will attract attention. Pkt. 15c.

ECHIUM NEW HYBRIDS—*ebk(3-4)36. One-sided flowering spike, terminating, though, in a solid, symmetrical crown of bloom. Brilliant blue, with lilac, white and even pink. Both Echiums listed here will bloom within a few weeks from seed. Pkt. 15c.

EDRIANTHUS DALMATICUS—erltdh(2)6. Grassy tufts from which radiate up-curved stems that end in crowded clusters of wide purple bells. Pkt. 25c.

ELEAGNUS MULTIFLORA—qy. 6 ft. Cherry Goumi. Handsome silvery shrub. Edible, cherry-flavored, translucent red fruit. Pkt. 20c.

ELSHOLTZIA FARQUHARI — *ecbh(5)36. Mint-shrub. Splendid late-blooming border plants, each with a vast population of long and fluffy bloom-spikes of soft lilac, carried candelabra fashion on many branching stems. Seems fully root-hardy. Will be a low shrub south, an herbaceous perennial north. An excellent cut-flower. Sweetly aromatic foliage. Rather easy. Pkt. 15c.

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS — qaty(2) 15 ft. Showy bells of pale yellow, red-veined. Brilliant crimson autumn foliage. Pkt. 20c.

ENKIANTHUS CERNUA RUBENS—qay 15 ft. Clustered bells that glow like rubies against the sun, dangle loosely from curiously angular twigs. Autumn foliage of scarlet intensity. Pkt. 15c.

EPIGAEA—See Trailing Arbutus.

EPILOBIUM DODONAEI—rh(3)18. Loose clouds of big pink blossoms, enriched by sepals of vandyke brown that peer betwixt the petals. Very good. Pkt. 15c.

EPILOBIUM NUMMULARIFOLIUM—*rstx(3)2. Trailing carpets of minute, overlapping emerald leaves, bronze in sun, with daintiest snowy star-lets of blossoms just above, the stems, airy-invisible. New Zealand. Pkt. 15c.

EPILOBIUM OBCORDATUM — rmh(3)12. Sprawling mounds of greenery, with big clustered flowers of satiny rose-pink, yellow stamened. Pkt. 20c.

EPIMEDIUM MACRANTHUM—rcstgy(2)9. Delightfully and unsymmetrically airy foliage, bronze-tinted, with pretty little blossoms of white, rose or violet. Pkt. 20c.

EREMURUS

Great Desert or Foxtail Lily. Magnificent flower-spikes that bear hundreds of bright star-shaped blossoms. Fully hardy, but mulch a bit to prevent too early starting in spring. Spectacular in beauty. See illustration, page 12.

EREMURUS BUNGEI PERFECTUS—ubzy(2)72. Foxtail Lily. Long spikes of golden orange stars. 20 seeds for 15c; 100 for 60c; 500 for \$2.50.

EREMURUS ELWESIANUS—ubzy(2)100. Pale pink blossoms in huge spikes. 15 seeds for 25c; 100 for \$1.10.

EREMURUS ELWESIANUS ALBUS—ubzy(2)100. Snowy white blossoms. Fine. 12 seeds for 25c; 100 seeds for \$1.25.

EREMURUS HIMALAICUS—ubzy(2)90. Long and densely packed spikes of airy white stars. 25 seeds for 20c; 100 for 65c; 500 for \$2.50.

EREMURUS OLgae—ubzy(2)90. Handsome lilac-flushed flowers. Fragrant. 15 seeds for 25c; 100 for \$1.10.

EREMURUS ROBUSTUS — ubzy(2)100. Brightest rosy pink blossoms in most showy spikes. 20 seeds for 25c; 100 for 90c; 500 for \$3.25.

EREMURUS SHELFORD HYBRIDS—ubzy(2-3)90. Fine strain, showing white, pink and yellow, but particularly rich in coppery orange, bronze and apricot tintings. 20 seeds for 25c; 100 for 90c.

OFFER 42B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.35.

EREMURUS PEERLESS BLEND—ubzy(2). Includes all the above, and others. Glorious color range. 25 seeds for 20c; 100 seeds for 65c; 500 seeds \$2.50.

ERICA CINEREA—rfah(2-4)12. A delightful little Heath in twisting shrublet form. Showy blossoms, white, violet-rose or scarlet. Hardy at New York. Pkt. 20c.

ERICA VAGANS—rfah(3)25. The hardy Cornish Heath. Pretty flowers of rosy purple. Pkt. 20c.

ERIGERON

A hardy daisy-race of delightful possibilities.

ERIGERON AURANTIACUS—rh(3)12. Many-rayed semi-double daisies of dazzling orange. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON COMPOSITUS—rh(2)6. Pale lavender daisies above curious gray cushions. Pkt. 20c.

ERIGERON GLANDULOSUM—ernh(2)12. Pretty, fine-petaled lavender daisies in long-time profusion. Mat-forming. Very good. Full sun. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON SALSUGINOSUS — rbmh(2)20. Fine-rayed blossoms of soft lilac-pink, raggedly fringed. A handsome and floriferous species. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON SPECIOSUS—rcbh(2-4)20. Enormous gold-centered daisies, the petal rays narrow, long, and of exceeding number. Brilliant purple. Showy. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 43B7—One pkt. each of above, for 60c.

ERINUS ALPINUS—*erpsth(2-3)5. Little foliage mounds, be-spangled with jewel-like blossoms, rose to carmine, or sometimes white. This particular strain is unusually rich in pleasing variations. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM or UMBRELLA FLOWER

A largely undifficult, yet little known family that holds real garden treasures.

ERIOGONUM COMPOSITUM—erdh(2)10. Great umbels, cream-yellow to rose. Woolly leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM DOUGLASI—erdh(2)10. Silvery bushlets, with dainty, soft yellow bloom. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM HERACLOIDES — erdh(2)18. White flowers in flattened clusters. Whorled foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM NIVEUM—erdh(2)8. Pretty little white-flowered species. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM OVALIFOLIUM—erdh(2)5. Silvery-gray rosettes, with daintiest blossom-heads that may be cream, lemon, or rose. Pkt. 20c.

ERIOGONUM UMBELLATUM — erdh(2)7. Spreading evergreen shrubby plant. Soft yellow. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 44D7—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

ERIOPHORUM VIRGINICUM — cnmh(8)40. Cotton Sedge. Showy cotton tufts, tawny to snowy. Most decorative. Likes ample moisture. Cuts well. Pkt. 10c.

ERIOCAULON MIXED—nm(8)25. Powdery white flower-heads on wiry stems. Attractive aquatic. Pkt. 15c.

ERODIUM

Take hardy Geraniums and refine them; result, Erodium.

ERODIUM ABSINTHOIDES AMANUM—erh(3)12. Silvered leaves, plumily slashed and jagged; with lax-sprayed flowers above, most brilliantly white. Pkt. 25c.

***ERODIUM GRUINUM**—eodlx(3-4)15. A delightful Geranium-cousin, with noble blossoms of lavender-violet. Particularly recommended. Pkt. 20c.

ERODIUM MACRAENUM—erbh(3)10. Pure pink blossoms, but patched with radiating velvety blackness on upper petals. Fern-like leaves. Pkt. 20c.

ERODIUM MANESCAVI — erh(3-4)16. Big flowers of most brilliant rose-purple. Aromatic leaves. Pkt. 20c.

ERODIUM ROMANUM—rh(3)6. Clustered bright pink flowers. Canescent foliage. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 45B7—One pkt. each of above, for 90c.

Be sure to check over your needs against the General Seed Offer also. It starts on page 50, and there are some mighty fine, and unusual, things in it.

ERYSIMUM

A race of beautiful Crucifers that are close akin to the Wall-flowers. Mostly they germinate easily, and sown early, will often bloom first season.

ERYSIMUM ASPERUM—*erb(3-4)18. Clusters of blossoms of a gold so deeply rich and vivid that it over-laps orange. Pkt. 10c.

ERYSIMUM AUREUM NANUM COMPACTUM — erx(2)6. Loaded with golden blossoms in little clustered spikes. Blooms early. Pkt. 15c.

ERYSIMUM HELVETICUM—erx(2-3)12. Here the flowers are of a shade between buff and amber. Pkt. 15c.

ERYSIMUM PEROFSKIANUM—*ecrbx(2-3)15. Here is orange unmistakable, deep and glowing. Pkt. 10c.

ERYSIMUM PULCHELLUM—erb(3)18. Loose spike clusters of soft lemon. Attractive foliage. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 46B7—One pkt. each of above, for 55c.

ERYSIMUM BLEND — *erb(2-3). Close mat-clumps of emerald foliage, with spikes of bright bloom above, from palest lemon, through golden hues, to radiant orange. Pkt. 15c.

ERYTHRAEA DIFFUSA — *erstx(3)6. Rose Gentian. Starry flowers of most brilliant rose. Pkt. 20c.
***ERYTHRAEA VENUSTA**—eox(3-4)8. Annual Gentian. Charming clear pink stars, yellow-centered. Pkt. 20c.
ERYTHRINA CRISTI-GALLI—*euftx(w)(4)50. Magnificent spikes of rose-coral on branching plants. Winter in damp sand in cellar. Pkt. 20c.

ERYTHRONIUM or TROUT LILY

Fully hardy bulbs for the shady corner, the rockery, or for naturalizing in rich loose soils under trees. They are exquisite Lilies of fairy size. See illustration, page 19.

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM—urnmstzy(1)7. Lovely buff-apricot blossoms, brown-marked. Pkt. 20c.

ERYTHRONIUM CALIFORNICUM — urnmstzy(1)8. Large cream-colored flowers. Richly mottled leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ERYTHRONIUM CITRINUM — urnmstzy(1)10. Snowy white, banded citron. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ERYTHRONIUM GIGANTEUM—urnmstzy(1)12. Creamy white, yellow-shaded, and sometimes banded maroon. Handsome. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM ROBUSTUM — ucrdstzy(1-2)18. Recurved "lilies," of richest yellow. I shall always recall the glorious golden spread of the Erythronium blossoms beneath the towering pines on the hillsides of my old north-Idaho ranch. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ERYTHRONIUM HENDERSONI—urnmstzy(1)12. Lovely soft purple blossoms with maroon centers. Rarely gold-banded. Showy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ERYTHRONIUM JOHNSONI—urnmstzy(1-2)16. Blossoms of soft rose, orange-centered. Pkt. 20c.

ERYTHRONIUM KLAMATHENSIS—Blossoms of pale lemon, each petal pink-tipped. New. Pkt. 25c.

ERYTHRONIUM REVOLUTUM SMITHI—urnmstzy(1)10. Pretty pink flowers, yellow zoned. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 47B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.40.

ERYTHRONIUM BLEND — This includes all of the kinds that I list. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

It is suggested that beginners confine their selections to kinds marked "e," these being relatively easy if directions are followed. When successful experience has been gained, it will be time for the harder kinds.

***ESCHSCHOLTZIA MONARCH ART SHADES** — eox(2-4)10. A new English selection of high individuality. The plants are dwarf and compact, no sprawliness, with the blossoms carried well above the feathery foliage. The flowers are large, but exquisitely formed, usually semi-double, and with a metallic sheen that adds brilliance to the color. There will be pink to rose and carmine, golden yellow through all the varying tones to orange and scarlet. I had not thought that any hybrid Eschscholtzia would meet the high standard for admission to my catalog, but I changed my mind when the "Monarchs" bloomed in my trials. Pkt. 15c.

EUCALYPTUS ALPINA—htw. Hardiest species, but best handled as a pot plant. Handsomely formed. Foliage of velvety emerald. Pkt. 15c.

EUCOMIS UNDULATA—ufzy(htw)(3)24. Dense trusses of creamy fragrant stars, the spike crowned with red-edged bracts. Very good. Pkt. 25c.

EUPHORBIA

A family as diverse as Cactus, and more widely ranging, America, Asia, Africa and southern Europe. All tend toward succulence, in particular the African species, these being indeed Cacti in all similitude, and requiring Cactus culture.

EUPHORBIA APHYLLA—ehtw. Great tangles of leafless green branches, thick and succulent. Pkt. 25c.

EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS—htw. A very cactus-like plant, with branches thick, succulent, jagged and many angled. Curious, and easy. Pkt. 15c.

EUPHORBIA EXIGUA — erk(9)10. Droll plants, like fascicular cypress tufts, or possibly flattened green fox-tail brushes. Pkt. 15c.

***EUPHORBIA LATHYRUS**—eobk(9)30. A most decorative silvered blue-green in all its parts. Tall stems, each bearing four dense rows of lanceolate leaves in cross form. Said to drive away moles. Pkt. 15c.

EUPHORBIA MELOFORMIS—htw. Globe-shaped, but with deep irregular, angular ridges. Dark and light green, striped. A rare and curious plant. 4 seeds for 25c.

EUPHORBIA MYRSINITES—rbdh(2-9)10. Half-trailing stems; fat blue-green leaves, yellow flower-crowns. Hardy ornamental succulent. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

EUPHORBIA OBESA—htw. Curious succulent, a living baseball with checkered cover. Germinates slowly and unevenly, but quite surely. Large seeds, 2 for 25c.

EUPHORBIA POLYCHROMA — rch(2-9)15. Emerald leaves; gorgeous autumn colorings. Showy yellow flower-bracts. Very good. Hardy. Pkt. 20c.

EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA — htw. True Poinsettia. Bright. Rather easy. Pkt. 25c.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS — htw. Crown of Thorns. Showy orange-scarlet flower-bracts. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 48B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.75.

***EUSTOMA RUSSELLIANUM** — ocby(3)24. Glorious, open, upright flowerbells of clearest blue, patched purple within. Long in bloom, and very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

EUSTYLIS PURPUREA—*ufty(k)(3-4)20. Pine Lily. A true bulb, with handsome shell-like flowers of blue-violet, marked mahogany and patched gold. Sow in open ground seed-beds in latest autumn and plants will start blooming following June, continuing until October. Often does fairly well also if sown in early spring, while soil is cool. Store bulbs like Tigridia, to which it is closely allied. Pkt. 25c.

***EUTOCA VISCOLA MUSGRAVE STRAIN**—eok(2)16. Densely clustered blossoms of the most intense of possible blues, each, though, with a white center. Pkt. 15c.

FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA — jy. 70 ft. Purple Beech. Foliage richly colored. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c.

FAUCARIA TIGRINA—htw. The Tiger's Mouth. You will understand its name when you grow it. An intriguing but easy succulent. Pkt. 25c.

***FELICIA BLEND** — eodx(3)10. Flower of Happiness. Delicate little lavender daisies. Pkt. 15c.

FERNs, HARDY BLEND—A mixture of hardy species, including some that grow in sun. Sow the tiny spores on surface of clean, friable soil in flats or pots. Cover with panes of glass until germination takes place. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

FERNs, TENDER BLEND—Splendid mixture of desirable house kinds. Culture as above. Pkt. 15c.

FESTUCA GLAUCA—ebh(9)24. Hardy ornamental grass. Silvery blue leaves. Makes decorative clumps, or narrow edging, not spreading. Pkt. 10c.

FICUS CARICA—ejzx(w). True Fig. Good ornamental, bearing delicious fruit. Thrives in sheltered positions to New York. Further north grow in tubs, outside in summer, cellar in winter. Pkt. 20c.

FLOWERING ALMOND—See *Prunus triloba*.

FRAGARIA VESCA ALBA — eg(y)(k)(9)8. An alpine Strawberry that makes wide-spreading and dense foliage mats. Valued for carpeting in moist, shady places, or for ground-cooling cover in lily plantings. Fruits profusely and over a long season, the berries being pure white when ripe. Fruits are small, but of rich, distinctive flavor. Pkt. 15c.

FRAGARIA—See also *Strawberry*.

FRANCOA RAMOSA—cbfh(htw)(3)36. Splendid perennial from Chile, with spikes two feet long and an inch thick, densely filled with starry blossoms, pure white, or pink-tinged. Pkt. 15c.

FRANCOA SONCHIFOLIA—Very like above, but flowers deep pink, spotted rose. Pkt. 15c.

FRASERA SPECIOSA—bnsty(3-4)50. Great panicles of greenish white blossoms, tinged with blue. Weird, but spectacular. Pkt. 20c.

FREESIA EXHIBITION BLEND—*eutcw(7)16. Giant flowers in rainbow range, gold, blue, pink and carmine; with infinite variations. Selections of *Tubergeni* and *Ragonieri* strains. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

THE PENSIVE FRITILLARIAS

The possibilities of the Fritillaries have scarce been realized. While some are bright and gaudy enough, mostly they have that sombre charm that appeals to the quieter mood. They are cousins of the Lily, and come from seed in the same way, blooming in two or in three years, according to kind. All are hardy.

FRITILLARIA AGRESTIS—urnzy(2)18. Bells of buff and olive. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA ATROPURPUREA—urndstzy(2)14. Deepest purple, with tawny checks. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA BIFLORA — urnzy(1)10. Mission Bells. Flowers of rich chocolate hue. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA CAMSCHATCENSIS—urnzy(2)15. Circles of velvety purple bells. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA CIRRHOSEA—urnzy. Checkered mulberry on buff. From the Himalayas. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA COCCINEA — urnstzy(2)18. Extraordinarily vivid scarlet. Rare, but fairly easy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS — urnzy(1)40. Crown Imperial. Circlets of pendant showy bells, bronze, orange or crimson. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA LANCEOLATA — urnstzy(2)36. Tall spikes of large flowers, purple, marked yellow. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA LILACEA — urnzy(2)7. Dainty bells of clear white. Most pleasing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS — urnzy(2)24. Large flowers of cream, or checkered in tones of purple. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA PUDICA — urndzy(1)8. Quaint bells of butter-yellow, refreshingly fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA PURDYI — urnzy(2)10. White, suffused pink, flecked purple. Very lovely. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA RECURVA — urnstzy(2)16. Brilliant scarlet bells, lined yellow. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

OFFER 49B7 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.75.
FRITILLARIAS MIXED — An effective blend of many species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

ANNUAL FLOWERS — If you want quick annual flowers, choose those with a star (*) before the variety name. Annuals, of course, bloom one season only, and must be sown afresh each year. Where the star follows the name, it indicates hardy and enduring perennials, that will, nevertheless, flower first season if sown early.

FUCHSIA BLEND — htw. Free-blooming plants, with pendant flowers in many rare colorings. Pkt. 15c.

FUNKIA BLEND — crby(2-4)30. Day Lily. Graceful spikes of blue, lavender or white trumpets. Ornamental, formal, foliage. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

GAILLARDIA BURGUNDY GIANTS — *ecbx(8)36. Seedlings of, and selections from, Gaillardia Burgundy. Retains immense bloom-size of that variety, together with its great vigor and floriferousness, but with increased range and richness of coloring. Runs chiefly in maroon, wine, torchlight red and copper, with occasional variations into lemon, gold and tangerine. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

GALAX APHYLLA — rnstatmy(1-9)10. Spikes of pretty little creamy flowers above most decorative foliage, this delicate yellow-green in spring, then bronze, finally wine-red. Pkt. 15c.

GALEGA HARTLANDI — ebltx(2-3)40. Pleasing, pinnate-leaved, bushy perennials with terminal spikes of attractive lilac pea-blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

GALTONIA — See *Hyacinthus candidans*.

GARDENIA JASMINOIDES — htw. Waxen white flowers, Camellia-like, intensely fragrant. Pot plant in north, but hardy outside to Virginia line. Pkt. 15c.

GASTERIA DISTICHA — htw. Thick succulent rosettes, with scarlet flowers above. Pkt. 20c.

GAULTHERIA ANTIPODA ADPRESSA — qatmy. Prostrate evergreen shrub; edible pink berries. Pkt. 15c.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS — rmgdasty(9)6. True Wintergreen. Evergreen carpeter, with spicy, edible, crimson-cheeked berries. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.65.

GAULTHERIA SHALLON — qstatty 6 ft. Handsome evergreen shrub with pink-tinted urn-shaped flowers, then black berries. The berries are edible, and are sometimes made into pies. They were a staple food of the northwest Indians, eaten fresh, made into a syrup, or dried for the winter. Pkt. 15c.

THE GAY GAZANIAS

Here is continuous all-summer brightness for the dry, sunny place. In the garden they behave as easy annuals, but actually they are tender perennials, and so well-fitted for pot culture in window or conservatory. Florists will find them profitable.

***GAZANIA LONGISCAPA** — eorbdx(8)9. Big golden blossoms with precisely serrated brown or blue-black bandings. Easy, and vividly showy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

***GAZANIA OXYLOBA** — Seeds just in from South African collector. Highly recommended, but no data as to color or habit. Pkt. 15c.

***GAZANIA POTTSI** — eorbdx(htw)(8)12. Blossoms that radiate hot light of molten gold, softened, though, to saffron at the center. Long petals and long stems. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

***GAZANIA HYBRIDS** — eorbx(htw)(8)9. Enormous daisies with wide petals, pale yellow to richest orange, banded ruddy brown or black, and blue-tinged in reverse. A blaze of beauty. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 50B7 — One pkt. each of above, for 55c.

GENTIANS BLUE

—and white, and yellow, and brown; but mostly they are of a vivid blueness or a purple richness. They will add the final touch of alluring beauty to the rock garden or the border. Seed is a bit slow in starting; give it time. Gentians like neither drought nor excessive moisture, but always deep, loose soil.

GENTIANA ACAULIS — ry(2)9. Little plants with trumpets of startling size, royal blue. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA ANDREWSI — rnbltsth(3-4)20. Closed Gentian. Brilliant blue flowers like sealed vases, in serried clusters. Easiest species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

GENTIANA ANDREWSI ALBA — Delightful flowers like white samite. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA — rbmsty(4)30. Willow Gentian. Bending sheaves of sparkling sapphire. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA ALBA — Charming, translucent pearly white. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA CALYCOSA — rmy(3-4)10. Velvety blue bells, white-throated, top each stem. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA CRINITA — otcrbnmly(4)25. True Fringed Gentian. Spreading, deeply fringed petals of most delightful and delicate misty coloring, sky blue to indigo. Thrives in either sun or shade, and tends to self-sow. The secrets of success with this are to sow the seed in late autumn for spring germination, in a soil not acid. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA CRUCIATA — ry(4)12. Four-lobed blossoms, bright blue. Heat-resistant. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA HASCOMBIENSIS — ry(3)15. Splendid hybrid, with great flowerheads of bright mid-blue. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA LUTEA — bnlt(3)36. Towering spires of clustered golden stars. Spectacular. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA PANNONICA — rblty(3)25. Plump bells of a decidedly ruddy violet. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA PNEUMONANTHE — rbmy(3)14. Clustered trumpets, rich, deep blue within, but outside of a lucent sapphirinc-emerald blending. Particularly good. Pkt. 25c.

GENTIANA PORPHYRIO — rbnaty(4)18. Richest ultramarine, with olive-dotted throat. The plant is mostly blossom. No Gentian is more beautiful. A hardy and adaptable perennials. See illustration, page 45. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA PURPUREA — raty(3)20. Rich, velvety, van dyke brown, sweetly perfumed. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA SCABRA BUERGERI — rmy(3)9. Loosely branching pyramids of handsome purple bells. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA SCEPTRUM — rbmaty(2)28. Clustered bells, big and dark blue. Rather good. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA — ermaty(3)12. Comes as near as any Gentian can, to being easy. Amazingly jagged flower-bells of lovely soft blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

GENTIANA SIKKIMENSE — rnmaty(3)9. Pretty, sprawly blue-bells. Himalayan foot-hills. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA STRAMINEA — Siberian species, said to have pretty flowers of soft cream yellow. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA STYLOPHORA — bny(3)40. Yellow blossoms, olive-dotted and sometimes three inches across, on towering plants. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA Verna — rh(1)8. Spring Gentian, giving up-facing blossoms like wide-petaled azure stars, in mid-spring. Variable, but always lovely. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 51B7 — One pkt. each of above, for \$3.25.

GENTIAN BLEND — All of the kinds listed here, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

NEW FRUIT FLAVORS

Here are twelve trees and shrubs, all bearing edible fruits, often surprisingly delicious; but all of them worth planting just for ornament, too. They are of reasonable winter hardiness, except Zizyphus. This should be given a sheltered position above Philadelphia. Included are Mespilus, Amelanchier, Diospyros virginiana, Asimina, Viburnum lentago, Vaccinium corymbosum, Eleagnus multiflora, Crataegus pinnatifida, Rosa pomifera, Hovenia dulcis, Zizyphus and Cornus mas. One pkt. of each for \$1.50 in the collection, (separate value, \$1.80). See individual listings for descriptions. It should be noted that most of them take "y" culture. See page one for explanation. Order as OFFER 51½B7.

GEOPRUMNON CRASSICARPUM — erbdh(3)20. Pinnate foliage; racemes of splendid purple flowers; seed pods that look like yellow or rose-hued plums. Pkt. 15c.

TRUE GERANIUM

The true Geraniums are of a great satisfaction in rock garden or border because of their long display of sparkling bloom, and because they are so dependably enduring. Kinds here listed are hardy.

GERANIUM ENDRESSI—erbh(8)18. Splendid rose-pink flowers from July till frost. Pkt. 25c.

GERANIUM IBERICUM—bh(2)20. Large blue flowers with slight lavender suffusion, or sometimes with white striations. Good. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM INCISUM—rdh(2)12. Blossoms vary from clear pink, through rose, to lavender and purple. Often white. Excellent rockery species. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM MACRORHIZUM—rdlth(2)9. A charming little Geranium, with blossoms of pure rose. Bulgaria. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM MACULATUM—urbnsth(2)25. Large flowers of clear lilac-rose. Very good. Pkt. 15c.

GERANIUM PRATENSE—bnh(3)25. Large blue flowers, or rarely white. Very satisfactory. Pkt. 15c.

GERANIUM PRATENSE ALBUM—Blossoms of diaphanous white. A beauty. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM—rbh(8)18. Gorgeous blossoms of blood red. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM ALBUM—Silky petals of the daintiest. Most desirable. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM TUBEROSUM—rbh(2-3)24. Blossoms of pure blue-lavender from June to late August. The bushy plants are massed bloom. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

***GERANIUM WILFORDI**—eornk(3-4)7. Half-procumbent cushions, set with profuse blossoms like miniature white Anemones, delicately rose-veined. Long in bloom. The only annual species worth growing. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 52B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.90.

***GERARDIA BLEND**—obnmth(3-4)20. False Foxglove. Exquisite downy flowers, carried airily on slender, branching plants. Color variable, from soft mauve, through lilac-rose, to pure purple. For lavish brilliance of coloring, naturalize it in dampish meadows. Naught else, unless it be Rhexia virginica, can give there such splashes of vibrant vividness. A bit slow in germinating. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

GEUM BORISI—rh(2-3)18. Spectacular orange-red. Pkt. 20c.

GEUM MONTANUM—rh(2)4. A lovely hardy half creeper, with big flowers of richest yellow, or sometimes glowing orange. Pkt. 25c.

GEUM REPTANS—rbh(y)(3)12. Plumed fern-foliage, mounded irregularly; blossoms above of silken glossiness, like gorgeous golden suns. Pkt. 20c.

GEUM RIVALE—rnmh(2)28. Nodding purple flowers. A beverage is said to be brewed from the roots, tea-fashion. Called Wild Chocolate. Pkt. 15c.

GILIA, the Cinderella

Here is a race of easy annuals and hardy perennials, mostly of quite unappreciated grace and beauty. Cousins on the one side to Phlox, and on the other to Polemonium, they range from merely delicate prettiness in Abrotanifolia, to sheer splendor in Rubra and Aggregata.

***GILIA ABROTANIFOLIA**—eobnx(2)18. Clustered flowers of palest blue. Pkt. 15c.

GILIA AGGREGATA—otcbdh(2-4)36. One of the brightest things imaginable when in full bloom; many graceful stems hung with flaunting scarlet and buff banners. Worth sowing every year. Pkt. 20c.

***GILIA LACINIATA**—eobx(3)25. Branching stems topped with clustered upright bell-lets of richest blue-violet. Fern-like foliage. Argentina. Pkt. 15c.

***GILIA LEPTALEA**—eox(2-3)18. Clustered rose-colored blossoms. Fine foliage. Pkt. 10c.

***GILIA MULTICAULIS**—eobx(3-4)25. Campanulate flowers, lilac or violet, in loose terminal clusters. Plants much-branched and floriferous. Pkt. 15c.

GILIA RUBRA—eotcbdh(3)48. Tawny-throated coral blossoms in great spikes. Lacy foliage. Magnificently showy.

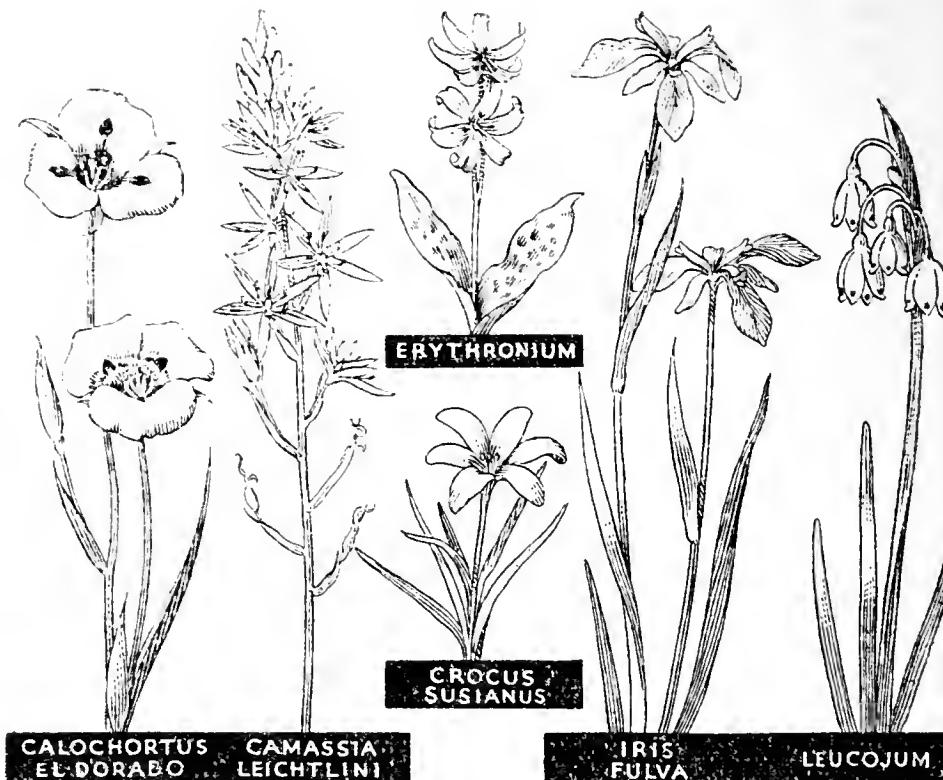
Sow it largely. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

OFFER 53B7—One pkt. each of above, for 75c.

GILIA—For other species, see Linanthus.

Usually I am able to fill orders in full as given, but sometimes a kind is in short supply, and becomes sold out. I suggest, therefore, that a few kinds be added as alternates, in making up orders.

GILLENIUM TRIFOLIATA—cbsth(3)30. Splendid ornamental foliage, and sprays of long-petaled white or blush stars. For cutting. Pkt. 25c.



THE RARER GLADIOLI

The Gladiolus grows readily from seed, sometimes blooming first year, almost certainly the second. Sow early, or shade seed bed, else seed will sulk.

GLADIOLUS ALEPPICUS—Seeds just in from Palestine. Species probably Syrian also. Most Gladioli of the mid-sea basin are winter-hardy. No other data. Pkt. 25c.

GLADIOLUS CALLISTUS—uftk(w)36. Pale pink, with carmine. Delicate coloring, robust habit. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS—uftk(w)30. Rich pink, yellow throat. Fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS PSITTACINUS—uftk(w)48. Brilliant scarlet, with orange lip. Showy. Pkt. 15c.

GLADIOLUS TRISTUS—utw25. Avondbloem. Cream-yellow flushed brown. Evening fragrant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

OFFER 54B7—One pkt. each of above, for 80c.

GLADIOLUS PEERLESS STRAIN—uftk(w)50. Seeds saved from named varieties, including blue sorts. Should produce some wonderfully fine things, and anyway it is always interesting to see what will come of a sowing, since each seedling is bound to be different. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

GLAUCIUM PEERLESS BLEND

These delightful poppy-cousins would be worth growing for their flowers, were their foliage of the ugliest; and worth growing for their foliage, were their flowers merit-less. Actually, of course, they are treasured alike for their exquisitely silk-textured blossoms of lemon, buff, gold, orange or scarlet,—and for their decoratively feathered tangles of silver-frosted leafage. Sown early, will often bloom first year, but may be sown as late as September for bloom the following summer. Height variable, 12 to 36 inches. So easy that it takes genius to fail with them. Pkt. 15c.

THE GLORY LILY

The Gloriosas grow with fair readiness from seed sown in open ground beds in early spring, or under glass at other seasons. Dig tubers in autumn and store over winter in sand in cool cellar. Two-year-old tubers should bloom. May be treated either as a summer-flowering bulb, gladiolus-fashion, or as a pot plant. Surprisingly spectacular.

GLORIOSA PLANTI—uftcbk(htw)(3)48. Wavy blossoms open to clearest yellow, remaining so in shade, but in sun taking on tones of tangerine and bronzy scarlet. 10 seeds for 25c; 45 seeds for \$1.00.

GLORIOSA ROTHSCHILDIANA—uftcbk(htw)(3)48. Glory Lily. Gorgeous iridescent crimson, undulate, and sometimes gold-edged, or even rose-tinted. Quite variable. 8 seeds for 25c; 36 seeds for \$1.00.

GLORIOSA ROTHSCHILDIANA LEMON YELLOW—A rare color-form from Abyssinia. 4 seeds for 25c.

GLORIOSA SUPERBA—uftcbk(htw)(3)48. Frilled, recurved blossoms, red, with margin of gold. An altogether satisfactory species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

SANDERSONIA AURANTIACA—vuftk(htw)(3)50. A rarer cousin of Gloriosa, with same uses and needs. Widely bell-shaped flowers of wonderfully brilliant orange. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 55B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.00.

GLOXINIA PEERLESS BLEND — htw. Blossoms of largest size and richest colorings, superbly tigered and spotted. Most showy house plant. Pkt. 25c.

***GODETIA CRIMSON VELVET**—eobx(3-4)25. Blossoms of fullest doubleness, a richly intense maroon. Of extraordinary showiness. Branching plants. Pkt. 15c.

***GODETIA SYBIL SHERWOOD**—eobx(2-3)20. Big blossoms like crumpled silk, salmon pink, orange-tinged, but edged with white. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN ROD—See Solidago.

***GOMPHRENA AUREA SUPERBA**—eocbx(3-4)24. Golden-orange to rich burnt orange. Most showy in garden, or may be dried as strawflower. Pkt. 10c.

GORMANIA WATSONI—ergx8. Fat gray leaves, dainty cream-yellow bloom above. Hardy succulent. Pkt. 15c.

GRINDELIA LANCEOLATA—ebnwdx(3)36. Inch-wide golden daisies that will remain fresh, without water, for several days when cut. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

GYPSOPHILA or BABY'S BREATH

The Gypsophilas are valued for delicate, misty border effects, but also for cutting, adding lightness and airy grace to a bouquet or flower arrangement. For a full cutting succession all season long, use Paniculata, Pacifica, and Oldhamiana, each of these beginning to bloom as its predecessor leaves off.

GYPSOPHILA MANGINI — eucbx(3)36. Panicles of rather large flowers of most delicate rose shading. Pkt. 15c.

GYPSOPHILA OLDHAMIANA—eucbx(4-5)36. New species from north Manchuria. Little blossoms of delicate pink shadings, are carried in close but most graceful panicles. Latest in blooming. Of great hardiness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

GYPSOPHILA PACIFICA—ecbx(3-4)36. It is even lighter and more daintily airy than Paniculata, but the individual blossoms are larger; not too large for mixing with other cut flowers, yet large enough to be effective alone. Coloring varies from plant to plant, purest white, soft flesh tintings, even a delicate, but true pink. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA — eucbx(2-3)36. Loosely carried, diffusely branching panicles of snow white flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 65c.

GYPSOPHILA REPENS—erx(8)8. Mounds and cushions of attractive and dark-hued foliage, with sprays of pearly whiteness above through spring and summer. Right for the rock garden. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 56B7—One pkt. each of above, for 55c.

HARDENBERGIA COMPTONIANA—htw. Excellent conservatory plant. Pinnate foliage. Racemes of handsome violet-blue flowers. Pkt. 20c.

HARTMANNIA SPECIOSA—*erbz(2-3)24. Satiny, three-inch blossoms open translucent white, but deepen to dainty pink. Sometimes called Wind Primrose. Prefers light soil. Quick, reasonably persistent, beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

HAWORTHIA MARGARITIFERA—htw. Thick succulent leaves are studded with pearly dewdrops. Pkt. 20c.

HEDYCHIUM GARDNERIANUM—euftbx(htw)(4 or 7)40. Garland Lily. Soft yellow flowers, spicily perfumed. Canna culture, or force. Pkt. 15c.

HEDYCHIUMS MIXED—euftbx(htw)(4-7). Tall spikes of showy flowers, lemon, gold, rose or crimson. Always fragrant. Good pot plant, or garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

HELIANTHEMUM NUMMULARIUM — ergfltx(3)8. Handsome, gray-leaved bushlet with silky blossoms, white, lemon, copper or rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

HELIANTHEMUM TUBERARIA — erdfh(2-3)4. Sun Rose. Wide mats of silvered foliage, with blossoms like yellow satin. Full sun. Drought resistant. Pkt. 25c.

***HELIANTHUS CUCUMERFOLIUS ROSEUS** — eocbx(3-4)50. Delightful shadings of old rose, over pale primrose yellow. Right for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

HELIANTHUS GIGANTEUS—*ecbtx(4)84. Flowers of bright lemon. Excellent background. Pkt. 15c.

HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS—*echlx(5)90. Column Sunflower. First half of the season the plants are grouped foot-wide pillars of rippling, undulating greenery. Then quickly they double in height, each stem topped with a branching four-foot panicle of pretty little yellow blossoms. A most desirable plant for the hardy border, no trace of coarseness, but always strikingly decorative. See illustration, page 9. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSEA—eunbh(4)72. Jerusalem Artichoke. A most worthy, showy Sunflower, not coarse. Tubers are edible, cooked like potatoes, or raw with oil and vinegar as a salad. Pkt. 15c.

HELLEBORUS or CHRISTMAS ROSE

HELLEBORUS NIGER—cbzy18. True Christmas Rose. Lovely white or rose-flushed flowers. Very hardy. A few mild days sometimes bring established plants into bloom in late winter. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS HYBRIDS—cbzy18. Lenten Rose. Blooms in March. Rose, claret and purple. Pkt. 15c.

HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS—bnzy16. Curious pale green and purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HELLEBORUS CORSICUS—cbzy18. Rare hardy species from Corsica, with pale yellow flowers; the foliage decorative, glossy emerald with serrate edges. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 57B7—One pkt. each of above, for 50c.

HEMEROCALLIS HYBRIDS

Here are the new Day Lilies that have of late been so much in horticultural news. Marvelous tones of lemon, buff, gold, orange and copper, with tawny shadings and ruddy overlays. Many are fragrant, all are hardy. About half the seed in this blend is saved directly from large-flowering hybrid named varieties. The balance is product of hand-pollinated blooms of such species as Dumortieri, Minor, Aurantiaca, Middendorffii, Fulva, Citrina, Flava and Serotina, pollen in each instance, and daily, being transferred with soft brush, from one species to another. There should be rather wonderful variation among the plants produced from this seed. Hemerocallis seed grows quite readily if sown while soil is cool, late fall or early spring. Any sowings made in summer, should be in carefully shaded seed-bed. The Day Lilies cut well, and are always ornamental in the border. They seem to have no diseases, and given any chance at all, they will thriftily take care of themselves. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

HEPATICA ACUTILoba—rltsty(1)8. Lovely flower of early spring. Blossom-cups in green ruffs. Lustrous lilac, blue and purple will appear, with blush white and buff-tinted pink. Hepaticas may be forced effectively and readily. Pkt. 20c.

HEPATICA TRILOBA—Different leaf shape, and acid tolerant. Otherwise like acutiloba. Pkt. 20c.

HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA—chtw40. Handsome semi-succulent that seems to blend Yucca, Aloe and Agave. Tall inflorescence of pretty rosy-red bells. Hardy in south, but for pot or tub culture north. Pkt. 15c.

HESPERANTHERA BUHRI — eufx(utw)(1-7)8. Pink buds open to fragrant white at dusk. Pkt. 20c.

HESPEROYUCCA WHIPPLEI — ebfpx(3)12 ft. Our Lord's Candle. Massive white spires above blue-green leaf-swords. Full sun, sheltered from north wind. Pkt. 15c.

HETEROTHECA SUBAXILLARIS — *eotnbhd(4-5)36. A most showy many-petaled daisy of glossy gleaming gold. Blossoms of medium size, one-inch. For blue-and-gold effects, cut with Tahoka Daisy. Will naturalize. Pkt. 15c.

HEXAGLOTTIS LONGIFOLIA—utw(1)18. Bright yellow blossoms. Tigridia-like in form. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS GIANT HYBRIDS—ebnh(3)60. Immense flower bowls, from palest pink suffusions, through pure pink, to rose, with others snowy white or richest crimson. Magnificent in the border, or a wonderful flowering hedge. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

***HIBISCUS TRIONUM**—eobdx(2-5)25. Trailing Hollyhock. Great ivory-hued cups, violet patched, and with golden anthers. Blooms for months. Bushy procumbent. See illustration, page 2. Pkt. 10c.

HIERACIUM VILLOSUM — erbh(3)30. Silver Shag. Fluffy golden flowers above silky, silvery leaves. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLY—See Ilex.

HOMERIA COLLINA AURANTIACA — *euftx(utw)(3)20. Big flowers of brightest salmon orange with scarlet flushings. An easy, quick, and satisfactory Tigridia-like bulb. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

HONEY BELLS—See Nothoscordum.

HOUSTONIA COERULEA—ernah(1-3)8. Innocence. Myriads of exquisite, tiny blue stars on airy stems, above close foliage. Always delightful. Pkt. 20c.

HOUSTONIA PURPUREA—*ernh(8)9. Bushy plants, with multitudes of little lilac blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

HOVENIA DULCIS—jy 30 ft. Attractive hardy tree with sugary raisin-like fruits. Pkt. 15c.

HYACINTH MULLEIN — See Verbascum Phoeniceum

HYACINTH

A name that covers pleasing bulb-flowers from six-inch miniatures to five-foot plants, all hardy, and all likeable.

HYACINTHUS AMETHYSTINUS—eurnzy(1)6. An exquisite alpine. Translucent blue. Pkt. 20c.

HYACINTHUS AMETHYSTINUS ALBUS — Blossoms like clustered white pearls. Pkt. 20c.

HYACINTHUS AZUREUS — eurnzy(1)9. Unique early-flowering miniature. Sky-blue, or brighter. Highly effective. See illustration, page 12. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS — euftcbx(3)60. Summer Hyacinth. Great spires of creamy bells. Quick, and of striking decorative effect. See illustration, page 31. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS—ubzy(1)16. Showy Dutch Hyacinth. From named sorts. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 58B7—One pkt. each of above, for 70c.

HYPERICUM or ST. JOHN'S-WORT

For long spreads of lively, scintillant gold, Hypericum is beyond peer.

HYPERICUM BUCKLEI—ersth(3)12. True hardy shrub only a foot tall, mantled in an always ornamental foliage of blue-green, this scarlet in autumn. From June until mid-August the bush-lets are loaded with inch-wide flowers of deep and polished yellowness. Of high deserving; but still rare. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM CORIS—rltx(2)12. Cloud-like blue-gray foliage, with sprays of sparkling sun-gold above. Worth protection north. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM LANCEOLATUM—qmfx(3) 6 ft. Showy water-side shrub; yellow-flowered, of course. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM LANUGINOSUM—erltstx(2-4)20. Tasseled blossoms of soft butter-yellow in enormous profusion for a full three months. Some other Hypericums have larger flowers, but none more of them. Frosty foliage, and oddly black-bracted buds. Makes yard-wide mat-colories with time. Coast of Syria. A good species of full hardiness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

HYPERICUM OLYMPICUM — erx(3)12. Blue-foliaged hillocks covered with inch-wide blossoms of glowing gold. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM PATULUM HENRYI—qx(4)36. Evergreen shrub, with two-inch flowers of glossy yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM POLYPHYLLUM — erfltx(2)6. Silvery plants, starred brilliantly with fantastic gold. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM REPTANS—rgx(2-3)6. Rich green carpets; buds of bronze; blossoms of shining citron. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM VIRGATUM—eratmk(2)16. Little blossoms of an odd copper-amber shade. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 59B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.45.

HYPOXIS HIRSUTUS—urmh(8)19. Friendly little blossoms of glossy yellow. An Amaryllis cousin. Pkt. 20c.

HYPOXIS STELLATA ELEGANS—utw(7)12. Big stars, banded blue on white. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

ILEX or HOLLY

The Ilexes are all ornamental, and of reasonable hardiness, English Holly being least so. Ilex seed is slow to germinate, and often lies dormant for months, but is quite sure to sprout finally.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM—jy 40 ft. English Holly. Handsome, red-berried evergreen. Variable. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX GLABRA — qy 6 ft. Inkberry. Glossy, leathery evergreen leaves. Inky black berries. Pkt. 15c.

ILEX OPACA—jy 50 ft. American Holly. Spiny evergreen leaves and scarlet berries. Hardy to Massachusetts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

ILEX VERTICILLATA — qy 15 ft. Tall Winterberry. Will give a brilliant showing of scarlet berries all winter. A well-formed shrub. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 60B7—One pkt. each of above, for 35c.

***IMPATIENS ORCHESTRA ERSKINI** — omstk(3)36. Dancing Fairy. Exquisite pink blossoms that in form do really simulate dancing fairies, sway lightly with every breeze. A newly discovered rarity; from unpacified western Abyssinia. Particularly recommended. Pkt. 25c.

INCARVILLEA GRANDIFLORA — ufrzh(2)8. Hardy Gloxinia. Golden-throated flowers of flaming rose. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

INDIGOFERA KIRILOWI — erqh(2)20. Splendid low-growing shrub-perennial, with racemes of rose. Pkt. 10c.

INULA ROYLEI—cbh(4)25. Immense daisies that look like long-rayed golden suns. Pkt. 15c.

INULA SALICINA—erbh(2)16. An Armenian mountaineer of much beauty. Excellent foliage, mat-fashion, with long-rayed "golden harvest" daisies in excessive abundance. Pkt. 10c.

IONACTIS LINARIFOLIUS — ernbdath(4)15. Splendid close clusters of blue-lavender daisies, gold-centered, above leafy mounds. Of excessive floriferousness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IPOMEA LEPTOPHYLLA—eubdh(3-4)40. Bush Moon-flower. Big, showy, rose-colored flowers with purple throats. Handsome hardy perennial, standing drought. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

***IPOMEA IMPERIAL GIANTS**—eovx(htw). Here are the super-giants of Morning Glories, nothing larger. Wonderful color range, white, blush, pink, rose, sky-blue, purple, chocolate, varied reds and the like, with innumerable combinations of contrasting margins and flakings. May be grown as a vine in usual fashion, or to trail from a window box. For breath-taking effectiveness, though, try the Japanese manner, pot plants pruned to dwarf compact bushiness, only one or two flowers being allowed to open. By this handling, blossoms a full six inches in spread, may be obtained, larger, and more delicately tinted than any Petunia. You will be hard-put to convince your friends that you are showing them Morning Glories. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

IRID MARVEL BLEND—eu. For sheer beauty of form and artistry of coloring, no group of flowers can excel the Irises. Their petals show delicate self tones and rare shadings, or sometimes they may be embossed with vividly contrasting hues. All grow quickly from seed, mostly flowering within the year; and being, (with a few exceptions), bulbs, they may be carried over from season to season. This mixture includes Homeria, Eustylis, Watsonia, Aristea, Tigridia, Ixia, Sparaxis, Tritonia, Antholyza, Streptanthus, Sisyrinchium, Anomatheca, Freesia, Morea, Romulea and the like. Pkt. 20c.

THE IRISES

The species Irises offer a wealth of interesting beauty for varied uses. All are reasonably hardy. Many Irises will blossom surely the year following sowing, in the manner of most perennials. Other kinds will take an extra year. There is so much variation in this respect, even within the species, according to conditions, that I have not attempted to use the "z" symbol. Nothing very difficult about any of them, save to those persons of particularly impatient temperament.

IRIS ARENARIA—ery(1-2)8. Pretty little Iris of early spring. Bronze-mahogany buds open to blossoms of yellow vividness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS AUREA—cby(2)42. Splendid rich yellow. A noble species. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS BRACTEATA—rndatsth(2)15. Bright yellow, veined mahogany. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS BUCHARICA—ufcry(2)18. Orchid-like flowers of satiny yellow from the leaf axils of dwarf "cornstalks." Unique. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

IRIS BULLEYANA — cbh(2)24. Deep lilac standards. Creamy yellow falls. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS CALIFORNIA HYBRIDS — crny(2)20. A fully hardy strain that will give many delightful surprises. Wonderfully variable color range. I recommend this highly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS CHRYSOFOR — rch(2)24. A race of particularly beautiful and quick-blooming hybrid Irises, producing multitudes of orchid-like flowers in colorings that range from sulphur and gold, to rich bronze, from blue-lavender to purple velvet. Usually blooms second season. Pkt. 20c;

IRIS CHRYSOGRAPHES—rcy(2)24. Velvety purple, inscribed with gold. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS CHRYSOPHYLLA—rnsth(2)14. A lovely little Iris, of soft primrose yellow. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS CLARKEI—cbh(2)24. Varies from deep blue to crimson purple. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS CRISTATA—ratsth(2)8. Flowers like crumpled silk, of palest blue, gold-patched, and with snowy fringed crest. Exquisite. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS CRISTATA OUACHITA—A rare local race from the Ouachita Hills of Arkansas. Paler back-ground, but marked vividly in peacock-eye effect with violet-blue penciling about orange crest-blotch. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS DELAVAYI—cbmy(2)48. Rich red-violet. Like a more robust I. sibirica. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS DE VITRY ART SHADES—cbh(2)36. A French strain of Bearded Irises, showing pastel tones and delicate shadings; lilac, fawn, buff, copper bronze, tawny wine, and the like, with stormcloud effects. Flowers are usually wavy, and spreading in form. They bloom rather late, mostly after the other bearded Irises are done. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

IRIS DELTA BLEND—cbh(2). The very best of the wonderful and unique species discovered but a few years ago, in the lower Louisiana delta area. They are fully hardy in the north, and will thrive in the ordinary garden. The blooming begins as the "German" Irises are fading, and last until the Japanese Irises are past their prime. The blossoms have rather the form of the Japanese Iris. Height varies from thirty inches to full seven feet. Some 200 distinct variations of hue, shade or tone have been recorded. They show the clearest of sky blues, then lavender to purple, red-violet, lilac or cerise. And there are tawny shades, pink tones, old rose, mahogany and ruddy orange, with some that are well called red. Many have golden crests, and the flowers are of the largest size. If I could grow but one class of Irises, it would be this. Big seeds. Pkt. of 10 seeds for 25c; 25 for 50c; 100 for \$1.50.

IRIS DICHOTOMA—*ebh(4)50. The Vesper Iris. Fragrant blossoms, variably lavender, in delightful form. August. See page 2 for description, and outside cover for illustration. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

IRIS DICHOTOMA WHITE WINGS—Blossoms typically white with yellow centers, but some will be creamy, others will show faint lavender suffusions, and a certain percentage of reverisons to amethystine violet must be expected. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS DOUGLASIANA—cry(2)18. Variable blue-violet, to mauve, lilac pink and creamy yellow. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS DWARF HYBRIDS—erby(1-2)12. Hybrids chiefly of Iris pumila and I. chamaeiris. Flowers of full "German" Iris size and form, but dwarf plants, and coming many weeks earlier. Extraordinary range and brilliance of coloring. Anyone who tries them, will surely be pleased with the high average excellence of the seedlings, from a horticulturist's viewpoint. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.

IRIS ENSATA—ebdh(2)28. Sword Iris. Attractive lilac, purple or white flowers, veiled by fountains of decorative, graceful foliage. Roots deeply and widely. One would need dynamite to dig it. That's probably why it is so drought-resistant. Just the Iris for semi-arid regions. Easiest culture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

IRIS FLAVISSLIMA—See Iris arenaria.

IRIS FOLIOSA—by(2)16. Massive flowers of lavender-blue, amid foliage fountains. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS FONTANESI—ufrdy(1)20. Light blue, with gold-banded falls. From Barbary. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS FORRESTI—crmy(2)18. Dainty flowers of clear lemon, or brown netted. Sibirica type. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS FULVA—cbmy(2)30. Copper Iris. Open airy flowers in a shade that lies between new copper and bronze, deepening to brown velvet toward the center. See illustration, page 19. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS FULVIOSEA HYBRIDS—cby(2)28. Shades of lustrous blue and velvety tyrian purple. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS GIANT HYBRIDS—cbh(2). Seeds saved from fine named varieties of the tall bearded "German" Irises. Ought to be great things from this. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS GIGANTICOERULEA—cby(2)50. The Great Blue Delta Iris, likely the largest and most showy Iris of the Western Hemisphere. Flowers always of great size, but length of stem is variable, for there would seem to be two intermingled strains of the species, one low, one high. The color is purest coerulean blue, with tiny yellow crest, and a bit of white veining at base of falls. Pkt. of 12 seeds for 25c; 30 seeds for 50c; 100 seeds for \$1.40.

IRIS GLADWYN (Iris foetidissima)—rbgsty(2)20. Flowers usually blue-tawny, or rarely, lemon with brown veinings. Seeds of a brilliant scarlet showiness, the pods splitting when ripe. Pods often dried for winter bouquets. A fine thing, despite the discouraging specific name given it by Linnaeus. Must be he disliked roast beef, for that is just the savory odor of the crushed foliage. A sniff of it would be clarion-call to any valiant trencher-man. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS GRACILIPES—rhtsty(2)9. Exquisite fragile blossoms of sky-blue, orange marked. A fairy among Irises. Of full garden hardiness in cool soil and light shade, but will make an extraordinarily pretty pot plant if one so desires. Pkt. 35c.

IRIS GRAMINEA—ecrh(2)20. The falls are blue on white, standards wine-stained, the fragrance that of ripe apricots. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS HALOPHILA—erbh(2)24. Creamy yellow flowers, oddly formed, striped and stained gray-purple. A hardy Persian species. Pkt. 20c.

IRI HARTWEGGI—ry(2)10. Straw yellow, silvery lilac, or purple. Very pretty. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS HAYNEI—rbdh(1)20. Rare Palestine species. Huge flowers, netted and dotted violet-black over ground color of gray tawniness. Unique. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS HOOGIANA—cbv(2)30. An aristocrat of Irises. Big, charmingly formed flowers, silvery blue to purple. Turkestan. Pkt. 35c.

IRIS HYACINTHINA—erbdh(2)20. Foliage fountains; butterfly flowers of delicious, diaphanous blue. They have been called "sapphire daffodils." From west China and Thibet. Endures drought. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS HYBRIDA JOSEPHINE—erbry(1-2)18. An excellent large-flowered hybrid Iris, intermediate, that seems to come true from seed. Fine soft yellow. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS INOMINATA—rh(2). A rare and very lovely hardy species. Large undulate blossoms of soft golden apricot, lightly pencilled purple. Sometimes, though, the flowers are altogether purple, or of that delicate lilac-lavender that we associate with Cattleya Orchids. Usually only six inches tall, but again it may be three times that height. Sun or light shade. Usually blooms second year. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS JAPONICA—rhy(htw)(2)18. As lovely as an Orchid. Crispy, fringed petals, soft lavender, with purple and orange. Fine pot plant. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS KAEMPFERI IMPERIAL—ecbmh(2)36. About the best possible strain of giant-flowered Japanese Irises. Superb color spread; white gold-banded, blue, azure, mauve, royal purple and crimson, in self hues, or netted and splashed. Many will be double. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c.

IRIS KUMAONENSIS—ry(2)8. Large flowers, purple-marbled on lighter ground. Short stem. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS LAEVIGATA—ecbmh(2)36. True species, called finest of blue Irises. Very large flattened flowers of pure blue or white, edged with purple. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS LAEVIGATA PURPLE IMPERIAL—This form has blossoms with long drooping falls of richest purple, black velvet shadings, good blotch at base. Standards deep violet. Begins with Kaempferi, but blooms longer. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS LONGIPETALA—cbmh(2)25. A charming Iris, with large lavender-blue flowers, or rarely white with violet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

IRIS LORTETI—rdy(2)12. A rare and most beautiful Oncocyclo Iris from the Lebanon. Rounded falls minutely dotted crimson on cream. The large standards are veined violet on ground of pale rosy lilac. 4 seeds for 25c.

IRIS MACROSIPHON—rh(1)8. Large purple flowers, banded and veined straw yellow. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS MANDSHURICA—erdh(2)8. Brightest yellow with orange beard. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS MELANOSTICTA—rdy(2)10. Flowers black-spotted over green-yellow. Transjordana. 3 seeds for 25c.

IRIS MELLITA—ery(1-2)8. The name means "delight," but Il Pensero might be more fitting. Farrar calls it subtle and sad, but says no rock garden should be without it. Very dwarf, very early, with big blossoms of violet, rich with mahogany suffusion. Again it may be creamy, with tintings of mulberry and chocolate. Full hardiness. Bulgaria. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS MILESI—by(2)36. Handsome ruddy purple flowers, with darker marblings. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS MISSOURIENSIS—cby(2)25. Fine flowers of soft blue or sometimes white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS MONNIERI—cby(2)40. Like Iris ochroleuca, but the splendid flowers are clear lemon yellow. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS OCHRAUREA—cby(2)50. Splendid hybrid, with giant flowers of soft yellow. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS OCHROLEUCA GIGANTEA—cbzy(2)60. The Gold-banded Iris. Ivory-white flowers, painted gold. Makes a magnificent showing. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS ORIENTALIS—ecbh(2)36. An excellent and easy Iris, with blossoms blue, white, or red-violet; diversely shaded, blended and marked. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

IRIS ORIENTAL BOUQUET—ecbh(1)40. Tallest and possibly most variable as to coloring, of the early-flowering Irises, blooming in May. The blossoms, two or three to each stem, are carried high above the foliage. White, exquisite amethyst, azure, indigo, violet; scarce two plants show alike. Seems to belong in general Sibirica-Orientalis-Delavayi-Clarkei subsection. Highly recommended. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

IRIS PALLIDA—ecbh(2)36. Fragrant flowers of largest size. Clear, cool lavender. Fine. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS PRISMATICA—ecrbnmh(2)24. A dainty and easy Iris, with flowers of pure violet, the curled falls, white with blue veinings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS PSEUDACORUS — ecbnmh(2)35. Rich burnished yellow, often brown-veined. Thrives in ordinary border, but likewise may be used for naturalizing along streams or about pool margins. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 75c.

IRIS PSEUDACORUS CREAM PRIMROSE — Lovely pale yellow form. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS PURDYI — rny(2)15. Soft yellow to tawny pinkish purple. Charming. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS RUTHENICA — erh(1-2)7. Dainty dwarf Iris of the steppes, Roumania to the Altai. Large blossoms with horizontal falls, white with deep purple veinings. Standards dark blue. Much sought. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS SAMBUCINA — cby(2)25. Claret-colored falls, standards of soft yellow, purple-stained. Elder-blossom perfume. Most attractive. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS SETOSA — rby(2)25. The Alaska Iris. Showy, flattened blossoms of bright blue. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS SHELFORD GIANT — cbh(2)60. Magnificent English hybrid. Giant flowers of creamy yellow, blotched golden orange. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

IRIS SIBIRICA HYBRIDS — ecbh(2)36. In this easy and very satisfactory Iris section, there will be pure and suffused whites, lavender, azure, indigo, purple and red-violet. Seed from fourteen named varieties. Will thrive anywhere. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

IRIS SIBIRICA BLUE KING — Rich blue, marked purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

IRIS SIBIRICA PERRY'S BLUE — Clear azure, almost sky blue. Delightful shade. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS SIBIRICA SNOW QUEEN — Purest snowy white, with rich yellow patch. Profuse, easy, beautiful. Fine for cutting. Foliage, too, is attractive. Possibly a hybrid. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.10.

IRIS SINTENISI — rbh(2)20. Flowers of Spanish Iris form, a curious blend of lilac, gray-lavender and tawny buff on white. Ridged seed-pods. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

IRIS SOFARANA — rbdy(2)18. Curious Iris, local on Lebanon. Very like Iris susiana, save that the ground color is cream, rather than gray, and the netting deep purple, rather than black. Give full sun and good drainage. 6 seeds for 20c; 17 seeds for 50c.

IRIS SPURIA BLEND — ecrbh(y)(2). A group of likeable Irises, with blossoms of most distinct form, and with a range of coloring that, unlike most others, carries a minimum of blue and violet, running more to white, varied yellows, orchid, silvery and tawny shades. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

IRIS STYLOSA — (*Iris unguicularis*) rcfy(htw). Beautiful and large flowers of bright lilac. Tends to be winter-blooming, any time from October to February, so usually handled under glass in north. 4 seeds for 25c.

IRIS TECTORUM — rby(2)16. Roof Iris of Japan. Loose sprays of large, flat flowers, with white crests. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS TENAX — erch(2)16. A graceful and pleasing Iris, long in bloom. Variable, from lavender to creamy white, mauve pink and claret. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

IRIS TENAX SPECIAL SELECTIONS — erch(2)16. Special selections for color variation, taken from wild plants in all parts of the Iris tenax range. Pure white, through pale pink and mauve, to dark, velvety purples, some veined with violet, others with white. Then there are exquisite pink and buff combinations. The ordinary Iris tenax, fine as it is, cannot compare with this. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS TRIPETALA — erby(1-2)20. Big flaring falls of variable shades of blue and violet, often netted. Standards are absent, or reduced to mere vestigial points, giving odd effect to blossom. Greatly floriferous. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS TUBEROSA — urby(1)16. A tubercle-rooted Iris-segregate, now to be known (correctly) as *Hermadactylus*. Flowers like some strangely ornate serpent-head from a Mayan carving; the falls, black velvet; the ophidian standards, lurid green of jade. If were-wolves, why not were-flowers, for of a surety there is an air of weird bewitchment about this one? Seed takes its own time to germinate, but is sure enough eventually. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS Verna — ernatsth(2)9. Exquisite blossoms of rich blue and gold. Soft violet fragrance. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS VERSICOLOR — ecbnmh(2)36. Royal blue violet, marked creamy yellow, but may vary attractively. Thrives in border, or by stream margins, etc. Good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

IRIS VERSICOLOR CLARET CUP — Glowing wine red. Very beautiful. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS VIRGINICA — ecbnmh(2)30. An excellent easy Iris, very like Iris versicolor. Pkt. 10c.

IRIS WILSONI — rbh(2)28. Creamy yellow standards, bright yellow falls. Plant with Iris sibirica. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS XIPHIOIDES — ENGLISH IRIS — ucbmy(1-2)24. Showiest of the true bulbous Irises. Likes cool soil, with ample moisture. Slow germinating, but will come strongly eventually. Magnificent flowers like great Orchids, in sapphire, lavender, lilac, smoky rose, violet crimson and tawny purple, with others flaked and striped. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

OFFER 61B7 — One pkt. each of the 82 Irises offered above, for \$13.50.

OFFER 62B7 — Representative Collection of Dwarfer Irises. One pkt. each of Arenaria, Mellita, Dwarf Hybrids, Verna, Ruthenica, Cristata, California Hybrids and Tuberosa, for \$1.25.

OFFER 63B7 — Representative Collection of Taller Irises. One pkt. each of Dichotoma, Delta Blend, Missouriensis, Spuria Blend, Oriental Bouquet, Laevigata, De Vitry Art Shades, Hyacinthina and Gladwyn, for \$1.25.

IRIS AVALON BLEND

Seeds of all Irises that I stock are contained in this superb mixture, not, of course, in equal proportion, for some kinds are too rare for this, but at least a little of each, and much of many, to produce a balance of color and form, that cannot, I believe, be excelled. Here is the opportunity to secure fine Irises in quantity. Special large pkg. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00.

AUTUMN SOWING

Seeds of certain rockery and border perennials, and of many bulbs, shrubs and trees, seem to need a period of exposure to low temperatures. The best way to handle such seeds, is to sow them in open ground seed beds in late autumn, or indeed at any time through the winter when the ground may be open enough to permit. Sowing in cold frame is, of course, even better. The seed bed should be lightly mulched with peat moss, buckwheat hulls, straw or litter to keep it from drying out, and to prevent frost heaving. Autumn or winter sowing is particularly advised with seeds marked with key letter "y." Kinds marked "h" may also be so sown. Usually a surprisingly strong spring germination will be obtained from late fall or winter sowings of these supposedly more difficult kinds.

ISATIS GLAUCA — ebx(2-3)42. Pyramids of blue foliage, with plenteous showery umbels of little yellow blossoms above; these followed by long-hanging, decoratively dangling, black seed-fruits. Why is this desirable and easy border-accent plant so little known? Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

IXIA PEERLESS BLEND — eufcx(utw)(1)20. Blossoms of pink, rose, crimson, lilac, orange or cream, often banded contrastingly. Wonderful for winter forcing, or hardy well north, planted deeply and protected. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

IXIA VIRIDIFLORA — utw(1)20. Blossoms glossy sea-green, patched shining black; or again, opalescent, blue without, pink within. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

IXIOLIRION MONTANUM — uftrbh(1)16. Ixia Lily. Clusters of starry trumpet blossoms, deepest blue, or rarely rose-striped. Store bulbs in winter, Gladiolus fashion. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT — See Arisaema triphyllum.

JACOBEA — See Senecio.

JASIONE MONTANA — *eotcbx(2-3)14. A delightful and prodigally floriferous campanulad; blue, fluffy, airy. A plant of lovable attractiveness. Will self-sow sufficiently for its own maintenance. Pkt. 15c.

JASIONE PERENNIS — erbx(3)14. Pretty fluffy light blue globes. A Campanula-cousin that looks like a Scabiosa. Pkt. 15c.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA — rnsty(1)16. Twin Leaf. Big starry white blossoms. Handsome foliage. Pkt. 15c.

JEFFERSONIA DUBIA — rnsty(1)18. Attractive foliage, and bloom like banks of starry violets. Pkt. 15c.

JUNIPER WAUKEGAN — jqy. Makes dense mats, 8 inches high, 12 feet across. Blue foliage in spring, purple in fall. Unusual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

JUNIPERUS SABINA — jqy. Graceful half-spreading habit. Foundation planting. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA — jy. 75 ft. Red Cedar. Variable, but usually a densely tapering pillar, or with rugged rounded head. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c.

KALANCHOE AETHIOPICA—htw. Rare species from western Abyssinia, with splendid orange flowers. Semi-succulent. A magnificent pot plant, thirty inches. Pkt. 25c.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA—qastch(2)30. Dwarf Laurel. Clusters of delightful ruby-crimson. Thoreau called it handsomest Laurel. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

KALMIA CUNEATA—qmah(2)36. The delicately formed and loose-clustered blossoms are white, with a wide band of deep rose. Charmingly graceful, and the only deciduous Laurel. Pkt. 15c.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA—qastch(2) 10 ft. True Mountain Laurel. A rugged, evergreen shrub, superbly beautiful for many weeks with its clustered blossoms of purest pink, exquisite in detail. Small plants bloom. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

KITAIBELIA VITIFOLIA—ebth(3-4)84. Great pillars of plants, with big, showy, white to rose blossoms in the leaf axils. Pkt. 15c.

KNIPHOFIA—See Tritoma.

KOELLIA FLEXUOSA—bnh(3)30. Heads of palest lavender, with narrow, silvered foliage. The ideal foil to emphasize more brilliant flowers, or to separate colors. Pkt. 15c.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA—jy 20 ft. Golden Rain Tree. Enormous panicles of bright yellow for weeks in late summer. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS—qy 6 ft. Beauty Bush. New Chinese shrub with corymbs of exquisitely beautiful pink bells, each with yellow throat. Pkt. 15c.

KRAUNHIA FRUTESCENS—vaty(2) 8 ft. Delightful hardy vine, with clustered pendant sprays of blue-lavender blossoms, in Wisteria fashion. Fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

KUHNISTERIA PINNATA—ecrb(3)18. Clustered, silky white blossoms. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

LABURNUM ALPINUM—jh 20 ft. Flowing Gold. Long racemes of golden bloom in spring. Showy, hardy, disease resistant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

LACHENALIA

Handsome winter-flowering bulbs, with spikes of pendant blossoms in bright colors. They remind one both of Lily of the Valley and of Hyacinth, but they require exactly the same handling and timing as Freesias. May be had in bloom within six to eight months after seed sowing. *eutw(7).

LACHENALIA AUREA—Deepest, richest, golden orange, on long stems. Early. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA GLAUCINA—Dainty pendant bells, white, with tintings of opal. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA ORCHIOIDES—Spikes of creamy flowers, deliciously tinted with rose, or blue of opal. Spotted leaves. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LACHENALIA PENDULA—Handsome flowers of orange red, tipped with emerald and purple. Recommended for commercial possibilities. Showy, large. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LACHENALIA PURPUREO-COERULEA—Bright and showy lavender-blue. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA REFLEXA—eutw(7). Pretty winter-flowering bulb, with loose spikes of rich yellow flowers. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA RUBIDA—Flowers of most brilliant pink. Blooms early. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 64B7—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.10.

LACHENALIA PEERLESS BLEND—Cream, rich yellow, crimson, rose, blue and iridescent opal-like tones. Extraordinarily varied. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.35.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA—*eqcby(3)90. Crepe Myrtle. Splendid flowers with petals like crinkly silk, softest pink-tinted to richest rose. A hardy, many-stemmed shrub to about Philadelphia, but further north it may winter-kill to the roots. The roots though, are hardy, at least if mulched, and the plant may be treated as an herbaceous perennial then, blooming freely on new shoots each year. Also makes a good pot or tub plant, blooming two or three times a year if cut back. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

LAPEIROUSIA (ANOMATHECA)

Easy, free-flowering bulbs, often blooming first year from seed. Hardy with protection at Philadelphia, or may be stored in sand in cellar over winter, or may be grown as a pot plant. Almost ever-blooming. Twelve-inch flower sprays.

LAPEIROUSIA ACULEATA—Pure white flowers, blotched vividly with red. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA ANCEPS—Here the blossoms are rich blue-violet. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA CORYMBOSA—White, with contrasting band of bright blue. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA CRUENTA—Sprays of brilliant carmine banded maroon. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

LAPEIROUSIA CRUENTA ALBA—Purest glossy white. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA FISSIFOLIA—Pale heliotrope, sweetly perfumed. Very lovely. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA JUNCEA—One-inch flowers of rosy crimson, in open sprays. Excellent forcer. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA PURPUREA—Low-growing, with cream-colored flowers, purple shaded, in clusters. Showy. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 65B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.40.

LAPEIROUSIA BLEND—All the above in mixture. Pkt. 20c.

FOR THE BEGINNER

The easier kinds for those without particular experience in growing things, are marked with key letter "e." Many rare and beautiful sorts are so marked, and I would suggest that beginners confine their selections to such; at least until they have gained experience. Of course "e" means only kinds that are relatively easy *when cultural directions are followed*. It is possible to fail even with radishes, if they are sown at the wrong time, or in the wrong way.

LATHYRUS

This is the Sweet-pea family, the true annual Sweet-pea being *Lathyrus odoratus*. The kinds offered below are all winter-hardy perennials, and all beautiful enough to be well worth growing.

LATHYRUS AURANTIACUS—erbth(3)18. Rather like orange sweet-pea blossoms, buff-tinged. Pkt. 15c.

LATHYRUS CYANEUS—*rsth(2)15. Handsome sprays of turquoise blue. Pkt. 20c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS SPECIAL STRAIN—evh(2-3)96. Extraordinarily varied strain. Blendings and variegations to the utmost. Pkt. 10c.

LATHYRUS MARITIMUS—ernh(3)25. Purple blossoms above tangled graceful foliage. Pkt. 10c.

LATHYRUS ORNATUS—erndh(3)12. Great purple flowers, most showy, above tumbled gray foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

LATHYRUS ROTUNDIFOLIUS—evgtx(2)50. Persian Pea. Big clustered blossoms of rose-pink. Excellent ground-cover trailer, or grow as vine. Pkt. 25c.

LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS—crgx(2-3)6. Spreading mats of emerald pinnate foliage, dwarfed clusters of rich rose blossoms above. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 66B7—One pkt. each of above for 90c.

***LAVATERA ANNUAL BLEND**—eocbx(3-4)36. Splendid annuals, showy, easy and long-blooming, that should be in every garden. Big satiny blossom-cups of white, and varied shades of pink, rose and red. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

***LAVAUXIA TRILOBA**—eonrx(2-3)6. Evening-scented blossoms of satiny translucence, pale yellow or rarely rose-suffused. Pkt. 10c.

LAWSONIA INERMIS ALBA—q(j)h(htw) 20 ft. True Henna. Panicked white flowers, intensely fragrant. Hardy only in lower south. Pot or tub plant north. Pkt. 20c.

LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM—qrnasth(2)12. Myrtle Box. Evergreen shrublet, like dwarf Box. For many spring weeks it is hidden by a mantle of starry flowers, white with pink shadings. Exquisite beauty. Pkt. 15c.

LEPACHYS MAROON AND GOLD—*ecrdh(3)36. The flowerheads are silky columns, set successively with tiny blossoms, and guarded at the base by wide petal-rays of richest maroon, gold-edged, or rarely all bronzy gold. Blooms first year, but a hardy perennial. This is a strain of *Lepachys columnifera pulcherrima*. Pkt. 10c.

LESCHENAULTIA BILOBA—htw. Most handsome flowers of brilliant blue, irregularly shaped. Heath-like leaves. West Australia. Pkt. 15c.

LESPEDEZIA REPENS—erx(4)7. Shy open trailer for rockery or bank. Purple blossoms. Likes drought. Give full sun. Pkt. 15c.

LEUCOCORYNE IXIOIDES ODORATA—ecutk(w)(7)18. Glory of the Sun. Rare Chilean bulb for the winter window. Very large and starry soft blue flowers, intensely fragrant. Seedlings grow readily. Give Freesia care. Recent experiments seem to indicate that it may also be handled as a summer-flowering garden bulb, storing in winter. Pkt. 20c.

LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE—urfy(4-5)9. Autumn or Pink Snowflake. White blossoms, pink-suffused, in August and September. Illustration, page 19. Pkt. 20c.

THE LEWISIAS

To me the Lewisias are the most beautiful of all rockery plants, when in full glory of their exquisite bloom. This is a sweeping statement, but I make no exceptions to it. The basal rosettes are made up of thick and succulent leaves; crimped, crinkly and undulate; emerald, gray-powdered, bronze-tinged. The many-petaled blossoms are of cup form like feathery Water Lilies. Thoroughly winter-hardy.

LEWISIA BRACHYCALYX—ury(1)4. Blossoms of dainty, lavender-tinged white, hide the plants for many weeks. Rare. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.25.

LEWISIA COLUMBIANA — ry(2)10. Smaller blossoms than other species, but carried in enormous profusion in taller, airier, sprays. Most excellent. Rose-pink. Pkt. 30c.

LEWISIA COTYLEDON — ry(2)10. Thick, succulent rosettes. Loose panicles of blossoms that may be blush or rose with orange shadings. Pkt. 25c.

LEWISIA FINCHI—ry(2)12. Bright orange buds open to soft pink blossoms, each petal with a rose stripe. A plant in full flower is a lovely thing. Blooms for many weeks. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.00.

LEWISIA HECKNERI—ry(2)8. Large flowers of rosy pink, pure solid color. Silk-fringed foliage. Pkt. 25c.

LEWISIA HOWELLI—ry(2)10. Large flowers of clear pink to exquisite apricot rose, above beautifully crimped rosettes. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.00.

LEWISIA HOWELLI CRENULATA—Leaves intensely ruffled. Flowers soft salmon pink. Pkt. 20c.

LEWISIA MARIANA—ry(2)9. Blossoms of a luminous enchantment, moonlight yellow melting into golden rose. Pkt. 20c.

LEWISIA REDIVIVA—ury(2)8. Great feathery flower-cups of delicate pearly pink. A very beautiful species. Possibly the largest flowered of all. See illustration, page 12. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.40.

LEWISIA TWEEDYI—ry(2)9. Great blossoms in "tearose" tones of melting apricot, cream and satiny pink. Enormously floriferous. Undulate evergreen leaves, established plants spreading to several rosettes. Give deep, cool, open soil. Pkt. 30c.

OFFER 67B7—One pkt. each of above for \$2.00

LEWISIA BLEND—ry(1). A bit of each of above, and others. Not hard from seed if given "y" culture, see first page, also general cultural leaflet sent with seeds. Sowing in late autumn or winter in open ground beds or frames is strongly advised with all Lewisias. Pkt. 15c.

LIATRIS or GAYFEATHER

For brilliant shades from lavender, through violet, to purple, the Liatrises are unexcelled. They are of iron-clad hardiness, thrive in poor soils, and excel as cut-flower.

LIATRIS ELEGANS—rcby(3)28. An informally graceful, highly distinct, and delightfully pretty species. Clusters of relatively large and starry florets with long curved stamens. Only three or four florets in a cluster, but the clusters closely set. Pure lavender. Pkt. 15c.

LIATRIS GRAMINIFOLIA—crbndy(4)36. Great sheaves of graceful wands, close-set with fluffy blossoms of an exhilarating purple vividness. Particularly good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LIATRIS HYBRIDA GRAND DUBOIS—cb(y(3)72. Great, closely packed, fluffy spikes of bloom, to six feet or more. Color variable, blue-purple to red-violet. Magnificently showy. On order of Pycnostachia, but far finer. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LIATRIS LIGULISTYLIS—rd(y(3)20. Earliest flowering, with enormous violet tassels, widely spaced. Best rockery species. Pkt. 20c.

LIATRIS NEW HYBRIDS—cb(y(4)36. Quite variable in form and color, but always good. Lavender, mauve, rosy purple and reddish violet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LIATRIS PUNCTATA — crb(y(4)20. Dense wand-like spikes of vivid purple fluff. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

LIATRIS SCARIOSA—cb(y(4)50. Branching plants with particularly large and well-spaced tassel-blossoms of vigorous violet. Best commercial of the spectacular Tassel Liatrises. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

LIATRIS SCARIOSA WHITE—The rare and desired pure white form, but only about one third will come true. Balance will be excellent violet. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LIATRIS SQUARROSA—cb(y(4)30. Large lacy flower-tassels of royal purple. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 68B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.40.

LILAC—See Syringa.

LILIES FROM SEED

Nothing very difficult about growing Lilies from seed, providing the directions on cultural leaflet sent out with each lot of seeds, are followed. Of course, it must be realized that seeds of some Lilies sprout quickly, while others need much more time to germinate, but patience costs little, and will be rewarded. Those inexperienced had best start with the kinds marked "e."

Most of the easier Lilies give at least some bloom in one year from seed, much the second year. The slower kinds will begin to flower at two years, but not full showing until third year. A very few kinds may need a bit longer. In general, the kinds offered at the end of the general Lily list under heading "Fifteen Easier Lilies," are those that come most quickly into bloom from seed. All true Lilies are bulbs, so key letter "u" has been omitted from descriptions.

LILIUM AMABILE—cb(y(2)30. Friendly Lily. Grenadine, marked chocolate. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

LILIUM AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM — cbaty(3)60. Great Gold-banded Lily. Giant flowers of purest white, with thick gold-band embossment on each petal. Rich fragrance. This is the finest form, larger flowers and heavier texture than in the type. Seedling stock, being healthy, is particularly persistent Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

LILIUM BOLANDERI — bsty(3)30. Dainty wine red flowers, brown-dotted. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM BULBIFERUM — cb(y(3)48. Cherry-red cups, shaded orange. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM CALLOSUM—crh(3)25. Very like *L. tenuifolium* and probably as easy, but varying from strawberry to cinnabar. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM CANADENSE—cbaty(3)36. Dainty bells, clear yellow to rich red, maroon-dotted. Pkt. 15c.

LILIUM CANDIDUM — cb(y(2)60. The waxen, showy Madonna Lily. Seedling stock will be disease-free. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM CAROLINIANUM — cbsty(3)36. Intense red, dotted violet maroon. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILIUM CATESBAEI—bsty(3)24. Brilliant scarlet, yellow at base. A rarity. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIUM CENTIFOLIUM—by(3)84. A magnificent species. 7 seeds for 25c; 35 seeds for \$1.00.

LILIUM CENTIFOLIUM HYBRIDS—by(3). An interesting strain; crossings of centifolium and Sargentiae. Pkt. of 6 seeds for 25c; 15 seeds for 60c.

LILIUM CERNUUM—ecrh(2)24. Nodding, reflexed blossoms of most dainty alluring lilac pink. No other Lily has just this coloring; and there is a sweet fragrance. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75.

LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM — cbly(3)65. Brilliant waxen scarlet. Amazingly beautiful. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM COLCHICUM (MONADELPHUM)—cb(y(2)50. Splendid large flowers of buttercup yellow. Fragrant. From the Caucasus. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIUM COLUMBIANUM — cbsty(3)36. A dependable Lily, with orange flowers. Pkt. 15c.

LILIUM CONCOLOR—erh(2)20. Red Star Lily. Up-facing, star-pointed flowers of vivid vermilion. Easy and quick, as well as very beautiful. This, and *L. cernuum*, are particularly good for the rockery. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75.

LILIUM CONCOLOR PULCHELLUM — Good form. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

LILIUM CORDIFOLIUM—sty(3)50. Large leaves, heart-shaped, of lustrous copper. White trumpets, marked violet. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIUM CROCEUM — cb(y(2)36. The Orange Lily. Chalices of radiant orange. Hardy and vigorous. Pkt. 15c.

LILIUM, THE CROW HYBRIDS — ecbh(2-3)60. For many years the late Prof. J. W. Crow, of Ontario, worked with hybrids of Lilies Sargentiae, sulphureum and regale, crossing and recrossing until the characteristics of all three species were intermingled and blended in new and delightful combinations. Seedlings of this strain vary wonderfully in height, season, color and habit. White, cream, pale yellow, brown and rose appear in happy tintings and shadings. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM DAVIDI — ecbh(3)40. Charmingly recurved flowers of a shade between apricot and cinnabar, with black dotting and orange reflections. Graceful and hardy. Recommended. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIUM DAVURICUM—ecbh(2-3)30. Candlestick Lily. In my trial ground planting, from which this seed was saved, there were blossom cups of soft yellow, apricot buff, tawny orange, scarlet and even maroon, with diverse and attractive blendings. This is an easy and sure species. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LILIUM DISTICHUM—rnmsty(2)20. A delightful woodlander, with flaring blossoms of grenadine red. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM ELEGANS—rby(2-3)28. Handsome clustered flower-cups, in orange, yellow, apricot and red. Pkt. 15c;

LILIUM FORMOSANUM ROSE-TINTED—*ecbh(htw)50. Formerly listed as *L. philippinense formosanum*. With me, seed sown in open ground seed beds in March usually produces a few bulbs that will give flowers by late September or October, and almost without exception all seedling bulbs will flower freely the next summer. If grown in pots, will often bloom (from new off-sorts) two or three times a year. In open ground, survives Maine winters.

Flowers are long trumpets of snowy whiteness, but with delightful rose suffusions on reverse. See illustration, page 31. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

LILIUM FORMOSANUM PURE WHITE—Like the above strain in every way, save that the blossom trumpets are of an exquisite pearly whiteness, without color suffusion. Always, though, a certain percentage of seedlings will show rose tintings, no matter how carefully selected the strain. Personally, I like the rose form better than the white, anyway. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50.

LILIUM FORMOSANUM PRICE'S VARIETY—*ecbh(3)25. An altogether distinct alpine race that comes true from seed. Flowers much like *Lilium formosanum* rose-tinted, fully as large, but plants are much dwarfer. It comes into bloom much earlier in season, so quickly, indeed, from spring-sown seed, that sometimes it is treated as an annual. Winter-hardy. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM GIGANTEUM—stmy(3)120. A noble Himalayan Lily. Marvelous spikes of down-hanging white trumpets, above heart-shaped leaves. Rather slow germinating. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIUM HYB. GOLDEN GLEAM—ecrbh(2)36. A most beautiful and unusual hybrid of *tenuifolium* and *martagon album*. Richest honey-orange, with waxy sheen. Quick and easy from seed, flowering freely for a long time. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c.

LILIUM HYBRIDIUM SULPHUR-GALE—cbh(2)50. Hybrids of *Lilium regale* and *sulphureum*. Many attractive variations here, mostly with deeper tinting within and without than *regale*, and with longer and less flaring trumpets. Pkt. 15c.

LILIUM HENRYI—ecbh(3-4)50. A graceful Lily of late summer, the willowy arching stems loaded with recurved brittle blossoms of deepest golden amber. A dependable and long-lived species, thriving in sun or shade. Excellent in hardy border. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

LILIUM HUMBOLDTI—cy(3)60. A magnificent Lily, with great whorls of golden orange flowers, variably stained with red. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIUM HUMBOLDTI MAGNIFICUM—cy(3)60. Splendid showy Lily, with orange blossoms spotted with purple, each spot being distinctly ringed with crimson. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM JAPONICUM—cby(htw)(2-3)30. Sweetly scented trumpets of delightful soft pink, but seedlings vary charmingly from palest blush to rosy carmine. Hardy in well-drained soil with some winter mulching, or it is highly satisfactory grown in pots. A very lovely Lily. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIUM KAMTSCHATKENSE—ry(2)15. The Black Lily. Whorls of velvety black bells, with purple reflections. Likes stony soil. Sometimes classed as a Fritillary. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LILIUM KELLOGGI—cbsty(3)48. The pretty flowers open pale pink, but deepen to lilac. Carries the fragrance of Clematis. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM—ecblth(2)40. Easter Lily. Snow white trumpets. Delightfully fragrant. Much grown as a pot Lily, since it forces wonderfully, but it is of very reasonable hardiness in the garden, too. It needs no winter protection at Philadelphia, and as far north as Boston at least, it seems to be safe if planted deeply and protected with straw. Sure to bloom in one year from seed. Pkt. 15c.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM TAKESIMA—ecblth(2)36. A natural variety with particularly large and fragrant flowers, the plants slightly dwarfer than the type. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM LOWI (*Bakerianum*)—cathtw(3)36. Graceful pendulous creamy bells, spotted rich purple. Fragrant. Pot plant north. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM MARITIMUM—atmy(3)24. Dainty crimson bells, maroon-dotted. Rare. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILIUM MARTAGON—cblty(2-3)60. Towering spires, hung with blossoms, wine-purple to violet-black. A splendid and dependable species when established. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIUM MARTAGON ALBUM—cblty(2-3)60. Piled pyramids of waxy white bloom. An exquisite beauty, particularly effective against foliage background. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM MARTAGON DALMATICUM—cblty(2-3)60. Velvety maroon-purple, rich and dark. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM MAXIMOWICZI—ecbatsth(3)65. A superb species, like a refined and improved Tiger Lily, of better color tone. Often blooms second year from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIUM MAXWILL—ecbh(3)65. A splendid hybrid Lily, *Maximowiczii* x *Wilmottiae*. Tall stems, bearing a long pyramidal inflorescence of thirty or more "*Wilmottiae*" blossoms. Practically it might be considered a *Wilmottiae* with the robust garden vigor of *Maximowiczii*. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM MEDELOIDES—atsty(3)24. Wheel Lily of Japan, esteemed there above all others. Varied shades, apricot to scarlet. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM MICHIGANSE—cbstaty(3)50. Practically a redder *L. canadense*, with the flowers reflexed so they are no longer bells. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIUM NEILGHERRENSE—htw(3)36. Perfumed trumpets of pale ivory. Pot culture north. Damp shade far south, in open. 10 seeds for 25c.

LILIUM NEPALENSE—htw(3)30. Pale yellow trumpets with wine stains. Pot, north; open, south. 10 seeds for 25c.

LILIUM NEVADENSE—rbmy(2-3)30. It is, for garden purposes, a *Pardalinum* reduced in scale. Just as fine as that Lily, but will fit where it will not. Formerly known as *L. parviflorum*. Pkt. 15c.

LILIUM NEW HYBRIDS—cby(3)60. A most interesting and beautiful strain, the result of various crossings and inter-crossings of *Liliums* *Hansoni*, *martagon* and *m. dalmaticum*. Colorings run from rich cream, through apricot, buff and orange, to true purple. Many will show pink or rose suffusions. Seedlings worthy of propagation under name should come from this. Pkt. 25c;

LILIUM OCCIDENTALE—atstrny(3)36. Orange, deepening to maroon. Revolute petals. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM OCHRACEUM—htw36. A fine pot species, straw yellow to ochre, with stains of purple and olive. Tends to everblooming. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM PARDALINUM—cbatsty(3)60. Panther Lily. Magnificent pyramids of orange to crimson flowers. Particularly hardy and good, making big clumps. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.00.

LILIUM PARDALINUM JOHNSONI—cbatsty(3)60. A form of this fine species from Vancouver Island, with an unusually attractive blending of hues and tints. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM PARRYI—cmatsty(3)36. Many open trumpets of clear lemon, deliciously perfumed. Of exquisite loveliness. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

LILIUM PARVUM—rmsty(3)40. Orange bells, often maroon tinted at tips. Extraordinarily floriferous. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM—cnsty(2-3)40. Flame Lily. Upturned cups of fiery orange, shading to burnt orange toward the tips. Pkt. 15c.

LILIUM POLYPHYLLUM—cstatmfy(2)40. From Himalayan woodlands, and rare. Fragrant flaring trumpets, rich cream without, but inside purest white, purple marbled. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM — See *L. formosanum*.

LILIUM POMPONIUM—cly(2)40. Brilliant scarlet flowers, wax-like and reflexed, up to twelve on a stem. A delightful species. Pkt. 20c: $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c.

LILIUM PRIDE OF CHARLOTTE—ecbh(3)50. A new hybrid Lily, with flowers like *regale*, only longer, and more of trumpet form. They first open as *regale* is passing its prime, and of course, are still beautiful when *regale* is well done. It is a remarkably hardy and robust Lily, and it grows from seed almost as quickly as *regale*, in addition to producing quantities of bulbils in the axils in the manner of *Sargentiae*, which is undoubtedly one of its parents. Seeds only. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 35c.

LILIUM PRINCEPS—ecbh(3)50. A fine hybrid of *L. Sargentiae* on *Regale*, and very like it, save that it blooms later and has less rosy shading. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c.

LILIUM PYRENAICUM—cby(2)40. Flowers of softest lemon, purple dotted, and with contrasting profuse red pollen. Not difficult. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LILIUM REGALE—ecbh(2)50. Easiest of hardy Lilies, and none more beautiful. Great flaring trumpets of glossy whiteness, but lemon-tinted deep within, and rosy in reverse. Richly perfumed. A quick germinating, strong growing, and highly disease-resistant species. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

LILIMUM ROEZLI—cbatmy(2-3)50. Willow stems carrying flowers that may be either brilliant orange, or blood-red. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM RUBELLUM — rstaty(2)20. Sweetly scented flowers of purest rose-pink. An exquisite thing, and reasonably winter hardy. Highly recommended. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILIMUM RUBESCENS—csty(2-3)60. The Redwood Lily. Rosy trumpets, the color deepening to pansy-violet. Intensely fragrant. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

LILIMUM THE SHELBURNE HYBRID — ecbh(3)50 Regale crossed on Sargentiae gave us this splendid Lily, larger and easier than Sargentiae, later blooming than regale, and as fragrant and beautiful as either. Seedlings vary, but are always good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LILIMUM SHUKSAN — cbaty(3)50. Wonderful hybrid. Soft salmon-orange, with ruddy overlay. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM SPECIOSUM ALBUM—cby(4)45. A wholly delightful white Lily with petals that might be carved in alabaster. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM—cby(4)50. Large flowers of brilliant carmine rose, shaded on a white ground. One of the hardier, more rugged Lilies. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; 1 oz. \$3.50.

LILIMUM SUPERBUM—cbstatmy(3)100. No Lily is more aptly named; it is truly superb. Stately plants, towering even to ten feet, hung with recurved blossoms in beautiful combinations, suffusions, and over-lays of yellow, orange, scarlet and maroon. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LILIMUM TENUIFOLIUM—ecrh(2)36. Called Coral Lily, but the blossoms have more the red intensity, and gloss of finish, of old Chinese lacquer. It is an easy and quick Lily, blooming early in the year following the seed sowing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

LILIMUM THOMSONIANUM — crfy(1-2)36. Spires of fragrant funnel-shaped blooms of satiny rose-pink. A rare species, but charming. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM WALLICHIANUM — chtw(3-4)48. Fragrant trumpets of rich cream, olive-flushed. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM WASHINGTONIANUM—cbatsty(2-3)60. A Lily of exquisite beauty. Opens pure white, gradually suffusing with bright rose, that finally deepens to violet. Perfumed. Prefers well-drained stony soil. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

LILIMUM WILMOTTIAE—ecbh(2)50. Blossoms of soft apricot, tinged orange, and dotted ruddy brown; as many as twenty of them to a single graceful stem. A most hardy, dependable, and beautiful Lily. Blooms often second season from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50.

OFFER 69B7—One pkt. each of the 78 Lilies, for \$13.75.

FIFTEEN EASIER LILIES

Here are the quicker and easier kinds, recommended for the beginner, but worthy of anyone. All the Lilies in this group may be handled readily enough if directions are followed, but please note that some of them naturally germinate more quickly than do others.

Lilium cernuum	Lilium Golden Gleam
Lilium concolor	Lilium davuricum
Lilium Davidi	Lilium Pride of Charlotte
Lilium Crow Hybrids	Lilium Maximowiczii
Lilium Henryi	Lilium longiflorum
Lilium regale	Lilium tenuifolium
Lilium formosanum	Lilium Wilmottiae
	Lilium The Shelburne Hybrid

OFFER 70B7—One pkt. each of above for \$2.00.

OFFER 71B7—One special larger pkg. of each of above for \$5.00. Here is the opportunity for large plantings, or even to experiment with commercial propagation.

LILIES IN MIXTURE

EASY LILY BLEND—A mixture of seeds of the kinds that germinate quickest, and grow easiest. Includes the fifteen above, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

PEERLESS LILY BLEND—Seeds of not less than fifty true hardy Lilies in mixture. Early and late, quick and slow, easy and hard, here they all are. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75.

For descriptive listings of various unusual summer-flowering bulbs, see back of catalog.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—See Convallaria majalis.

LIMONIUM LATIFOLIUM—cbh(3)24. Sea Lavender. Airy panicles of lavender. Excellent in border, or to dry as strawflower. Pkt. 10c.

LINANTHUS

Charming annuals, with feathery foliage of richest emerald, and clustered blossoms in pastel colorings. For rockery, border, edging or bedding.

***LINANTHUS ANDROSACEUS**—eox(3)12. Pretty blossoms of white, pink, lavender, or rich cream, in close clusters. Pkt. 15c.

***LINANTHUS DIANTHIFLORUS**—eox(3)6. Jewel-like flowers of exquisite sparkling pink, throated with yellow. Pkt. 15c.

***LINANTHUS GRANDIFLORUS** — eox(3)20. Starry clusters of pure lavender; white, or rosy lilac. Pkt. 10c.

***LINANTHUS MONTANUS** — eostk(2-3)10. Mustang Flower. Close clusters of rose or white flowers, each with a deep, inner, segmented band of white, red and yellow. Pkt. 15c.

***LINANTHUS PARVIFLORUS** — eox(3)6. Pure pink stars, with gold at the base. Emerald, heath-like foliage. As dainty as Dresden china. Pkt. 15c.

***LINANTHUS PHARNACEOIDES**—eox(3)20. Emerald foliage, much-sashed and thread-like. Charming little blossoms in variable shades, pink to lilac, with white. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 72B7—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

LINARIA

Exquisite blossoms in greatest profusion, like fairy snapdragons. Airy and graceful. Of easiest culture, and even the perennial kinds will blossom quickly the same season that the seed is sown. For insurance of pleasure, sow Linarias.

LINARIA ALPINA HYBRIDA—*erx(2-3)8. Old gold, smoky buff, orange, rose and purple, in various exciting combinations. Pkt. 20c.

LINARIA AMETHYSTINA—*erx(2-3)8. Plants of an airy branchiness, glaucous-foliaged, each stem with a terminal cluster of blossom delight, white usually, with orange spot, but sometimes all golden yellow. Divergent spurs, shaded amethystine purple. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA ANTICARIA—*erx(2-3)12. A sturdy little Linaria, with semi-succulent blue-gray leaves. Flowers in terminal racemes, high-hooded, short-spurred. Coloring may be gold on white, gold on cream, mahogany on lemon, or brown on white. Spain. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA BROUSSONNETI—eox(2-3)10. Racemes of little golden-yellow "snap-dragons," with orange lip, and often with minute maroon dottings. Rich effect. Profuse. Fine and gracious foliage. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA CYMBALARIA NEW DOUBLE—*erx(htw)(8)6. A new selection of Kenilworth Ivy, with blossoms doubled and re-doubled. Lilac, varying to white or pink. Pretty ivy-like foliage, trailing about. Excellent pot or basket plant, or may be grown outside as an annual. Not winter-hardy, north. Please note that there will be reverersions to singleness. Pkt. 20c.

LINARIA GENISTAEFOLIA—*erbz(3-4)25. Very like a bushier, dwarfer L. Pancici; a bit later in season and with flowers possibly a shade deeper in color. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA HYBRIDA CANON WANT—*erx(3)18. Blossoms of exquisite soft pink. Lovely. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA PANCICI—*ecb(2-3)36. Oddly formed blossoms of golden yellow with bright orange lip, are carried in profusion over a long season. Blue-gray foliage. Grows to 18 inches first year, blossoming as quickly as any annual; but it is safely perennial, and the second season will reach three feet. Illustration, page 31. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

LINARIA PURPUREA—*ecbx(8)36. Handsome plants, with many stems, silvery-leaved below, but above close-set in spike formation with little blossoms of deepest, richest purple. Pkt. 25c.

LINARIA REPENS—*erbz(3)25. Fragrant flowers in terminal panicles, white, striped with purple. A beauty, but invasive by root-stolons, so give it ample room. Pkt. 15c.

***LINARIA RETICULATA CRIMSON AND GOLD**—eox(3-4)10. Bushy plants, loaded with crimson and gold dragon-flowers. Brilliant effect. Pkt. 10c.

LINARIA TRISTIS — *erx(2-3)8. Gray-frosted foliage, with larger flowers than other dwarf Linarias. Tremendously variable; white, cream, yellow, chestnut, to crimson mahogany. Always there is a dark blotch of yellow, brown-purple or maroon. Perennial, but blooms quickly first year from seed. My favorite, of Linarias. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA VENTRICOSA—*ecrbx(3)40. New species from the high Atlas of Morocco. Tall and branching, with big flowers of glossy yellow, showily red-striped. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 73B7—One pkt. each of above for \$2.00.

***LINDHEIMERA TEXANA** — eorbx(8)20. Inch-wide, bluntly pointed stars that might be of pure gold. Rather attractive, and moreover, of a virtuous constancy. Let the weather be what it may, from June until November, Lindheimera is never without bloom. Pkt. 20c.

LINUM or FLAXFLOWER

The Linums persist long, yet bloom freely the first season from seed.

LINUM ALPINUM — *erx(2-3)10. Rather like Linum perenne, but a silkier, more gentle, blue; flowers loosely carried on plants spreading and diffuse. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM AUSTRIACUM — *erbdx(2-3)20. Silky blossoms of pure gentian blue. Far finer than *L. perenne*. Very good, indeed. Pkt. 10c.

LINUM FLAVUM — *erbdfx(3)10. Loose heads of brilliant golden cups. Pkt. 15c.

***LINUM GALLICUM** — eorx(3)10. A Lilliputian airiness of golden flowerlets. Pkt. 15c.

***LINUM GRANDIFLORUM ROSEUM** — eodbk(3-4)20. A rare shade of glowing old rose. It blooms over and over again. Handsome foliage. Pkt. 5c.

LINUM MONOGYNUM — rbf(2-3)15. Noble white flowers all summer. New Zealand rarity. Pkt. 20c.

LINUM NARBONNENSE — ebx(3)20. Branching uprightness, topped with blossoms of startling indigo. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM SALSOLOIDES — *erh(3)9. Lustrous blossoms of pearl-pink load the many furry-leaved stems that rise from each crown-mat. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 74B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA — jy 175 ft. Tulip Tree Big tulip-blossoms of pale yellow. Do not confuse with Magnolia. Rapid-growing. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS — See Eustoma.

LITHOPS PSEUDATRUNCATELLA — htw(6-9)2. Living Rock. There are two gray succulent leaves, like a single fissured stone, seemingly solid, yet translucent enough to give light to the developing bud below. This, later, pushes its way between, to expand in golden feathery beauty. Pkt. 25c.

***LIVINGSTONE DAISY** — eordh(2-3)8. Fluffy daisies in white, rose-tinted, buff, golden apricot, pink or crimson. It likes the sun. Pkt. 15c.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS — ecbnatsth(4)70. Red Birds. Tall spikes, loaded with serried blossom rows of most brilliant cardinal red. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

LOBELIA DAVIDI — rcbx(3)50. New perennial from central China, described as having "flowers large, clear purple, in terminal racemes to two feet long. Very handsome, and unusually strong plant." Pkt. 20c.

LOBELIA GLANDULOSA — ebnatmh(3-4)40. Blue Birds. Full-bracted spikes, packed close with flowers of royal indigo. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

***LOPEZIA CORONATA** — eobk(8)25. A very different, but showy and easy annual that I can heartily recommend. Ever-extending terminal flower-clusters in airy crown effect, made up of many individual florets, butterfly shape, of brilliant rose-pink. In bloom from June to November. Pkt. 20c.

LOPHIOLA AUREA — nmatty(2-3)18. The whole plant is covered with a lambsdown woolliness, from which peep flowers like little golden stars. Pkt. 20c.

LUPINUS ANNUAL

Sow Lupinus seed fairly early, while soil is still cool. The Lupines do not, in general, like hot-dry places.

***LUPINUS DENSIFLORUS** — eok(2)16. Dense spikes of pretty bloom, rich ivory or violet. Pkt. 15c.

***LUPINUS LUDOVICIONIS** — eok(3)18. Fuzzy, silvery foliage; big purple blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

***LUPINUS LYALLI** — rx(3)3. Loveliest of miniatures. Silver foliage; brilliant blue blossoms. Pkt. 25c.

***LUPINUS MENZIESI** — eok(2)16. Very like *L. densiflorus*, but with flowers of soft yellow. Pkt. 15c.

***LUPINUS NANUS** — eorbnk(3)10. Blossoms usually blue, but sometimes lavender or rosy-red; always with white marking. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

***LUPINUS SUBCARNOSUS** — eok(3)12. Silky leaved and spreading. Big blue blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

***LUPINUS SUCCULENTUS** — eobk(2)20. Attractive species, the flowers carried in loose spikes. White to blue-violet, with yellow centers. Pkt. 15c.

***LUPINUS TRUNCATUS** — eok(2)18. Plants like little trees, filled with blood-red blossoms that fade to purple. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

OFFER 75B7—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

LUPINUS PERENNIAL

It is suggested that seeds of hardy Lupines be sown directly where plants are to remain, since they are a bit difficult to transplant.

LUPINUS ARBOREUS — qdfx(4)100. Blue-green foliage; showy bright yellow blossoms. Will grow in dry sandy soils. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

LUPINUS DIFFUSUS — erndath(1)16. Racemes of brilliantly showy blue flowers in spring. The whole plant is mantled in a silky shagginess of silver down. A beauty of the sand hills. Pkt. 15c.

LUPINUS ORNATUS — bh(2)20. This rare, but handsome, Lupine, with its great spikes of pure blue, grows high in the Sierra Nevada. Pkt. 20c.

LUPINUS PEERLESS PASTELS — ecbx(3)36. This blend of *L. polyphyllus* selections and hybrids contains the more delicate colorings; creamy pink, salmon, orange, chocolate, primrose, soft lavender and the like. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

LUPINUS PERENNIS — erbnatstx(2)20. Loose spikes of richest blue; rarely white or rose. Most showy. Tolerates acid and sandy soils, drought and light shade. Hates lime. Pkt. 25c.

LUPINUS RIVULARIS — bmf(3)60. Long, dense flower-spikes, deepening from pale pink at the tips, to rose-purple at base. Striking. Pkt. 20c.

LUPINUS VILLOSUS — ernbdath(1-2)18. Radiating branches terminate in sturdy bloom-clusters. Gay lilac blossoms, but with rosy red spot on standard. Whole plant is furshaggy. A southern species recommended for northern trial. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.

OFFER 76B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

LYCHNIS

Mostly perennials with bright and showy bloom; always quick and easy from seed.

LYCHNIS ALPINA — erh(1-2)12. Flowers of a weird chalk-pink, but not unattractive. Pkt. 20c.

LYCHNIS ALPINA ALBA — erh(1-2)12. Snowy flowers close-clustered above gray foliage tufts. From arctic plains. Pkt. 25c.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA SALMONEA — erx(2-4)25. Clustered blossoms in varied soft salmons, with overtones of pink. Pkt. 15c.

LYCHNIS LAPONICA — erx(1)6. The demure Lapland Lychnis shows shades of pink and rose. Earliest. Pkt. 20c.

LYCHNIS MIQUELIANA — erbx(4)18. Large flowers of salmon-red above olive-hued foliage. Japan. Pkt. 20c.

LYCHNIS PRESLI — erbx(2)20. Many stems, bouquets of bloom in purest white, or rose with paler center. From Bolivia. Pkt. 20c.

LYCHNIS SARTORI — erbx(2)16. If you run with the crowd, and condemn magenta as poisonous, likely you will miss this. Nevertheless a flower of pure clear magenta can be, and in this instance is, a very lovely thing. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 77B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.10.

LYSICHITUM CAMTSCHATENSIS — may(1)16. Great, hooded Calla-like blooms of rich creaminess. Blooms in earliest spring. For the bog garden. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

MACHAERANTHERA TANACETIFOLIA — See Tahoka Daisy.

MACLURA POMIFERA — qjk. Osage Orange. Usually grown as a strong spiny hedge, but untrimmed specimens will reach sixty feet. Big showy fruits like rough-skinned oranges. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

***MADIA ELEGANS** — eok(3)30. Big single flowers with three-lobed petals, creamy yellow, but rich brown at base. Give some shade. Blossoms close in sun. Pkt. 15c.

MADIA SP. — Seven-foot pillars of sessile, undulate, downy foliage, terminating in a panicle of honey yellow daisies. In late summer it begins to branch, losing the pillar effect. Probably annual, at least it blossoms year of sowing. Pkt. 15c.

MAGNOLIA — See next page.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM — eqstk(1)50. Handsome clusters of yellow blossoms in earliest spring; then great bunches of purple, grape-like berries, from which a delicious jelly may be made. Evergreen leaves, very like Holly. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

MAHONIA NERVOSA — eqstk(1)24. A fine dwarf Oregon Grape, as showy as the above, and fruit used in same way. Ornamental and useful. Pkt. 10c.

MAHONIA REPENS — eqstk(1-2)10. Very like *M. aquifolium*, but dwarf, and tends to ramble a bit, creeper fashion. Handsome. Winter-proof. Pkt. 15c.

MAGNOLIA

Noble trees with spectacular blossoms like gigantic Tulips. Mostly hardy to central New York. Slow germinating.

MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLI—jy 150 ft. Great blossom-bowls of richest pink, nine inches across. Not safe above Philadelphia. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA—jmy 50 ft. Sweet Bay. Creamy flowers, sweetly perfumed. Particularly hardy. Pkt. 10c.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—jy 100 ft. Great Bay. Big white flowers, fragrant. Evergreen. Pkt. 15c.

MAGNOLIA HYPOLEUCA—jy 100 ft. Creamy flowers, large and fragrant. Foliage silvery below. Pkt. 10c.

MAGNOLIA KOBUS—jy 80 ft. White blossoms, five inches across. Particularly early and hardy. Pkt. 10c.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA—jy 20 ft. Showy, and rather hardy, hybrid, with flowers that vary from white, through rosy pink, to crimson-purple. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 78B7—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

MAGNOLIA BLEND—jy. Mixture of very many kinds. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

MAIANTHEMUM BIFOLIUM—grnsaty(1)7. Excellent carpeter for rich shade. White flower sprays; then translucent red berries. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

MALUS CORONARIA—jy 20 ft. Garland Crab-apple. Loaded with intensely fragrant and very lovely pink-tinged blossoms in spring. Fruit makes a delicious tangy jelly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

MALVA ALCEA FASTIGATA—ebx(3-4)40. Plants that are sturdy sheaves of emerald compactness, decked for two months and more with big blossoms of sheer silk, in a delightful shade of "Dorothy Perkins" pink. Easy; hardy. Pkt. 15c.

***MALVA MAURITANIA**—eock(3-5)60. Pyramid pillars of splendid bloom all summer. Large flowers of rich rose, striped gaily with crimson. Highly attractive. Withstands drought. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

MALVA MOSCHATA PINK—*ecnx(3)30. Big blossoms of satiny pink in greatest profusion for many weeks. Perennial, but blossoms freely first year. Excellent cut flower. Showy in border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

MALVA MOSCHATA WHITE—*ecnx(3)30. Blossoms of a lively, sparkling whiteness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

MALVASTRUM COCCINEUM—erdltx(3)6. Blue-silvered tufts with flame-copper blossoms for many weeks. Full sun. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

MALVASTRUM FASICULATUM—ebdfx(4)100. Glistening blossoms of delicate lavender, cluster on wand-like stems. Soft gray foliage. Pkt. 20c.

MANFREDA VIRGINICA—ebdh(3)60. The Hardy Agave. An interesting succulent with brittle, marbled leaves and spikes of purple-shaded creamy bloom. Pkt. 15c.

MARTYNIA—See Proboscidea.

***MARIGOLD FLORIBUNDA STRAIN** — eocbx(3-4)20. In this new selection of the African Marigold, the whole plant bursts into bloom at once, in such a flare of brilliance that all sight of foliage is lost. Blossoms are of full, but informal doubleness, in various rich shades, from primrose, through gold, to orange. Plants are dwarf and compact, but sturdy, and remarkably even. Season is early for a Marigold. Pkt. 15c.

MAURANDIA ANTIRRHINIFLORA — *erfk(htw)(8)6. Delightfully dainty trailer. Little "ivy" leaves, airily swung, with big antirrhinum-blossoms of royal purple richness. Charming pot plant, draping gracefully a hanging basket, or it will fit the rock garden, where it may be treated as annual. Pkt. 20c.

MAURANDIA ERUBESCENS—htw. Showy rose-colored flowers three inches long, on decorative plants with vining tendencies. Handle like above. Pkt. 15c.

***MAZUS RUGOSUS**—erp(2-3)4. Pretty annual miniature for pavements, rock crevices and the like, where it will self-sow. Flowers of lilac-lavender. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS—See next page.

MEDEOLA VIRGINIANA—rnsty(1)25. Handsome whorled leaves, unshowy flowers, purple berries. The crisp roots with cucumber flavor, have been used as relish. Pkt. 20c.

MENTHA REQUIENI—*ergstx(9)1. The most minutely exquisite of garden plants. At least eight of the emerald leaves go to an inch, packed so over-lappingly that the effect is a carpet of moss. Aromatic, freeing fragrance of mint at slightest pressure. Tiny violet flowers come in August, barely above the foliage. Indeed in height and spread, the whole plant is first cousin to a pancake. For rockery and pavement, but try, too, in terrarium. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS or BLUE POPPY

The Blue Poppies are not the easiest flowers in the world to grow, but in the race for most beautiful, they would rank so high in their color group that a bit of fussiness in starting them, is quite excusable. Autumn sowing is best for them, or refrigerator treatment if sown in spring. We think of Meconopsis as blue, but it will be noted that there are other colors.

MECONOPSIS BAILEYI—bsty(3)48. Sky blue, with a bunch of golden anthers. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS CAMBRICA—erbsth(2)14. Charming silken blossoms of soft lemon. From mountains of Wales. Possibly easiest of group. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS DHWOJI—rbsty(3)25. Rosettes of deeply cut, feathered softness, with blossoms of delightful lemon tintings above. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS HORRIDULA—rh(2)8. Big blue blossoms sway in half-nodding form on 8-inch stems. Many petalled. Particularly recommended. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS PANICULATA — bsty(3)50. Towering spires of pendulous yellow blossoms in August. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS PRATTI — bsty(3)36. Celestial Poppy. Usually richest, purest azure, but sometimes varies to white, or to soft rose. Biennial. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS SIMPLICIFOLIA—bsty(3)25. Blue form. Beautiful clear shade. Golden anthers. Pkt. 15c.

MECONOPSIS WALLICHI — bsty(3)45. Satin Poppy. Portly rosettes of feathery foliage, covered with tawny fur. Delightful blossoms of soft dawn-blue, with crinkly, silky petals. Pkt. 25c.

MECONOPSIS WALLICHI ALBA—A charming rarity with flowers of purest white. Exquisite. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 79B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.60.

MECONOPSIS BLEND—Many beautiful kinds. Pkt. 15c.

AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS—This catalog, I think, offers the largest list of seeds of Wild Flowers ever put out. They are not, however, gathered together under one heading. Look for each one in its alphabetic location,—and remember that there are two distinct lists, two places to look, here in The Treasure Chest, and further back in the General Seed Offer.

MEDLAR APPLE—See Mespilus.

MELASPHAERULEA GRAMINEA — utw(7)8. Pretty half-trailer for warm rockery, or window garden. Purple-striped white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

MELIA AZEDARACH — jqh. China Berry or Pride of India. Densely foliated umbrella-shaped trees; lilac flowers; translucent berries of pale yellow. Safe as a tree possibly to Philadelphia. Above, used for quick handsome screen, being root-hardy north, and growing up to ten feet in a summer. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

MELICYTUS RAMIFLORUS—jy 15 ft. Unusual New Zealand ornamental with purple berries. Pkt. 15c.

***MENTZELIA LAEVICAULIS**—eodk(4)36. Huge blossoms of pale yellow, with bunched golden stamens. Shining white stems. Stunning effect. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

MENTZELIA ORNATA—See Nuttalia decapetala.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA—nmy(3)20. Pretty clusters of fringed and bearded cream-white stars. for bogs or shallow water. Pkt. 15c.

MERTENSIA PULCHELLA—ry(2)9. Crinkled blossoms of pale opaline blue. Pkt. 25c.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA—rbmsth(2)24. Virginia Bluebell. Changeable silk colorings, pink in bud, but sapphire and violet as flowers age. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRINIFLORUM—See Living-stone Daisy.

MESAMBRYANTHEMUM BLEND—htw. As variable and as beautiful as the Cacti, succulent leaved but not spiny. Foliage may be thick triangular, deltoid, cylindrical, or tongue-shaped; glossy, or sprinkled with sparkling points. Some may simulate stones, or the effect may be of thick, crumpled, undulate leaves, gleaming with crystals. All have showy flowers, yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson or rose. Pkt. 20c.

MESPILUS GERMANICA—jqy. Medlar Apple. Picturesque rugged tree-shrubs, with pink-flushed flowers, and well-flavored fruits that must be stored to ripen. Hardy, but decidedly slow germinating. Pkt. 15c.

MICHAUXIA CAMPANULOIDES—eotblfh(3)60. Magnificent plants, but rare. Big-lobed leaves in lax rosettes. From this springs a great branching campanile, hung with reflexed bells of pink-tinted snowiness, like lovely white martagon lilies blushing for some indiscretion. Full sun, good drainage. Pkt. 25c.

MILLA BIFLORA — ufk(w)(3-5)24. White Star Lily. Glossy petals of purest white that seem to be carved in wax. As many as nine blooms may be carried on a single branching stem. Highly perfumed. Unexcelled for cutting. Seed germinates readily, but tiny seedlings sometimes damp off if over-watered or not well ventilated. Store bulbs like Gladioli. See illustration, page 31. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

MIMOSA ABYSSINIAN PINK — *htw48. Unidentified species from western Abyssinia; said to have feathery raceme-clusters of mauve-pink flowers, to be highly showy, and to bloom in a few months from seed. 8 seeds for 25c.

MIMOSA ILLINOENSIS — ebdh(3)36. A handsome plant because of the feathery foliage. Creamy cluster-puffs of flowers. Fully winter-hardy. Pkt. 15c.

MIMULUS

Use Mimulus for brilliancy. Rather easy, usually flowering freely first year if sown early.

MIMULUS CARDINALIS — *ebnmstk(3)30. Clustered blossoms of velvety red, buff in throat. Pkt. 15c.

***MIMULUS FREMONTI** — eomstk(2)10. The flowers are big funnels of richest crimson. Pkt. 15c.

MIMULUS GLUTINOSUS — See *Diplacus aurantiacus*.

MIMULUS LANGSDORFI — *ernmk(3-4)18. Big open-faced flowers of glossy yellow, crimson-splashed. Pkt. 15c.

MIMULUS LEWISI — *ernmstk(3)12. Handsome blossoms of rosy pink, yellow in throat. Pkt. 20c.

MIMULUS MAD RIVER SP. — *ratdk(2)10. Pretty pink and white flowers on branching plants. Pkt. 25c.

MIMULUS RINGENS — *enbm(x)(3)40. Orchid-like flowers of rich purple, yellow-throated, are carried on willowy stems. An excellent border perennial, or effective for naturalizing. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

OFFER 80B7—One pkt. each of above for 85c.

MIRABILIS

The Marvel-flowers are of easiest possible culture, and worth growing, every one of them.

***MIRABILIS DICHOTOMA** — eobk(2-4)28. In late afternoon open multitudes of long-tubed flaring flowers, flesh-tinted white, with purple stamens. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

***MIRABILIS FROEBELI** — eobx(2-4)25. Close to Four-o'clock, but without its heavy formality. Large fragrant blossoms, short-tubed, undulate, wide-flaring, usually of purest whiteness, with a minority of pink and rose for accent. Pkt. 15c.

***MIRABILIS VIScosa** — eobx(8)36. Ten-o'clock Flower. Airy, diffusive panicles of bloom above a dusky beskage of heart-shaped leaves. Daybreak finds the plants filled with flowers, individually not large, but with coloring brilliant to excess of rose-purple intensity. Along with the true flowers are innumerable open calyces of brown-buff, crinkly and silken, bloom-simulates so true in appearance that the effect is of plants loaded with two kinds of flowers at one time. Soon after ten o'clock each morning, the true blossoms flutter to the ground, and for the rest of the day the false-flowers rule, giving the plants the pensive attractiveness of autumn. Next morning though, and each morning for many months, their spring is renewed in a fresh burst of Tyrian richness. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 81B7—One pkt. each of above for 45c.

MISTLETOE — Grows into great clusters of evergreen leaves and twigs, living on the involuntary bounty of the Oak, Birch, Apple or other trees on whose branches it grows. To start, simply soak the dried berries, and smear on bark of host plant. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

MITCHELLA REPENS — rsatnmy3. Emerald-leaved trailer for rich shade, with pretty cherry-scented blossoms; then berries of brilliant ruby. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

MOEHRINGIA MUSCOSA — rst(2)4. Grown mostly for its mats of emerald mossiness, though its spangle of little white star-blossoms is attractive. Pkt. 15c.

***MOLUCELLA LAEVIS** — eobx(8)30. Quaint is the word for Moluccella. We think of Quaker maidens when we see it, demure faces framed in gray bonnets, yet it comes from Molucca, a land where, if reports be true, costumes would scarce meet approval of the Society of Friends. The Salvia-like flowers are white, with violet-tinted hoods, but each is so hidden in its enormous shell-form calyx that it can make but slight showing. The calyces, thin and reticulate, are carried in close, verticillate whorls, piled high to form long "hyacinth" spikes of delicate, pearly greenness, like sun through sea-water; the whole in effect more conchological than floral. Of easiest handling. Pkt. 15c.

MONARDA or BERGAMOT

Sweetly aromatic perennials of easiest culture, and decidedly showy. They cut well.

MONARDA DIDYMA — ecbndx(3)40. Crown-like flower-heads that may be scarlet, crimson or rose-purple. Pkt. 10c.

MONARDA FISTULOSA — ecbndx(3-4)45. Balm. Blossoms of pure lavender, or rarely rose, close-packed to give effect of fluffy double flowers. Delightful. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 65c.

MONARDA FISTULOSA ALBA — Like above, save that the blossoms are pure white. Pkt. 15c.

MONARDA HYBRIDA — ecbndx(3)40. Many interesting color variations here. Pkt. 15c.

MONARDA PUNCTATA — ecndx(3-4)36. The flowers are buff-tan, purple spotted; but showier are the bright leaf-bracts, with rose-crimson shadings on white. Will thrive in dry sandy soils. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 65c.

OFFER 82B7—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

MONARDELLA ODORATISSIMA — erbdh(3)20. Flowers of gray-lavender with violet edges, in capitate clusters, rosy bracts below. Intense, aromatic fragrance. Good. Pkt. 15c.

MOREA or AFRICAN IRIS

The soft color tones of the Moreas, together with their ease of culture, make them attractive for pot growing. They likewise thrive in the garden, but need cold-frame shelter in winter above Philadelphia.

MOREA BICOLOR — utw(x)(3-4)24. Large citron-yellow blooms, blotched mahogany brown. Pkt. 20c.

MOREA GUTTATUS — htw. Excellent hybrid, *M. iridioides* and *M. bicolor* the parents. Recommended for pot culture. Pkt. 20c.

MOREA IRIDIODES — utw(x)(8)30. Mauritius Iris. Snowy white, patched glossy yellow, and marked blue. A delight. Pkt. 10c.

MOREA PAPILIONACEA — utw. Very dwarf species for pot culture, only six inches, but with big butterfly flowers of red or lilac. Pkt. 25c.

MOREA RAMOSA — utw(x)(3)20. Golden flowers, brown-patched, on branching stems. Pkt. 20c.

MOREA SPATHECA — utw(fx)(2)15. Sweet-scented blossoms of glossy yellow. Tigridia-like. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 83B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

MOREA BLEND — A mixture of many excellent kinds. Pkt. 15c.

***MORICANDIA SONCHIFOLIA** — eorbh(I)25. A cheery Chinese annual, with loose racemes of big lavender-violet blossoms. Sow in autumn, any time from August on, for brilliant blooming in April, or even March. May also be sown in early spring, for summer bloom. Pkt. 15c.

MORINA LONGIFOLIA — ebsth(2-3)36. Big blossom spikes, delicate pink to carmine. Lemon-scented, thistly foliage. Highly attractive. Pkt. 20c.

MORONGIA UNcinata — *ergy(3-4)8. Sensitive Rose. The flowers are fluffy balls of pure pink, thrust full of golden anther-pins. Trailing prickly stems, with pinnate leaves so sensitive that they fold up at a touch. Hyacinth fragrance. Pkt. 25c.

MULGEDIUM BOURGAEI — ebstx(3)36. Blossoms of lovely porcelain blue in loose spikes. Pkt. 20c.

MUSA — See next page.

MUSCARI or GRAPE HYACINTH

Easy bulbs, making a delightful spread of color for several spring weeks. Some two-year seedlings will be large enough to flower, all by third year.

MUSCARI ARGEAI ALBUM — urny(1)6. Bloom like clustered silvery white pearls. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 90c.

MUSCARI ARMENIACUM — erny(1)10. Richest cobalt blue. Fragrant. Long-stemmed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

MUSCARI AZUREUM — See *Hyacinthus azureus*.

MUSCARI CONICUM — erny(1)9. Fertile florets dark violet, infertile ones pale blue. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

MUSCARI HEAVENLY BLUE — urny(1)8. Blue of the deepest sky for some six glorious weeks. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

MUSCARI LATIFOLIUM — urny(1)9. Flower spikes that show shadings from palest blue to velvety purple. Only one large leaf. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

MUSCARI NEGLECTUM — erny(1)10. Florets reflexed, and deep blue. Sweet-scented. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 84B7—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

ORNAMENTAL BANANA

Highly decorative plants for lawn specimens, or in the large conservatory, giving exotic effects that can be obtained in no other way. Leaves of great size. Sow seeds in manner directed for Strelitzia, which see. When used in out-door plantings, the thick bulb-like roots may be dug in autumn, and stored in a cool cellar. Handled thus, may be grown anywhere in the country. Species offered is *Musa superba*, more compact than *Musa ensete*, less liable to storm damage, and fully as ornamental. 6 seeds for 25c.

NABALUS VIRGATA — bnsth(5)50. Slender swaying campaniles, hung with charming pink-flushed bells. A delight, and most unusual. Pkt. 20c.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODIL

No spring flower has more of quiet beauty or real charm than the Daffodil. It is not difficult to grow from fall-sown, or refrigerator-treated seed, but needs several years to reach flowering size. Seeds of the Giant Blend and The Medium Trumpet Blend are sown chiefly to produce new varieties for introduction, but the smaller rock garden species can be produced from seed as a directly profitable means of increasing stocks.

NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM — urzy(1)8. Hoop-petticoat Daffodil. Uniquely flaring blossoms. Lemon to gold in varied shades. Pkt. 25c.

NARCISSUS GIANT BLEND — urbcy(1)18. Saved from fine named sorts, and should give splendid seedlings in varied form and coloring. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

NARCISSUS JONQUILLA — urncy(1)12. The dainty little fragrant Jonquil. Clustered golden bloom. Pkt. 15c.

NARCISSUS MEDIUM TRUMPET BLEND — urncy(1)18. Seeds saved from varieties of the chalice-cup class, together with a bit from the Poet and Poetaz sections. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

NARCISSUS ROCK GARDEN BLEND — Seeds of alluring miniature Narcissi; the snowy Angel's Tears, the Rush-leaved, the Cyclamen-flowered, Trumpet minimus, the Musk-scented, the Hoop-petticoat, and the like. They will delight you. Pkt. 25c.

NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS ALBUS — ury(1)8. Angel's Tears. Purest white, nodding cups, but irregularly reflexed perianth. Most charming. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 85B7 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

NELUMBNIUM LUTEUM — Golden Lotus. Fully hardy, and will grow in shallow lake, pool or backwater of a stream. Of spectacular beauty in flower, and worth establishing. And by the way, both the seeds and the large tuberous roots were important food items with the Indians. Large nut-like seeds, 7 for 25c; 25 for 70c; 100 for \$2.25.

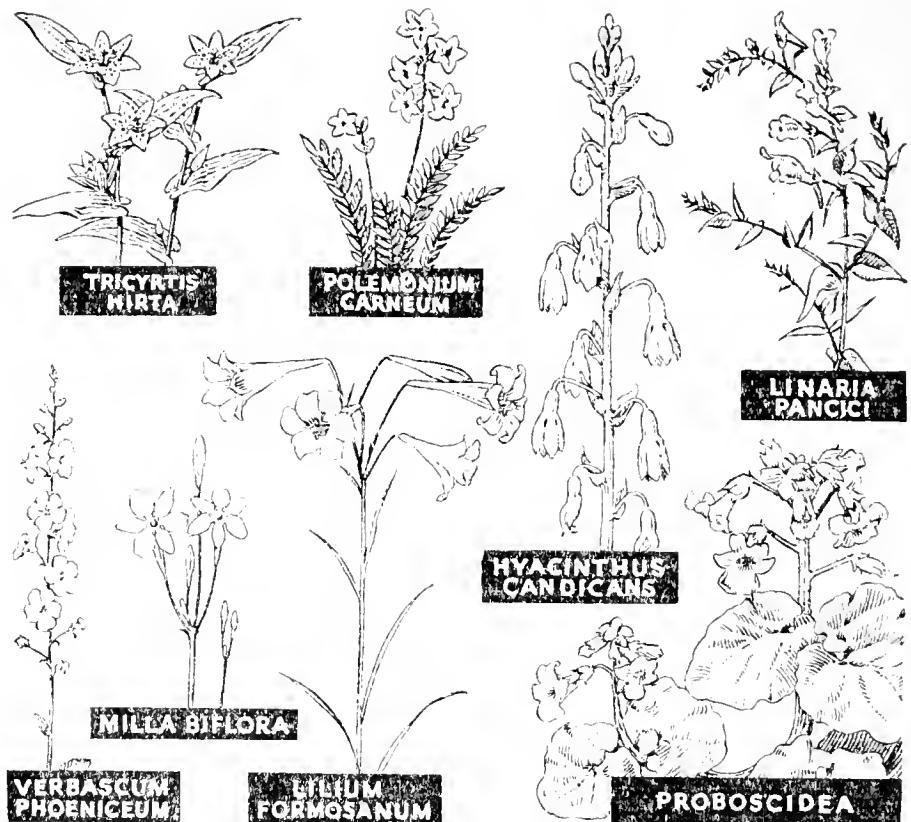
NELUMBNIUM SPECIOSUM — Oriental Lotus. Splendid, fragrant flowers of white, pink or carmine. Hardy north. Give same care as *Nelumbium luteum*. In sowing either species, file through hard outer seed coat, then soak seed two days in barely warm water, then sow in saucer of sand covered with water, placing in sunny window until seed sprouts. Seedling plants should be transplanted to strawberry box of sand and earth in shallow edge of pool, later being set in soil at bottom of pool where water is deeper. Usually there are a few blooms first summer, many thereafter. 6 seeds for 25c; 20 for 70c.

NEMASTYLIS ACUTA — uftly(2)24. Celestial Lily. Rather large blossoms of clean, dew-fresh, skyblue; exquisite in coloring and finish. Lift bulbs in autumn, and store in slightly dampened sand in cool cellar. You will like the Celestial Lily. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

***NEMOPHILA AURITA** — eorstx(htw)(2-3). Wide flowers of velvety violet. A low climber, to three feet, and at its best when trailing over shrubbery. Blooms profusely and grows quickly. May be pinched back to make an effective pot plant. Pkt. 10c.

HOUSE PLANT SPECIAL

Here are seven unusual house plants, not overly difficult from seed, long blooming and easily handled in the window. One pkt. each of *Anigozanthos* (Kangaroo Paw), *Cassia corymbosa* (Shower of Gold), *Cuphea ignea* (Cigar Plant), The Baby Rose, brilliant *Cineraria stellata*, *Stapelia* (Starfish Flower), and True Christmas Poinsettia. Separate value \$1.40, but all for ONE DOLLAR in the collection. No changes. Order as OFFER 86B7.



OFFER 87B7 — One pkt. each of the 8 kinds illustrated above for 90c. Please read catalog descriptions of separate kinds carefully before ordering; since this is a highly diverse group of unlike uses and needs.

NEPETA DISTANS — enh(3)16. Pretty little lavender blossoms above sprawling aromatic foliage mass. Excellent ground-shader for Lily plantings. Pkt. 15c.

NEPETA MUSSINI — erbh(8)16. Panicles of feathery violet flowers above gray-green leaves. Good Lily bed cover. Pkt. 15c.

NEPETA NERVOSEA — *erbz(3)25. Forests of leafy two-foot stems, the last six inches of each, a spike of little, clear blue flowers. Shade tolerant. Free blooming. Kashmir. Pkt. 20c.

NERTERA DEPRESSA — rfsth(htw)(8)4. Close foliage-films of vivid lettuce-green, studded with bead-like berries of brightest coral. For protected rockery, or as house or terrarium plant. Pkt. 25c.

NICOTIANA GLAUCA — *ebtk(9) 12 ft. It is eminently fitting that this ensilvered plant should have reached us from the Argentine. In the south it becomes shrubby, but at Philadelphia, and above, it should be treated altogether as an annual. Plants from seeds sown directly in the open ground in my trials here, have reached a height of 12 feet in a single summer. Started early under glass, and transplanted, it would tower to even greater heights before winter. The plant, every part of it, is silvery blue. It makes a tall and branching pyramid, and by autumn each lower branch-tip will carry a cluster of tubular yellow flowers. Used rightly, as an accent, this unusual Nicotiana will give spectacular landscape effects. Pkt. 15c.

***NIEREMBERGIA FRUTESCENS** — eocdx(8)24. Big blossoms with the texture of crushed silk, pure lavender with violet lines. Sheaves of graceful foliage. Pkt. 10c.

***NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA** — eorx(8)6. A lovely and dainty thing, with open chalices, sky-blue to richest violet, produced in excessive floriferousness for many months. It is a natural aristocrat. Though usually grown in the garden, it will make a delightful pot plant, too. See illustration, page 2. Pkt. 25c.

***NOLANA PROSTRATA** — ergdx(8)6. Wide mats of crispy, succulent foliage, set thickly with up-facing blossoms of brilliant indigo, black-penciled within. Iran is not the only land of sun-worshippers. This one hails from Chile. Pkt. 10c: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

***NOLANA BLEND** — eorx(3-4)6. A succulent-leaved trailer, with wide open blossoms, from azure to indigo and violet, with wide-open blossoms, white, soft blue, or violet. A summer-long delight. Pkt. 10c: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

NOTOTHLASPI ROSULATUM — rh(2)3. A rare plant of the New Zealand Alps. Thick pearl-gray leaves, closely scalloped, are laid one above another in the regularly overlapping manner of an old-fashioned pen-wiper. From this rosette rises a pyramid of tightly packed creamy blossoms, powerfully, but sweetly, perfumed. Pkt. 20c.

NOTHOSCORDUM FRAGRANS—*eucrbh(8)25. Honey Bells. A dainty bulb-flower, fully hardy. The graceful stems are crowned with circlet clusters of tiny bells, white with lilac-pink tinting, not greatly showy, but pretty. Still, the particular glory of the whole, is the rich and delicious fragrance that is diffused. Pkt. 10c.

NUTTALLIA DECAPETALA—ebdlty(3-4)45. Evening Lily. Ivory white blossoms of giant size for many months. Each flower is decorated with a great tassel of golden stamens. Sow in late autumn or winter (outside), and it will bloom the next summer. Sow in spring and it will not bloom until the following year. A surprisingly spectacular beauty, that no one should miss. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

NYMPHEA or WATER LILY

Sow in pots or pans of good soil, submerging the pot so that at least two inches of water is above it. Keep in full sun at room temperatures. Transfer when large enough, to rich mud in outside pool.

NYMPHEA PEERLESS BLEND—*This is a mixture of finest named varieties, those listed below, with others. Varieties of this group may be treated as annuals, since they are not winter-hardy north, beginning to flower in June from early-sown seeds. If one wishes to save the roots, they may be dug in fall, and carried over winter in a warm cellar, packed in sand that must be kept always moist. They come so readily from seed, though, that most persons will prefer to start a new lot each spring for that year's blooming. Unexcelled color range. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.

NYMPHEA UNDER NAME—Following separate varieties and species are usually available in fresh seeds, and will be supplied at uniform rate of 20c per pkt., any six pkts., your choice, for \$1.00. Dentata superba (white), George Huster (crimson-shaded), H. C. Haarstick (maroon), Stellata (fine blue), Zanzibariensis (purple), Zanzibariensis azurea (varied blues), Zanzibariensis rosca (varied rose shades).

HARDY WATER LILIES

These are fully hardy aquatic perennials, but culture from seed is as above.

NYMPHEA ALBA—Great Swedish Water Lily. Large pure white flowers. Good. Pkt. 20c.

NYMPHEA HARDY PINK—Shades of pink and rose. Rare, and very beautiful. Plant this as soon as you receive it. Pkt. 25c.

NYMPHEA TETRAGONA—Snowy flowers with golden stamens. Blossoms are only two inches across, but there are many of them. This species fits the smaller pool. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 88B7—One pkt. each of above for 55c.

OENOTHERA or EVENING PRIMROSE

Handsome ornamentals of easiest possible culture. For other species, look under Hartmannia, Lavauxia and Kneiffia.

OENOTHERA ACAULIS—erdh(2)8. Blossoms to four inches across with silken diaphanous petals, pure white at first, then pink tinged. From hills of Chile. Pkt. 20c.

***OENOTHERA ARGILLICOLA**—ebndx(3-4)30. Many widely spreading, branching stems, with very large flowers of most showy golden yellow. Meritorious species. Best treated as annual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

OENOTHERA HOOKERI—eotdbx(3)60. Big flowers of shining lemon yellow in great profusion. Pkt. 5c.

***OENOTHERA ODORATA**—eobdx(3-4)40. The blossoms open as palest primrose at dusk, but by morning they are the most delicate of apricot pinks. Sweetly scented. Pkt. 15c.

OENOTHERA PILGRIMI—erbdx(3)20. Bushy plants, loaded with big flowers of richest, most glossy yellowness. You can see it afar. Pkt. 15c.

***OENOTHERA ROSEA**—eondx(3-4)20. Spreading branched plants, profuse with little rose-pink blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

***OENOTHERA RUBRICALYX**—eobdx(8)40. Afterglow. The flowers have gaily hued calyx-tubes of afterglow red, but the blossoms are like great golden saucers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

OENOTHERA TRICHOCALYX—ebndx(3)15. Flowers with petals like translucent white satin. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 89B7—One pkt. each of above for 90c.

ONONIS SPINOSA—ebh(3)25. Pretty pink flowers of "sweet-pea" form. Spiny foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ONOPORDUM ACANTHIUM—eotbt(3-4)70. Scottish or Silver Thistle. Boldly handsome plant, with much-cut, down-silvered spiny foliage, and big heads of purple flowers. Plant against dark shrubbery. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

ONOSMA ALBO-ROSEUM—erdx(3)12. Rosedrop. Dense downy foliage, with flowers like nodding bugles in curling sprays; white as they open, but deepening to rose, and finally to violet. Pkt. 20c.

ONOSMA STELLULATUM—erbdh(2-3)18. Golden Drop. Gracefully curving sprays that end in down-pointing trumpet-bells of waxen lemon-gold. Gray-frosted foliage, but for nearly two months that is hidden beneath the wealth of bloom. Must have full sun and good drainage. Thrives in drought. From Greece, but of full winter hardiness. Pkt. 20c.

OPUNTIA

Here is a bit of the strange Cactus family; in form weird and interesting; in flower, gorgeously showy. The Opuntias have large bony seeds that take a bit longer to germinate than do those of other Cactus groups, but are particularly sure to sprout eventually, if given right care. Please note that several of the species offered are fully winter-hardy in the north, and of unique value in the sunny rockery, or for exotic and startling bedding effects. The other kinds are for pot culture.

OPUNTIA ARENARIA—htw8. A dwarf Cactus with spine-tufts of brown wool. Blossoms rich red. Pkt. 15c.

OPUNTIA ENGELMANNI—ebh(3)50. Buff-green branching pads, and brilliant flowers that open satiny yellow, but deepen to orange red by evening. Purple fruit, sweet and edible. Will stand temperatures down to zero. Pkt. 20c.

OPUNTIA FLOCCOSA—rh(htw)(3)16. From the high Andes, so likely winter-hardy. Grows in low mounds, sometimes six feet across. The many erect branches are completely hidden in the great mass of long waving hairs, the whole simulating some strange resting animal. As rare as it is odd. Yellow flowers. 6 seeds for 20c.

OPUNTIA IMBRICATA—brfh50. Devil's Rope. Oddly rope-like spiny stems in branching tree form. The stems are sometimes made into canes. Flowers of brilliant purple. This is the tallest of the relatively hardy species. Safe outside to about 20 degrees below freezing; in sheltered positions will stand more. Pkt. 15c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

OPUNTIA LEPTOCAULIS—htw25. Round-stemmed, densely bushy and spiny, with scarcely noticeable flowers, it is so prolific of glossy berries that for many months the whole plant shows as a solid mass of carmine. Pkt. 15c.

OPUNTIA MICRODASYS—htw 25. A particularly satisfactory Cactus for house culture, growing rapidly from seed. It branches pad on pad, pale green and fan-like, but dotted with close cushions of tiny orange bristles. The flowers, yellow, shading to orange, are followed by scarlet fruits. Pkt. of 15 seeds for 20c; 50 seeds for 55c.

OPUNTIA OPUNTIA—erbh(3)20. This species is of iron-clad hardiness, wintering without protection in Canada. Most attractive tangles of glossy green branching pads. Almost spineless. Particularly showy flowers of brightest yellow. A row of it in my trial grounds is so prolific of bloom that for many weeks it is a wide band of pale burnished gold, intermingled here and there with the warm wine-cup crimson of Callirhoe, strayed over from the row along side. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

OPUNTIA POLYCANTHA—erbh(3)20. Branching blue-green pads set with silver spines. Pale lemon flowers, red-shaded. Very good. Stands 40 degrees below zero. 10 seeds for 15c; 50 seeds for 50c.

OPUNTIA POLYCARPA—htw30. Branches built of oddly twisted pads, dotted with purple-tinged spike-like leaves. Flowers of bright yellow, then fruits of red-violet. Pkt. 15c.

OPUNTIA REPENS—An Opuntia opuntia flattened to creeping habit. Same hardiness and bloom. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 90B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.40.

ABOUT LETTERS

I try to answer all letters promptly and fully, but sometimes my correspondence lags, for I am a busy person. Although I have thoroughly efficient help, both in the seed-house and at the nursery, yet a highly specialized business of this kind, must be in a surprisingly large number of its phases, a one-man show. Unfortunately none of us can have a double allowance of time, no matter how much we may need it at certain seasons. Sometimes I stretch the day pretty well, but not always enough. If you have a letter due, it will come as soon as I can get to it. Can't promise more. Always glad to answer letters, but please look through the catalog and the cultural direction folder first. Maybe you will find your answer there.

ORANGE CALAMONDIN—htw. A true edible Orange that grows well in pots or tubs. Glossy leaves and waxen white, perfumed flowers. Brightly colored fruits. Cannot be sent into gulf states, N. M., Ariz., or Calif., due to Federal quarantine. Pkt. 20c.

ORCHIDS

It is fully possible to grow them from seed. Naturally this is the way they spread in the wild. It is not particularly easy, though, chiefly because of the exceeding fineness and peculiar nature of the seeds, and the long time required for germination. Success in this is an achievement that marks one as truly an horticulturist, but beginners can only advance by trying, and it is interesting to experiment. Cultural folder sent with seed shipments contains brief notes in sowing of Orchid seeds under ordinary conditions. If you want to try the "pure culture" method that experts use, see the long article under "Orchids" in Bailey's *Hortus*. This monumental horticultural reference work, 652 pages, describing 5000 plants, is accessible in most public libraries, or I can supply it at five dollars the copy, postpaid. None interested in gardening should be without it.

TENDER OR CONSERVATORY ORCHIDS—Seeds of various species and hybrids of the following are likely to be available: *Dendrobium*, *Cypripedium*, *Lycaste*, *Broughtonia*, *Bletilla*, *Bletia*, *Vanda*, *Cyrtodera*, *Cyrtopodium*, *Cattleya*, *Epipactis*, *Cymbidium*, *Epidendrum*, *Paphiopedilum*, and *Cordula*. Stocks arrive from time to time throughout the year, usually in very limited amounts, and due to their peculiar nature, the seeds do not retain viability long. It is suggested, therefore, that those really interested write for quotation on kinds on hand at the moment. At times we can quote many species; but again there may be but a few that we feel can be safely sent out. Please note definitely that we will not replace Orchid seeds that may fail to grow. They are too difficult to handle for this, and too much depends upon cultural methods and attention after seeds leave our hands. However, we shall send out only seeds that we believe are capable of germinating if given correct care.

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS—It is not generally realized that many true Orchids are fully winter-hardy, and may be grown outside in the North. They are the most delightful of wild flowers. The following can be supplied at uniform price of 20c per pkt., and good viable seeds are usually in stock; *Cypripedium acaule*, rose moccasin; *Habenaria ciliaris*, fringed, orange; *Bletilla hyacinthina*, amethyst purple (also supplied in pure white); *Pogonia verticillata*, purple; and *Calopogon pulchellus*, pure rose. The kinds named above may be ordered safely without previous correspondence. Many others are likely to be in stock from time to time, varied hardy *Cypripediums*, *Habenarias*, *Orchis*, *Arethusa*, *Calypso*, *Spiranthes*, *Epipactis*, etc., but inquire regarding these before ordering. Note under Tender Orchids regarding difficulties, replacements, etc., applies also to Hardy Orchids.

SEEDS DESIRED—Offers of seeds freshly gathered from desirable Orchid species, are solicited.

ORNITHOGALUM

Rather easy bulb-flowers, pyramidale for the outdoor rock garden, being hardy, the other kinds for winter flowering indoors. The indoor sorts will bloom within a few months from seed, and they make superb window plants or cut flowers, lasting probably longer than any other.

ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM—eutcw(x)(7)20. Clustered flowers of richest golden orange top the long stems. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM — eutcw(x)(7)20. Here the clustered blossoms are milk-white. Pkt. 15c.

ORNITHOGALUM PYRAMIDALE—ucy(2)24. Vigorous and hardy garden species. Often fifty white flowers in a cluster. Good. Pkt. 15c.

ORNITHOGALUM SPECIOSUM—eutcw(7)18. New yellow flowering species from South Africa. Pkt. 20c.

ORNITHOGALUM SPLENDENS—eutcw(7)20. Splendid orange scarlet; a rare and richly colored species. Free bloomer. Pkt. 20c.

ORNITHOGALUM THYRSOIDES—eutcw(x)(7)20. The Chinkericee. Clusters of flowers that vary from snowy white to creamy primrose. Easy, long-lasting, good in every way. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

OFFER 91B7—One pkt. each of above for 90c.

ORNITHOGALUM BLEND—A mixture of kinds suited for pot culture. Includes white, cream, primrose, golden yellow and orange scarlet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

OSTROWSKYA MAGNIFICA—ubdltz(2)60. The flaring blossom bells are often six inches across, ivory white with pale blue shadings. In full glory of bloom, a magnificent spectacle. Slow germinating. The plants will not tolerate excess moisture. If possible, establish where tree roots will keep soil on dry side, but where branches will not shade. Not easy to get started, but worth all effort. Pkt. 25c.

***OXALIS VALDIVIENSIS**—eodrbx(2-4)15. Cloth of Gold or Sunshine Mirror. It mantles itself so marvelously with glowing golden bells that either name is merited. A blinding beauty. Pkt. 10c.

OXYTROPIS LAMBERTI—erdx(3)20. Well above attractive tufts of pinnate foliage, rise spikes of "butterfly" blossoms; in color the most brilliant of blue-purples. Excellently bright. Pkt. 20c.

PAEONIA or PEONY

Peony seed germinates slowly, but if one has patience, it will come. That is the chief requisite, for otherwise Peonies are easy enough from seed, and many interesting variations may appear. ucby(2-3).

PAEONIA BROWNI—Single blossoms of ruddy brown-mahogany. Dwarf rockery species. Pkt. 15c.

PEONY FINEST CHINESE DOUBLE — Saved from named varieties. There should be real treasures here. Of course not all the seedlings will be double. Color range includes blush, pink, rose, carmine, crimson, cream and white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 90c.

PAEONIA EMOIDI—Splendid pure white blossom-bowls, four inches across. Early. Pkt. 20c.

PAEONIA MACROPHYLLA—Big cream-colored cups. Seeds supplied on this and on *P. Mlokosewitschi* will be 1935 harvest, both species having failed to set seed in 1936. Year-old Peony seeds, though, will usually grow strongly. Pkt. 20c.

PAEONIA MLOKOSEWITSCHI—Citron yellow. Pkt. 20c.

PAEONIA OFFICINALIS—Large flowers "red as a Peony." Very early. Tuberous. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

PEONY TREE—Shrub-like, with woody branches. The giant flowers, single to fully double in form, show a wonderful color range, pure red, brilliant scarlet, maroon, and ruddy wine shades, together with softest blush, pink, dainty mauve and snowy white. 10 seeds for 25c; 50 for 90c; 100 for \$1.75.

PAEONIA WOODWARDIANA—A rare species, with flowers like cups carved from coral. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 92B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.25.

PANSY

The offerings below have been chosen with careful thought, to cover the full range of Pansy needs; and to the best of my belief, the quality of the seeds, and of the strains, is unexcelled by those from any other source whatsoever.

PANSY EARLY FLOWERING HARDY—*Hiemalis* strain. Large flowers in fine color range, not quite complete, but about 12 color variations appearing. Exceptionally rugged. Will bloom earlier in the spring, and stand more hard weather, than any other Pansy I have seen. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. for 85c.

PANSY NEW FRAGRANT—A strain of giant-flowered Pansy, showing many rare colorings, and with the added charm of a tantalizing, spicy perfume. A selection from the Roggli, that has intensified the fragrance, without losing any of the rich tones, heavy texture, or great size of the flowers. Pkt. 25c.

BABY PANSY—A new selection of dainty delight. The plants are of crowded bushy compactness, loaded with baby-size blossoms in the whole rich range of Pansy colorings and markings. The entire plant will not exceed four inches, no straggling, waving sprawliness here, and an edging of it will be a surprise in gentle beauty. It will even fit the well-tamed rockery. Pkt. 25c.

PANSY RUFFLED BLEND—The petals are mostly fluted and frilled, making the flowers sometimes seem almost double. About every color and marking possible in Pansies is included, and the blossoms are particularly large. Choose this if you want something spectacular in massed bedding effect. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. for \$1.00.

PANSY TRIUMPHANT—Here, if you grow it well, you will reach the ultimate in Pansy size; nothing beyond. The enormous blossoms are round in form, with broad, thick petals that so overlap as to make the flowers seem almost double, an effect enhanced by the curled and undulate margins. The colors are brilliant and varied, running mostly to richer tones, and usually with a contrasting spot on each petal. Vigorous plants, robustly stemmed. Here are Pansy aristocrats. Pkt. 40c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.25.

OFFER 93B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.25.

PANCRATIUM MARITIMUM—utw(ufk)(4)16. Fragrant white blossoms, large and graceful, in terminal clusters. Fine house plant bulb, or fairly hardy, in sheltered positions, if winter-mulched, south of Philadelphia. Often called Sea Daffodil, and highly recommended as a pot plant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

PAPAVER or POPPY

Easy, tolerant of adversity, gorgeous in coloring; no flowers can be more satisfactory for brilliant effects, than the Poppies.

PAPAVER ALPINUM MIXED—erlth(2-3)9. Miniature Poppies in white, apricot pink, lemon and golden orange. Mixed only. Pkt. 20c.

PAPAVER BORDER HYBRIDS—ecbx(2)36. Giant flowers in flame, scarlet, crimson, maroon, white, salmon pink and rose. This is a particularly varied strain of the so-called Oriental Poppy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

PAPAVER CAUCASICUM—eot(2-3)25. Flowers that deepen to brilliant scarlet from a yellow base. Showy. From the Caucasus. Pkt. 15c.

PAPAVER HELDREICHI—*erbx(8)36. Grecian Poppy. Flowers of amber-lighted orange, sway on slender stems from June to November. A highly pleasing plant. Pkt. 15c.

PAPAVER LATERITIUM—erbx(2)18. Enormous flowers of terra cotta, tinted with roseate salmon. A rare Armenian species. Pkt. 20c.

PAPAVER MACROSTOMUM—erx(2)16. Big flowers of vivid crimson, above feathered foliage. Long in bloom, and free in blooming. Pkt. 20c.

PAPAVER PILOSUM—*erbdx(8)30. The Olympian Poppy. Loose blossom-showers of an exhilarating apricot-orange appear all summer long. Rather feathery foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

PAPAVER PINK HYBRIDS—Seeds saved from named varieties of the salmon and pink group, in the "Oriental" section. Will not, of course, all come true, but all should be good, and a fair proportion should show the desired pink coloring. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 94D7—One pkt. each of the above for \$1.00.

LAWNS. Other plants than grass will give rich, velvety, long-wearing turf. If grass does not thrive, try *Anthemis nobilis*, *Achillea millefolium*, or *Turfing Daisy*. I offer all three.

PARADISEA LILIASTRUM—ubch(3)30. The exquisite St. Bruno Lily, or Lily of Paradise. Trumpet flowers of rarest, purest whiteness. Hardy, and one should grow great banks of it. Pkt. 15c.

PARDANTHUS—See *Belamcanda*.

PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS—mnh(2)10. Grass of Parnassus. Delicately veined creamy flowers. It loves moisture. Dainty and pretty. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

PAROCHECUS COMMUNIS—*ergfx(4)(htw). Trailer with pretty butterfly blossoms in a subtle blend of blueness and pinkness. Rockery, carpeting, or window. Pkt. 20c.

***PARSONSIA LANCEOLATA**—eobx(8)40. Curiously formed flowers, the two large upper petals richest maroon, veined with velvety black, but the four lower petals are a brilliant crimson. Blooms early and late. Pkt. 10c.

PASSIFLORA EICHWALDTI—*vhf(htw)(3). Giant Pink Passion-flower. Spectacularly handsome in bloom, with blossoms up to four inches across, of richest rose-pink. Originally found growing in a Maya ruin in Central America. Probably a natural hybrid, with *Passiflora mixta* as one parent. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA—vy 20 ft. Passion Flower. Attractive foliage and most beautiful flowers, white and pale blue, oddly formed and fringed. Edible fruit. Fully hardy at Philadelphia. Pkt. 10c.

PATERSONIA GLAUCA—rmfk(htw)(3)20. Rare, but pretty Tasmanian irid with pale blue flowers. Pkt. 25c.

PATRINIA SCABIOSAEFOLIA—rbstmh(2-3)18. Pretty "Golden Valerian" flowers, loosely carried. Pkt. 15c.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS—jk 50 ft. Empress Tree. Great clusters of lovely lavender, spicy perfumed. Stem-hardy to New York City. Root-hardy much farther north, where the quick, handsome, annual shoots are valued for screens. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

PAVONIA SPINIFEX—Tall shrub for southern planting. Large and showy yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PELARGONIUM FANCY HYBRIDS—htw. Lady Washington Geranium. Large flowers of white, red, or rose, always with dark velvety blotch. Pkt. 25c.

PELARGONIUM ZONALE—htw. House or Bedding Geranium. Long blooming and gorgeous in coloring. Excellent mixture. Quick and easy from seed. Pkt. 15c.

THE SPLENDID PENTSTEMONS

Many glorious things for border, rockery or the cutting garden are found among the Pentstemons. You have missed much if you have not grown them. Please note that I strongly recommend sowing seeds of species marked for "h" culture, in open ground seedbeds in either late fall or early spring, while soil is cool.

PENTSTEMON ANTIRRHOIDES—bfh(3)36. Unique for the color, soft yellow. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON BRIDGESI—rcbh(3)25. Many one-sided spikes of bugle-shaped scarlet blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON CENTRANTHIFOLIUS—bfy(3)36. Tubular flowers of burning scarlet. Glaucous foliage. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON COBEA—erbh(3)28. Flowers of enormous size, softest lavender with purple markings. Glossy, sparkling foliage. Spectacular, each plant one great bouquet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

PENTSTEMON CONFERTUS BLUE—rbnh(3)18. Showy blossom clusters carried high above foliage. Effect is of a most intense blue, though there is a bit of violet to the tube. A particularly good thing. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON DIGITALIS—ecbndsth(3)50. Tall open panicles of pearly white or softest lavender. Border or naturalizing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PENTSTEMON GLABER ROSEUS—rbdy(3)20. Attractive trumpet-clusters of richest rose. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON GRACILENTUS—rbh(2-3)12. Loosely clustered flowers of richest violet. Rare. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON GRANDIFLORUS—ecbdh(3)36. Called King of Pentstemons. Serried clusters of largest flower-trumpets, open and graceful. Pure blue to orchid lavender. Glaucous leaves, thick and crispy. A sure and easy species, superbly showy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

PENTSTEMON HETEROPHYLLUS—*ecrdh(8)20. A delightful and easy species, with exquisitely formed trumpets, lilac, amethyst or purest sapphire blue. Ever-blooming, and quick from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

PENTSTEMON HIRSUTUS—bny(3)36. From pale lilac to rosy violet. Good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

PENTSTEMON IMBERBUS—*ecbh(8)36. Blossoms of lovely coral pink, filled with yellow down. An excellent species on order of *P. Torreyi*, but distinct. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON MENZIESI—rh(3)6. Leathery-leaved evergreen mats, with profuse royal purple trumpets above. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON MURRAYANUS—bch(2)36. Elongated panicles of intensified scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON NEWBERRYI—rh(3)12. Gray-green foliage, with blossoms of lustrous crimson above. Pkt. 20c.

PENTSTEMON OVATUS—rbdh(2)24. Base-branching plants, with flowers carried in loose clusters well above the foliage. Blossoms of attractive soft lavender, buds a bit deeper. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PENTSTEMON PALMERI—cbh(8)30. Handsome species, making great bushes of plants, loaded with flowers of variable tone, pure indigo to purple-tinged lavender. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PENTSTEMON PULCHELLUS—*ecrbx(8)30. Long sprays of handsome flowers that range from purest carmine, through rose, to lilac, scarce two plants alike. Blooms freely first season, but perennial. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON PURPLE SEEDLINGS—rcbh(2-4)20. Specific relationship undetermined, but is a bit on order of *P. diffusus*. However, it is less leafy, with larger and showier blossoms, more freely borne. Color is variable, but always in blue and purple range, and always good. Tends to be ever-blooming. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON RUPICOLA—ry(2-3)5. A silvery-leaved evergreen, studded with bright flowers of pink, glowing rose, or brilliant ruby. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON SPECIOSUS—ecbh(2-3)35. The Showy Pentstemmon. Magnificent cut-flower, or highly decorative in the border. Great one-sided, long-lasting spikes of bloom above crispy foliage. Charming variegated, from delicate flesh tints, through rich pink and rose, to lilac, lavender and violet. Has been described as of "breath-taking loveliness." Winter-hardy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

PENTSTEMON SCOULERİ—erbh(2-3)20. Flowers like glorious and enormous lavender Snapdragons. Varies, but only from good, to better. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON WHITEDI—rh(2)10. Erect in growth, with showy flowers of marbled lavender. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 95B7—One pkt. each of above 23 kinds for \$3.25.

PENTSTEMON PEERLESS BLEND—If you want all above, and others, but care little about namings, try this. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

FOR OTHER PENTSTEMONS. 15 kinds, see General Seed Offer.

PEONY—See *Paeonia*.

PERSIMMON—See *Diospyrus*.

PETALOSTEMON VILLOSUM—ecbndx(3)30. Graceful, fine-leaved wands, with long-lasting flower-heads of silky lavender. Particularly long-lasting as a cut-flower. Naturalizes well. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

*PETUNIA AXILLARIS—eobnk(8)30. It is at dusk, or on moon-lit nights, that white in the garden comes into its own; and when, as here, the snowy or tinted blossoms are dusk-fragrant, the effect is doubly delightful. Sow freely, for great banks of evening loveliness. Pkt. 15c.

*PETUNIA GOLDEN JUBILEE—erx(htw)(8)15. Blossoms of bright carmine, gloriously fringed and frilled. The throat is gold, broidered with bronze, giving the flowers a gay and festive air. Diameter of bloom is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Plants are exceedingly free, effectively decorative for any Petunia use. Pkt. 40c.

*PHACELIA PARRYI—eok(1-3)16. Gaudy flowers, blue to violet, in velvet intensity. Few annuals bloom as quickly as this, yet it blossoms over a fairly long period. It is very much worth growing. Pkt. 10c.

PHACELIA SERICEA—ry(2)15. Lilac-lavender bells sit closely in tapered spikes, the far-extended stamens give a plume-like effect to the whole, this enhanced by the silvered feathery foliage. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOMIS SP.—*ebx(3)30. Tall, strict-branched plants with leaves like *Nepeta*. Each stem ends in a fluffy spike of blue-lavender bloom. Very good. Pkt. 15c.

HARDY PHLOX HERE

For general beauty, long-abiding, and laid on in great color-splashes, Phlox, the flame-flower, stands alone.

Sow the seed in late autumn, and it will mostly germinate the next spring with quite weed-like ease; or if it must be spring-sown, then put in the refrigerator first.

PHLOX ADSURGENS—rstaty(2)10. The blossoms show exquisite blendings of pale soft pink and richest salmon rose. Evergreen. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX DIVARICATA—rbnsty(2)16. In May its flowers of royal blue-lavender form sheets of pure color. It carries a dainty fragrance. Pkt. 20c.

PHLOX GLABERRIMA—rbmsty(2-3)25. The softest of pinks, with silvery lavender overstain, or rarely it varies to richest Phlox-purple. If its neighbors in the border be either yellows or lavenders, you will be delighted with the effect. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PHLOX MACULATA—cbnsty(2)36. Paniced flowers, rose to purple usually, but at times varying to pink or even white. Good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

PHLOX PILOSA—rbny(2-3)20. A showy species with flowers of brilliant electric purple, that seems adaptable to almost any reasonable condition. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX WILD BLEND—Various native species in gorgeous mixture. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX PEERLESS HYBRIDS — ecby(3-4)40. Saved from a particularly fine series of border kinds, being mostly hybrids of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata*. Color range covers all possible hardy Phlox hues. Sown in fall, will be in bloom within a year. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 96B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

*PHLOX DRUMMONDI APRICOT—eok(2-4)6. A splendid annual Phlox, dwarf, compact, free-flowering, with blossoms of just the delightful color indicated by the name. Pkt. 15c.

PHOENIX RECLINATA—ehtw. Attractive and easy Feather Palm for house culture. Four seeds, 20c.

PHOENIX ROEBELINI—htw. Considered finest of true Palms for house culture, excelling all others in elegance, grace and beauty. 3 seeds for 25c; 7 for 50c; 16 for \$1.00.

PHYGELIUS CAPENSIS—qfh(htw)(3)36. Cape Fuchsia. Blossoms of an explicit and glowing red, no magenta-ish evasions here. Flowers are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and are carried in uniquely fashioned, but graceful, terminal panicles. Stem-hardy outside to about Philadelphia. It is root-hardy farther north, though, and may be treated there as an herbaceous perennial, since it blooms freely on new shoots each season. Grown also as a pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

PHYLLOCACTUS HYBRIDS—htw. The freest blooming Cactus strain. Magnificent flowers in cream, pink, orange, scarlet, crimson, lavender and purple. Oddly compressed, flanged and margined plant stems. Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c.

CACTUS—For many other descriptive listings of ornamental Cactus species, see *CACTUS* headings in both The Treasure Chest and the General Seed Offer, also *OPUNTIA*, page 32.

PHYLLODOCE BREWERI—rasth(2)10. A dainty, fragrant mountain heath with bright green needle-clad stems and brilliant flowers of purple-rose. Pkt. 20c.

PHYSOSTEGIA DIGITALIS—ecbx(3)60. Large blossoms of that cool lavender that has lost almost its last trace of pinkness, an exquisite amethystine shade. Within, though, they are shot with violet streaks. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTEUMA

Bell-flowers, but with the bells changed by some strange magic to long-necked bottles of lucent, glassy beauty; or again, to wide and careless stars. Culture of the easiest, save casualties to be expected in handling of any very tiny seeds.

PHYTEUMA CANESCENS—ebx(3)36. Tall loose racemes of open blossoms, bright blue, and sparse. Ashen foliage. Pkt. 15c.

PHYTEUMA LIMONIFOLIUM—ebx(2)25. Star-flowers of deep purple, with narrow, widely spreading, petals, carried in tangled and branching spike-like racemes. A highly pleasing species. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTEUMA SCHEUCHZERI—erh(2-3)16. Flowers like fairy-flasks of vitreus azure, clustered closely in fluffy, shimmery balls of blueness. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTEUMA SERRATUM—erx(2)4. So dwarf that the clusters of violet flask-blossoms are lapped in a wave of foliage. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTEUMA SIEBERI—erh(2)6. Sturdy stems, each with a cluster-crown of wildly twisting bottle-flowers, large and blue. A piquant mountaineer. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTEUMA SPICATUM—ebx(3)35. Cream-colored flowers, or rarely blue, gathered closely in elongated spikes. Quite different. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTEUMA VAGNERI—erb(2)16. Bottles of amethystine violet, twisting in ovate clusters. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 97D7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.15.

PHYTEUMA BLEND—The above, and others as interesting, in one general mixture. Pkt. 20c.

PICEA ABIES—See *Picea excelsa*.

PICEA ENGELMANNI—jk 150 ft. Silver Spruce. A pyramidal tree of singular beauty, often silvery. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PICEA EXCELSA—jk 150 ft. Norway Spruce. Particularly hardy and quick. Used for ornamental plantings, windbreaks, sheared hedges, and for commercial Christmas Tree plantations; this last, by the way, a mighty good idea for making waste land pay an eventual profit. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

PICEA PUNGENS—jk 125 ft. Colorado Blue Spruce. Always symmetrical, and particularly beautiful in specimen plantings. A good proportion should be of the desired steel blue; the rest silvery; all of them handsome. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

PIERIS MARIANA—qah(2-3)72. Flowers like giant bells of Lily of the Valley, but pink-tinged over waxy white. Splendid shrub. Give Rhododendron culture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

THE RUGGED PINES

There is a pleasant satisfaction in the sowing of tree seeds, and in watching over the tree-children as they grow into strength and beauty. It is a very tangible way of making dreams come true, and it doesn't take as long as one might think, either.

PINUS ARISTATA—jk. Handsome shrubby evergreen. Pkt. 10c.

PINUS CEMBRA—jk 70 ft. Swiss Stone Pine. Even when young, gives the effect of picturesque and rugged age. Edible nut-like seeds. Excellent hardy species. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 65c.

PINUS DENSIFLORA—jk 100 ft. Japanese Pine. Hardy and rapid species, with handsomely irregular branches. Pkt. 10c.

PINUS LAMBERTIANA—jk 220 ft. Giant Sugar Pine. Splendid tree of great eventual height. Bears enormous cones, up to twenty inches long. Nut-like seeds of particularly delicate flavor, highly esteemed. The nuts are prepared by toasting in a frying pan. The tree, too, is sometimes tapped for its sap, which congeals in the air to sugar-nuggets. John Muir is said to have termed it the best of sweets. This Pine seems hardy in Massachusetts. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

PINUS MONTANA COMPACTA—qjk. A very good dwarf and shrubby species for lawn or foundation planting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PINUS PONDEROSA—jk 200 ft. Magnificent species, with gnarled, twisted branches, and long fragrant needles. In maturity, there is no handsomer Pine than this. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PINUS RESINOSA—jk 100 ft. Red or Norway Pine. Quick in growth. Fine ornamental or timber trees. Of greatest hardiness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

PINUS STROBUS—jk 100 ft. The noble White Pine. Finest of timber trees, and an excellent ornamental. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS—jk 75 ft. Scottish Pine, Riga strain. Important timber tree for reforestation, or for windbreaks. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

OFFER 98B7—One pkt. each of the nine Pines for 85c.

PIPTANTHUS NEPALENSIS—*cbh(3)75. Butterfly blossoms of mellow gold. Shrubby, south, but in north treat as root-hardy herbaceous perennial. Blooms freely on annual shoots. Pkt. 15c.

PITCHER PLANT—See *Sarracenia* and *Darlingtonia*.

PLATYCODON NEW GIANT EARLY—*ecrbx(3-4)24. Immense flowers of blue violet like great bells spread to starry form. Sometimes variants of pure white, or white streaked with azure, may appear. This Platycodon strain, though soundly perennial, blooms first year as quickly as an annual. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

PODOPHYLLUM EMODI—bnmsty(1)20. Bronzy umbrella leaves with pale rose flowers beneath. Showy scarlet fruits, said to be edible. Pkt. 15c.

POINSETTIA—htw. *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, the True Christmas Poinsettia. Gorgeous in full glory of vivid live-coal flower-bracts; a splendid house plant. 10 seeds for 25c; 50 seeds for \$1.00.

POLEMONIUM or JACOB'S LADDER

Daintily flowered, exquisitely formed Phlox cousins of full winter-hardiness and permanence.

POLEMONIUM CARNEUM—erbcsth(2-3)20. Lovely sprays of wide bells that may be apricot-tinted cream, salmon pink, or even cherry rose; a sort of afterglow blending that is most charming. Luxuriant foliage of fern effect. See illustration, page 31. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

POLEMONIUM COERULEUM ALBUM—erbcsth(2-3)15. Greek Valerian. A name that leads to beauty; the many-belled sprays filled with blossoms of a translucent whiteness. Pkt. 15c.

POLEMONIUM CONFERTUM EXIMUM—rbh(2-3)9. Wide saucer-bells of brown-centered blue-sky vividness, in close cluster sprays. Musk fragrant. True alpine. Pkt. 20c.

POLEMONIUM OCCIDENTALE—ebsth(2-3)30. Showy, honey-scented flowers of blue-lavender, spray out on arching stems. Pkt. 20c.

POLEMONIUM PAUCIFLORUM—erh(2)20. Nodding tubular flowers of clear yellow, streaked with bronze. A delightful species, and rare, from Mexican mountains. Pkt. 25c.

POLEMONIUM PULCHERRIMUM—ersth(2)10. Delightful blossoms, white-centered, but beyond, blue of April sky. Pretty little fern-foliaged shade-sprawler. Pkt. 20c.

POLEMONIUM REPTANS—rbh(3)12. Leafy stems that carry loose blossom showers of pendant sapphirine blueness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

POLEMONIUM RICHARDSONI—rh(2-3)12. Flower sprays of china blue. A good-natured, hearty plant that you will like. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 99B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.25.

POLEMONIUM BLEND—Not less than ten species in one splendid mixture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

***POLYGALA LUTEA**—ornmay(8)12. Orange Brilliant. Thick soft clusters of vivid orange, fairly radiate waves of shimmery color. A long-blooming delight through the summer months. Pkt. 15c.

POLYGONUM BALDSCHUANICUM—vh 25 ft. Pink Lace Vine. Glossy draperies, with lacy flower sprays of palest pink. Fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

POLYGONUM CAPITATUM—*ergk(3-5)5. Wide-rambling mats of deep green red-edged foliage, set over with fluffy blossom-globes of soft pink, each on its four-inch stem. Perennial with care, but consider it an easy annual, and you can be care-free. Pkt. 15c.

POLYGONUM VIVIPARUM—erh(2)10. Foliage tufts with lance-spikes rising, tiny white or pale rose stars above, bulbils of mahogany gloss below. Pkt. 20c.

***PORTULACA MARGINATA**—cork(2-4)8. Plants sturdily upright and compact, loaded with pretty flowers of pure buff. Excellent for annual edgings. Pkt. 15c.

POPPY—See *Papaver*.

POTENTILLA—See next page.

POTERIUM OBTUSATUM—cbsth(3)40. Lovely feathery flower-spikes of rosy pink. Pkt. 25c.

PRATIA ANGULATA—rmsth(2-3)8. Pretty blossoms of violet-touched white, above trailing undulate foliage; later, glossy purple berries. Pkt. 20c.

FOR PRIMROSE ADVENTURE

If you would glorify your garden with Primroses, give them coolness, a bare trifle of shade, and rich moist soil. Even the shallowest of depressions, a mere scooped basin an inch deep, that will gather more than its share of rain, may make all the difference between struggling survival and splendid fulfillment. No undrained sogginess, though.

Primula seed is sometimes a bit slow in germinating, but, with patience, rather sure. It may come in two weeks; it may take two months; it has even on occasion been known to take two years. Why it is thus temperamental has not been quite figured out. We only know that it is not safe to discard any sowing of it, for it is just about certain to germinate sooner or later.

PRIMULA BEESIANA—rcnmsty(2)18. Blossoms of carmine with bright yellow eye. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA BULLEYANA—rcnmsty(2)18. Whorls of big blossoms that open red-gold, but soften to pure yellow. As easy as *P. japonica*, and with same prejudices and desires. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA CHIONANTHA—ry(2)18. Storied umbels of fragrant white. Rare, and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA CHUNGENSIS—ry(2)20. Fragrant yellow flowers in clustered whorls and a terminal umbel. There is, sometimes, a touch of pink. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA COCKBURNIANA—rcbm(2-3)24. A candelabra Primrose with powder-white stems and radiant blossoms, raspberry pink to autumn russet. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES—rcbh(1-2)12. Pretty rose-colored blossoms in many-flowered umbels. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA DENTICULATA—rcb(1)18. Right handsome clustered blossoms, in variable degrees of lilac, mauve and purple. Rather easy. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA ELWESIANA—rmsty(1)15. Very large flowers of richest violet, deeply fringed. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA FLORINDAE—rcbmy(3)36. Fragrant pendulous flowers of butter-yellow, from tall stems. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA HELODOXA—erbmsty(3)28. Think of a taller *Primula japonica*, with larger blossoms that are lemon yellow, and you will picture this. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA JAPONICA—ecrbnmsty(2-3)24. Tiers of blossoms in widely varied and dainty colorings; always stalwartly beautiful. Not difficult. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA LITTONIANA—rby(2)24. Soldiers of Thibet. Crimson-tipped stems carry splendid six-inch spikes of violet blue, in Hyacinth effect. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA MODESTA—rmsty(1-2)9. Loose heads of perfumed pink flowers, each with twinkling yellow eye; Gold-dusted leaves below. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA OBTUSIFOLIA—ry(1-2). Attractive blossoms that may be purple, violet or crimson velvet. Variable; indeed the name may cover a group of unsegregated species rather than a single one. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA PULVERULENTA—crbmsty(2-3)30. White-stemmed clusters of rich crimson bloom, or rarely rosy pink with golden eye. Showy, and not difficult. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA REINI—rsty(1)10. Loose sprays of clear pink blossoms, each centered with a radiant star of deep rose. A dainty woodlander. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA ROSEA GRANDIFLORA—rmsth(2)9. Clusters of sparkling rose-carmine above glossy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA SIEBOLDI—ry(2)3. Giant flowers, often fringed, white, rose or purple. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA SIKKIMENSE—rbmh(2)25. Wide and glorious honey-yellow bells swing in loose clusters, all silver-dusted. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA SUFFRUTESCENS—ry(2)8. Glossy leaves hide prostrate woody branches, with many flower-stems rising from their tips. The blossoms are large and fragrant, brilliant rose to crimson. Grows in granite crevices, 10,000 feet up on mountain peaks. Give light cool shade, or north exposure. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA VEITCHI—rsty(1-2)18. Whorl above whorl of lively purple flowers, each with golden eye. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA WATTI—ry(1)6. Blossom bells of fringed sapphire over leaves of silver shag. An alpine jewel from Thibetan borders, aloof, and a bit unfriendly. When we bring it to full garden perfection, we shall have acquired merit in the way of Buddha. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 100B7—One pkt. each of above for \$3.50.

PRIMULA AVALON BLEND—Contains all the kinds here offered, blended with seeds of selected Irish Hybrid Primulas, and others. It will produce splendid bloom over a long season, in cream, terra-cotta, apricot, pink, rose, salmon, orange, scarlet, crimson, and purple. Pkt. 20c; sp. pkg. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

POTENTILLA

Potentilla must have been made for dependable rock garden delight.

POTENTILLA ATROSANGUINEA—rbh(3-4)24. Silvery leafiness, starred with blood-red blossoms from midsummer till late autumn. Pkt. 15c.

POTENTILLA BREWERI EXPANSA — eursth(2)6. Sprays of golden-gloss blossoms, splendidly showy, with flopping fern-frond foliage. Recommended. Pkt. 20c.

POTENTILLA NEPALENSIS MISS WILLMOTT — rh(3-4)10. Bright blossoms of a luscious rosiness nestle in tangles of silky foliage. Here is quaint loveliness for the rockery. Pkt. 20c.

POTENTILLA NEVADENSIS—erh(1)4. Compact silver-tufts, from which stray prostrate gray-green foliage sprays, set with big blossoms of lustrous yellow. Spain. Pkt. 25c.

POTENTILLA RUPESTRIS—erblth(4)15. Autumn fountains of white flowers, above bronze-toned foliage that later becomes maroon. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c.

POTENTILLA TRANSCASPIA—ebnh(2)25. Blossoms of soft and melting yellowness, the petals open at the base to show a five-pointed star of green sepals. Floriferous. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 35c.

POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA—rdh(3) 4 to 12. Wine-leaf. Pretty spreading bushlets, starred with white blossoms. Autumn stains the foliage to a wine-red mat. Pkt. 15c.

POTENTILLA WHITE BEAUTY—erbh(1)16. Rather large flowers of purest snowy whiteness, in branched sprays. Early blooming. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 101B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.25.

PRIMULA—See page 36.

PROBOSCIDEA or MARTYNIA

Easy annuals with gorgeous orchid-like blossoms. Sow crowdedly in poor soil and you will have beauties. Be kind to them, and the foliage will outgrow the bloom. Moral, treat them roughly. Weird devil-claw pods. See illustration, page 31.

***PROBOSCIDEA LOUISIANA** — eocbk(8)30. Loosely clustered blossoms of pale lilac, with golden bronze spots above. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

***PROBOSCIDEA JUSSIEUI ROSEA** — eocbk(8)30. Splendidly irregular blossoms that shade from pink-tinged ivory to richest rose, with burnished copper barrings. Huge downy leaves, sun-sparkling. Pkt. 15c.

***PROBOSCIDEA LUTEA**—eocbk(8)24. Close-spiked flowers of glossy gold, marked cinnabar. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 102B7—One pkt. each of the three for 35c.

PRUNUS

Hardy trees and shrubs, variously valued for flowers and fruit. They need cold for starting.

PRUNUS INCISA—qjy. Dwarf Japanese Cherry. No ornamental Cherry is more floriferous, the slender branches weighed down in spring with the burden of pink and white bloom. Of great hardiness. Pkt. 15c.

PRUNUS MANDSCHURICA—jy. Manchurian Apricot. Fruits rather small but rich, sweet and succulent. This is likely the hardiest of the Apricots. It is safe to the full northern limit of Peach plantings. Pkt. 10c.

PRUNUS MARITIMA—qjy 10 ft. Beach Plum. Worth growing as an ornamental, because of its fine form and foliage, and its wealth of feathery white bloom in spring. Later loaded with sweet, juicy fruits, valued for jelly making. Pkt. 10c.

PRUNUS MELANOCARPA—qy. White flower sprays in spring, followed by shining black fruits, from which, with apple added, a delicious tangy fruit-butter or jam, may be made. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PRUNUS SERRULATA—jy 40 ft. Ornamental Cherry. The showiest and most variable of the Japanese Flowering Cherries, with blossoms from blush white through true pink, to deepest rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PRUNUS SERRULATA PENDULA—Weeping Japanese Cherry, with trailing whip-like branches. Splendid pink flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA—qjy. Nanking Cherry. Shrub-tree grown for the lovely pink and white blossoms, but it bears also, a goodly crop of rich-flavored, bright red fruits in July. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c.

PRUNUS TRILOBA—qjy. Flowering Almond. Shrubby tree. Flowers of soft pink in uttermost spring profusion, line each twig and branch. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

OFFER 103B7—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

PRINSEPIA SINENSIS—qy 6 ft. Handsome hardy shrubs, loaded with bright yellow blossoms in early spring. Earliest shrub to come into leaf, mantled in green while other species are still bare-branched. Bears edible fruits like purple Cherries, of pleasant sub-acid flavor. Pkt. 15c.

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI GLAUCA — jk 200 ft. Douglas Fir. Compact whorled pyramids with silvered foliage. Valued as an ornamental or as a giant timber tree. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

PSIDIUM—See Guava.

PUSCHKINIA LIBANOTICA — urzy(1)8. Pretty early spring bulb, with starry blue flowers, striped white. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.

PUSCHKINIA LIBANOTICA ALBA — urzy(1)8. The pure white Lebanon Squill. Early flowering. Hardy bulb. Pkt. 20c.

PUYA CHILENSIS—htw50. Yucca-like foliage, with a highly showy yellow inflorescence above. A plant of striking appearance. Pkt. 20c.

PYRETHRUM—See Chrysanthemum.

PYXIDANTHERA BARBULATA — rstay(1)2. Little Pyxie. Tufted mossy mats, emerald, russet or bronze according to sun and season. The blossoms are pink in the bud, but open pearl white, and so profusely, and stud the moss so closely that they hide all else. Due to fire in the barrens this year, no seeds were gathered but a limited quantity from the 1935 picking is still available. This is likely still viable, but please note that Pyxidanthera is always slow germinating. Pkt. 20c.

RAMONDIA PYRENAICA — rh(2)5. Rare alpine with charming lilac-blue flowers above rosettes of crinkly, shaggy foliage. Give cool position and deep soil. Pkt. 20c.

RANUNCULUS or BUTTERCUP

Not all the Buttercups are yellow, but they are all beautiful.

RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS IMPERIAL — ufcbh(htw) 24. Wonderful strain of the Persian Ranunculus, with mostly fully double flowers, in varied chrome-yellow, buff, orange, rose and scarlet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS—ecnh(1-2)16. True Buttercup. Large blossoms of glistening yellow on branching plants with decoratively slashed leaves. It is this that fills the meadows with gold. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

RANUNCULUS FASICULARIS — erndsty(1)8. Hillside Buttercup. Little cups of burnished gold in earliest spring, above foliage of silvery, silky grayness. Pkt. 10c.

RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS — rndh(1)4. A very early, dwarf Buttercup, with flowers so short-stemmed and flattened that the very earth seems sprinkled with big gold coins, but this gold is not yet contraband. Pkt. 15c.

RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS — erbh(1)12. Large and handsome flowers of burnished citron yellow. Pkt. 15c.

RANUNCULUS SEPTENTRIONALIS — nmh(1-2)24. A robust Buttercup of stream edges and low meadows. Inch-wide flowers of shining yellow for three months. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 104B7—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

RAOULIA EXIMIA—rbndh(3)16. Vegetable Sheep. A remarkable New Zealand plant, resembling, at a little distance, the woolly mound that might be a resting sheep. Really it is a closely tufted shrub, bearing multitudes of white daisies packed so tightly that the sheep illusion is quite explainable. Pkt. 20c.

RAOULIA SUBSERICEA—rgdh(2)6. Loose mats of silver gray, starred with white daisies. New Zealand. Pkt. 20c.

RHEUM ACUMINATUM—ebh(3)36. Panicles of bright rose purple flowers, above large and heart-shaped basal leaves. Hardy. Pkt. 10c.

RHEUM NOBILE — ebh(3)60. Stately yellow-thatched spires tower over luxuriant foliage. For backgrounds or vivid accents. Hardy. Stalks are edible. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.40.

RHEUM PALMATUM RUBRUM—ebh(3)70. Great undulate leaves, and tall panicles of showy crimson bloom. Hardy. Pkt. 10c.

RHEXIA LUTEA—rbnmh(2)12. Golden Meadow Beauty. Clustered blossoms, brilliantly golden orange, above bronzed foliage. Extraordinarily showy. Pkt. 20c.

RHEXIA MARIANA — erbnmh(4)20. Big blossoms of silvery rose-pink, exquisite individually; and in mass plantings, of most ingratiating beauty. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

RHEXIA VIRGINICA—eurbnmh(3-4)18. Here is vivid brilliance for weeks on end, a glorious encarnined purple, each four-petaled blossom set with gold-laden anthers. It is hardy and will thrive robustly in any good garden soil. Sometimes, too, it is used as a pot plant. You will not regret a sowing of it (Farrer notwithstanding). Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendron, the Rose Tree of the Ancient Greeks, like good wine "needs no bush." Just a word, though, to emphasize the family need for acid soil, for with practical unanimity the Rhododendrons are lime-haters. Sour the soil about them by adding leaf mould, peat, old sawdust, or that low-priced chemical, aluminum sulphate, and you will have no trouble with them. qsty.

RHODODENDRON ANTHOPOGON — Spreading foot-high evergreen, with fragrant flowers, white, cream or pink-tinged buff. Aromatic foliage. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM — This is one of the few tree Rhododendrons, growing eventually, in its Himalayan homeland, to a height of seventy feet. Big blossoms of brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 20c.

RHODODENDRON AUCKLANDI — Largest flowered, with waxen, fragrant blossoms, to seven inches across. White, with pink suffusion. 7 ft. Pkt. 20c.

RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM — Bells of enamel whiteness, spotted contrastingly with deep crimson. Rare, hardy, beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM — Large flowers of carmine purple. Six feet. Good. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE — Big clustered blossoms in cool, translucent lavender. Massachusetts hardy. Very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHUM — Clear yellow bells on evergreen plants to three feet. Pkt. 20c.

RHODODENDRON FERRUGINEUM — Rose of the Alps. Delightful carmine bloom-clusters in early summer. Hardy evergreen. Three feet. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON FULGENS — Bells of blood-red, with black spot at base. Evergreen. 6 ft. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON KEISKEI — A low-spreading evergreen with primrose yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM — A giant, growing to thirty-five feet, and hardy to Quebec. Showy blossoms of rosy carnelian, but sometimes white or violet. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON SETOSUM — Dwarf spreading shrub, only a foot high, flower-loaded in royal purple. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON THOMSONI — Bell flowers that vary from pink-suffused white, through rosy salmon, to blood red. 8 ft. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON WASHINGTONIANUM — The deep rose blossoms, in undulate bell form, are marked with golden brown. To ten feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.

OFFER 106B7 — One pkt. each of above for \$2.00.

RHODODENDRON BLEND — In addition to all of the species here listed, and many others, the blend includes seeds of splendid hybrid varieties, collected in English gardens. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS — Write for our special book catalog, sent gladly on request. It is worth having just for the interesting descriptions and comments.

RHODOTHAMNUS CHAMAECISTUS — rlth(2)12. An exquisite evergreen shrub. In May, there are marvelous pure pink flowers of quite unsurpassable loveliness. From the Dolomite Alps, and hardy, but naturally yearns for lime. Give Rhododendron culture otherwise. Pkt. 25c.

RIVINA HUMILIS — htw. Rouge Plant. Pretty rose and white blossoms, followed by sprays of brilliant rouge-red berries. A cheery window plant. Pkt. 20c.

ROBINIA HISPIDA — eqcbk(2)30. Rose Acacia. Shrublet of exquisite beauty, with great racemes of charming, rose-colored flowers. Dwarf, free-seeding variety. Pkt. 15c.

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA — jk 80 ft. Black Locust. Sturdy timber and ornamental tree. Makes good posts. Also recommended for planting on slopes to prevent erosion, the net of fibrous roots holding the soil. A legume, and restores nitrogen. Sprays of sweet-scented creamy bloom in May and June. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

ROBINIA VISCOSA — jk 40 ft. Ornamental tree with clustered "sweetpea" blossoms in late spring, pure pink, with touch of yellow. Pkt. 15c.

ROMANZOFFIA SITCHENSIS — rmsh(2-3)8. Mist Maiden. A delight in any rockery, green as an emerald after months of winter. Creamy star-sprays. Pkt. 15c.

ROMANZOFFIA UNALASCHKENSIS — rmsh(2-3)10. More robust, with showers of white, gracefully swaying blossoms. A charmer. Pkt. 15c.

SPECIAL ROCK GARDEN BLEND

A mixture in varied proportions of seeds of more than one hundred distinct and interesting perennial flowers that are right for the rock garden. Please note that some kinds will come up quickly, while others are slower to germinate. Transplant young seedlings with little soil disturbance, for likely there are kinds still to sprout. Special large pkg. 25c.

ROMNEYA COULTERI — (q)bdzy(2-3)96. Matilija or Shrub Poppy. Great blossoms of purest whiteness and silken crepe-like texture, to eight inches across, above tangles of blue-powdered leaves and gray-green stems. Magnificently beautiful. Hardy to Philadelphia. May be grown much further north if given sheltered position and mulching. Sow seed in outdoor beds in late autumn or winter and it will germinate strongly in spring. Sow at any other time, and it will be slow and difficult to sprout. It must have cold to start it. Pkt. 15c.

ROMULEA

Quick bulbs of highest merit for pot culture, blooming often within ten months from seed. Jewel-like flowers open repeatedly for many weeks. htw(7)12 (except sabulosa).

ROMULEA HARTUNGI — New species from the Canary Islands just brought into cultivation. Dwarf. Particularly quick. Pretty lavender flowers in profusion. Pkt. 20c.

ROMULEA ROSEA — Rosy lilac blossoms, ringed black within the cup, but with golden anthers. Dwarf. Desirable. Pkt. 20c.

ROMULEA HIRSUTA — Newly identified species. Cinabar red with tawny buff reverse. Pkt. 25c.

ROMULEA SABULOSA — Rare species, with particularly large flowers, brilliant shining red with yellow markings within. Tallest of the Romuleas, three feet or more. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 107B7 — One pkt. each of above for 80c.

ROMULEA BLEND — The various colors in mixture. Includes white. Pkt. 20c.

ROSCOEAE CAUTLIOIDES — ufrsth(2-3)18. Blossoms of crumpled silken loveliness, the weird grace of the Orchid with the shell-daintiness of the Gladiolus. The color is luminous citron. Pkt. 25c.

ROSE ACACIA — See Robinia hispida.

ROSES — See the next page.

RUBUS

A group of hardy shrubby plants, many of them of considerable ornamental value. Mostly they bear edible berries.

RUBUS DELICIOSUS — cqy(2)50. In June, arching branches loaded with big white blossoms, yellow tasseled as to stamens. Splendid cut-flower. Thornless. A fit shrub for choicest company. Fruit not edible. Pkt. 25c.

RUBUS ILLECEBROSUS — Handsome dwarf shrub, with large white flowers and edible scarlet fruits. Makes excellent cut flower. Valued for decorative plantings. Pkt. 15c.

RUBUS PARVIFLORUS — qsty50. Thimble-berry. Big white blossoms like crinkled tissue paper; then flattened, red berries, fragile, but sweet. I remember from my own north-Idaho days, many years ago, how good they used to taste when we were resting for a bit from the hot work of clearing land. Pkt. 20c.

RUBUS PARVUS — gnmsty(9). Wild, trailing tangles of toothed, ivory-white stems. Bears edible, mulberry-like fruits. South Island of New Zealand. Pkt. 15c.

RUBUS PHOENICOLASIUS — Wineberry. Hardy ornamental shrub, to three feet, with pink flowers and odd, edible, cherry-red fruits, growing in burs. Foliage silvery white below. Pkt. 20c.

RUBUS SPECTABILIS — qsty50. Salmon-berry. Showy purple flowers, followed by edible berries, yellow to red. The Indians ate the young and tender stem-shoots, too. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 108B7 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

RUBUS BLEND — Mixture of the kinds described. Pkt. 15c.

RUDBECKIA — See also Echinacea.

RUDBECKIA HIRTA — ecbnx(3-4)36. Black-eyed Susan. Showy flowers of brilliant golden orange, the centers chocolate brown. Effective in border, naturalizes with facile but controllable readiness, and cuts splendidly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

RUDBECKIA HIRTA AVALON SELECTION — In this strain the form of the flower is more star-like, but full size has been held, if not increased. The blossoms, many of them, show shadings and bandings of red mahogany, or they may be simply powdered with ruddy brown over soft yellow. Others will be of full yellowness on the face, but deeply tinged with autumn in reverse. Some of the seedlings, quite naturally, will revert to the deep orange-gold of the type, but even of these there will be many banded at the petal base with tints of pale lemon or shades of deep ochre. Supply still limited. Pkt. 25c.

RUDBECKIA LACINIATA — ecbnx(3-4)60. Wild Golden Glow. Pretty single flowers of soft yellow. Recommended for naturalizing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

THE ROSES

No need to paint the rose, surely not the garden roses; but a word may be in order for those that have not yet awakened to the delicate charm and varied uses of the wild or species roses. They will add brightness to the border, the taller kinds for backgrounds, or they may be used for edgings, or in the mixed shrubbery planting. Certain of them will sprawl, gloriously wreathed in bloom, later with vivid autumn leaf-tints, in the rockery. And of course they may be naturalized; and all Roses cut well. Sow seeds as directed under "y" key on page one, and you will find them rather easy.

ROSA ALPINA—A most handsome low-growing Rose from mountain heights, with dainty pink to crimson flowers. Two to three feet, not too large for the rockery. Pkt. 20c.

THE BABY ROSE—Multitudes of tiny roses in varied lovely colorings, single to fully double. Long blooming. Very dwarf. Quick from seed. Recommended for edgings, bedding, or rockery. A wonderful window plant, too. The delightful and mysterious Rosa Rouletti is likely simply a selected seedling of this. Some new seedling might just possibly be even better. Pkt. 20c.

ROSA BLANDA—A charming Wild Rose, with big single blossoms of purest pink, followed by winter-showy scarlet fruits. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

THE BURNET ROSE—Will thrive in poor soil. Pretty blossoms, single to double, in white, cream, primrose, buff and even butter-yellow, or sometimes pink and rose. Tiny leaflets and diffuse twigs, giving fern-spray effect to foliage. Seedlings vary from 12 to 40 inches in height. Try the dwarfer in the rockery; the taller will do nicely in the border, or as a low hedge. It is Rosa spinosissima. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA FOLIOLOSA—A delightful little rose that will fit the rock garden, sixteen inches its highest ambition. Usually the dainty single blossoms are snowy white, with golden stamens, but sometimes they will show blush-pink tintings. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA HUGONIS—Handsome arching shrub, each branch a wreath of glorious soft yellow in late spring. Excellent hedge or screen. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ROSE HYBRID PERPETUAL—A splendidly showy class of Garden Roses with flowers of largest size. Color spread is from palest blush, through all the shades of pink and rose, to red, crimson and maroon; pure white, of course, in addition. Hybrid Perpetual Roses are of great winter hardiness, strong-growing and vigorous. This blend should produce some fine doubles, remainder being single or semi-double. Pkt. 20c.

ROSE HYBRID TEA—Here we have yellow, with all its variations and gradations into creaminess and tawniness, or into tones of apricot, salmon, orange and copper; but white, pink, rose and red as well. Should give a good percentage of doubles. Some plants may flower first year, about all the second. Pkt. 20c.

ROSA MOYESI—A gorgeous shrub, with flowers of ruby-crimson, followed by glossy pendant fruits of "sealing-wax" red. Pkt. 20c.

ROSA MULTIFLORA—Pretty little blossoms carried in big sprays; white usually, but sometimes pink, rose or red. It may be an arching shrub, or often will show trailing or climbing habit. Particularly good for planting on banks. Also used as an under-stock. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ROSA NITIDA—Splendid rose for the larger rockery. Stems hidden with crimson bristles, bear blossoms of bright pink, rose or red. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA POLYANTHA FL. PL.—See The Baby Rose.

ROSA POMIFERA—qy 6 ft. Handsome rose with showy pink flowers in June and July, followed by very large red fruits, most ornamental. In Germany, delicious preserves are said to be made from them. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA RUBRIFOLIA—The scarlet-painted foliage from early until late, makes the whole shrub into one great all-summer bouquet. Pink blossoms in season. Six feet. Likes light shade. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA RUGOSA—Splendid shrub for hedges or screens. Bears, more or less all summer, big single flowers in white, pink or rosy red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ROSA WICHURIANA—For carpeting a bank with glossy emerald, nothing excels the trailing Memorial Rose, its foliage, nearly evergreen, studded in summer with sprays of pure white. Plant it along wire fences and it will transform them to flower-set walls of living green. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

OFFER 109B7—One pkt. each of above for \$2.00.

WILD ROSE BLEND—A mixture of many delightful kinds. Make plentiful sowings for informal grace and cheerful color. I recommend this wholeheartedly. There are no lovelier shrubs. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

RUELLIA

Free and long-blooming plants for rock garden or border. Of highest merit. They like full sun, and hot, dry places. Often flower first year.

RUELLIA CILIOSA—erdh(2-3)15. Few flowers bloom more continuously than this. It starts in June, and lasts till September is done, each day giving a new display of the long tubed silky lavender blossoms, flaring to Petunia form. It is fully winter-hardy, worships the sun, and thrives in drought. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; 1 oz. \$2.50.

RUELLIA PEDUNCULATA — ebdh(2-3)30. Branching plants, carrying long-tubed flowers of pale blue-violet in somewhat of a whorl formation. Pkt. 20c.

RUELLIA STREPENS—ebdh(2)30. Gay flowers of soft blue, peer from the leaf-axils. A plant of distinctive personality, needed in our gardens. Pkt. 20c.

RUELLIA TUBEROSEA — eufbh(htw)(8)30. Attractive blossoms of violet, long-tubed and widely open. For the border, if well mulched in winter, or an effective, long-blooming house plant. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 110B7—One pkt. each of the above for 60c.

RUMEX VENOSUS—eucbdsth(3)25. Much worth growing for the long-enduring and spectacular seed-spikes, the flowers being without significance. The pods are translucent and flaky, of most delicate carmine-stranded and rose-flushed silveriness, and carried on great spikes in loose open showers. Highly decorative in border, or as strawflowers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

***SABATIA ANGULARIS**—ocrnh(3-4)25. Blossoms of exquisite loveliness, five-petaled and sometimes two inches across, in color the very clearest and brightest of true pinks. A single plant is a veritable bouquet, for a hundred perfumed flowers open at once is not unusual. At its best, of quite arresting beauty, and certainly worth the bit of extra care and patience that may be needed to bring it on from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

SAGITTARIA MIXED—cnmh(3-4)25. Arrowhead. Attractive wax-white flowers with yellow anthers. Arrowhead foliage. Excellent hardy water or mud plant. The starchy tubers, boiled or roasted, were used as food by the Indians. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

SALIX RETUSA—rgh(2)4. Creeping Alpine Willow. Wide carpets of little shining leaves, the whole gold-powdered in late spring by the infinitely tiny yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

***SALPIGLOSSIS PURPLE AND GOLD** — eocbx(3)32. Wide purple bells, overlaid and laced with burnished gold. Richly decorative in the garden, or surprisingly effective as a cut flower. Pkt. 10c.

***SALPIGLOSSIS SCARLET AND GOLD** — eocbx(3)32. Here the ground color is brightest scarlet, but marked with the same golden flourishes and reticulations. Pkt. 10c.

SALPINGOSTYLIS COELESTINA — uftk(2-3)16. The long-lost Celestial Ixia of Bartram, but recently re-discovered. Rather large flowers of royal blue-purple, without markings. Pkt. 20c.

SALVIA or ORNAMENTAL SAGE

A group of easily handled and decidedly decorative plants, both annual and perennial.

SALVIA ARGENTEA—eotrbdk(3-4)35. I recommend this for annual growing, just to have the great glorious leaf-rosettes. The leaves are indented from below, as thin metal might be hammered into patterns, but above they are covered with cobwebby down of drawn silver. In morning, gleaming dewdrops are caught in the tangle. The second season the silvered mantling disappears, but there is compensation in the attractive spikes of rosy, creamy or pale violet flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA AZUREA—*ecbx(3-4)36. Fine flowers of bright azure blue in loose racemes. Plant seems dusted with white meal. Hardy. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA BRACTEATA—*erbndk(3-4)20. Spikes of filmy lavender flowers, aromatically and sweetly fragrant. A very pleasant plant, and permanent. Pkt. 15c.

***SALVIA CARDUACEA**—eobk(3)18. The whole plant is silvered with down. The flowerheads are tangled silky gossamer, from which peer out the daintiest of wavy-edged sky-blue blossoms. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

***SALVIA COCCINEA** — eocbdk(3-4)36. Radiant, coral-tinted scarlet; a gentler treatment of red than in Salvia splendens. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA JURISICI—*erbh(3)18. A splendid species with large flowers of violet blue, a rich shade. Pinnate foliage of deep green. Quite unlike other Salvias. Pkt. 25c.

SALVIA PRATENSIS TENOREI—*ecbdh(3-5)30. Graceful spikes of rich violet-indigo blossoms, each purple-bracted. Showy. Red-marbled foliage. Pkt. 15c.

***SALVIA SPLENDENS MAROON PRINCE**—eocbk(3-4)25. It has been termed mulberry, maroon, plum; but in reality it has just that depth of velvety richness that a blending of the three might show. Pkt. 20c.

***SALVIA SPLENDENS WHITE PRINCE**—Like above variety in every way save that the flowers are white. The two are wonderfully effective together. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 111B7—One pkt. each of the nine, for \$1.25.

SAMBUCUS—See Elderberry.

SANDERSONIA—See Gloriosa.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS—rnmsty(1)10. Glory of spring woodlands, with chalices of spotless white, contrasting with the golden center-tassel. Called Bloodroot from the red sap, which the Indians used for war paint. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

SAPONARIA CAESPITOSA—erlth(2)6. Large flowers of brightest pink unfold from velvety red buds. Of high merit. Pkt. 20c.

SAPONARIA LUTEA—er(2-3)6. Low mounds of pale green, with little crowded clusters above, star-filled with softest yellow. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES SPLENDENS — ersth(3)8. Showers of stars, a deep warm rose, above spreading, trailing branches. Good, Pkt. 10c.

SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES ALBA—A clear and excellent white, of equal profusion to the original. Pkt. 15c.

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS — ecnbx(3-4)24. Bouncing Bet. Pale pink flowers with spicy perfume, are carried for many weeks. Recommended for easy and profuse naturalizing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS DOUBLE WHITE—ecbx(3-4)24. The blossoms are well-doubled, pure white, and carry for a long season. A Bouncing Bet worthy of any border. Pkt. 15c.

SARCODES SANGUINEA—ny 25. Snow Plant, called so because it often appears before old snow banks have melted, but there is nothing snowy in its translucent fiery scarlet hue; all glowing redness, stem and blossom alike. The flowers are like Hyacinth bells, but actually it is a lazy, chlorophyll-lacking Heath-cousin. Try it only under Pine trees, where old needle-litter has made a humus carpet. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA or PITCHER PLANT

The leaves are hollow water-filled pitchers, strangely marked, while above them on sturdy stems are bowing flowers of decidedly a decorativeness, but so oddly made that one can see almost anything in their form. They have been compared to watches, side-saddles, and other objects as diverse. One might call them a cross of a Chinese Pagoda and an umbrella, and not be beyond the limit of their own bizarreness. The leaf-pitchers at the base are not merely fantastic; they are cunningly made insect traps; for this plant is as carnivorous as we who look upon it. All the Sarracenias make excellent house plants, thriving in a sunny window. The pots in which they are planted should be filled with sandy muck, and set in a saucer of water. Not particularly difficult from seed if kept always on the moist side. They may be grown outside, too, in bog garden, wet meadow, or by a pool. Of the four listed Sarracenias, S. purpurea is winter-hardy outside anywhere from Labrador to Florida, being most adaptable. S. flava is of reasonable hardiness north, if in a not too exposed position, but S. rubra and S. minor should be tried outside only from Virginia south. Sow seed any time of year inside, or S. purpurea outside in spring.

SARRACENIA FLAVA—Long trumpets, to two feet, buff, veined with red. Flowers five inches across, of clear lemon yellow. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA MINOR—Flaring green trumpets, white spotted and red streaked. Flowers of rich ivory to pale yellow. Just a nice size for pots. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA—Oddly keeled green pitchers, vividly veined with red. The flower is madder purple, or sometimes maroon. This and S. flava will tolerate some dryness, and may be grown in ordinary garden by planting them in a scraped depression an inch or two below the general level, just enough to catch more than its share of rain; or failing this, to absorb a good hose-soaking now and then. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA RUBRA—Slender winged pitchers to 18 inches, pale green, netted with deepest purple. The flower is crimson, on the rich tyrian order. Most graceful of Pitcher Plants. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 112B7—One pkt. each of above for 70c.

SAXIFRAGA

This name shelters diversities; great beauties, stately in pride of towering multitudinous bloom; daintier waifs, peering from rock-clefts, with blossoms exquisite in rare detail of form and tinting; spreading emerald moss-mats, flower-studded; crystal-beaded leaf rosettes with star-sprays above; or those that overpower in sheer architectural decorativeness of carved and arching foliage mass.

SAXIFRAGA AIZOON—rlth(2-3)16. Thick leaves, broidered with sparkling, mineral encrustation. The blossoms are creamy, pale yellow, or rose. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA COTYLEDON—rlth(2)20. Plume Silver. Bronze-shaded leaves, beaded with silvery sparklets. Towering panicles of charming white blossoms, sometimes with pink suffusion. Pkt. 25c.

SAXIFRAGA HAINOLDI—rbh(2)15. Gracefully turned blossom-sprays of soft clear pink. Silver-plated foliage rosettes. Mountains of Bulgaria. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA HOSTII—rlth(2)12. Large creamy flowers, speckled with red, above silvery rosettes. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA LANTOSCANA—rltsth(2)12. Mats of fat gray leaves, silver-beaded, with sprays of large, pure white flowers. Easy for a Saxifraga. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA PECTINATA—rlth(2)8. Handsome rosettes of serrate, deep green and glossy leaves, sparkle-beaded. Creamy flowers. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA PELTATA—bnmh(1)36. Largest of Saxifragas, with pink-and-white blossoms high over jungles of shield-shaped leaves, a foot across, and on two-foot stems. Superb species for bold effects. Pkt. 25c.

SAXIFRAGA PURPURASCENS — rmh(2)12. Glossy leaves, purple-shaded, with metallic burnish. Flowers of a brilliant, rich, rose-mulberry. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA VIRGINIENSIS — rsth(1)15. A dainty treasure of earliest spring. Exquisite star-sprays of cream-white by mid-April. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 114B7—One pkt. each of the above for \$1.70.

SAXIFRAGA MOSSY—rbh(2-3)6. Here the leaves are tufted to mossy cushions. Starry flowers in white, cream, pink, rose or crimson. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGE ENCRUSTED BLEND—A mixture of those interesting kinds that show beadings of mineral, or sparkling encrustations on the leaves. Remember, they have lovely flowers, too, in varied colorings. Pkt. 15c.

SAXIFRAGA PEERLESS BLEND—This appealing flower in mixture of wide variety; many delightful kinds beyond those described. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA FOR CUTTING

The Scabiosas, annual and perennial, are all of easy culture and great satisfaction.

***SCABIOSA BLUE COCKADE**—eocbx(3-5)36. Marvelous new giant, with flowers of a clearer blue than any before, a shade between the turquoise of summer sky and the rich depth of ultramarine. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

***SCABIOSA LOVELINESS**—eocbx(3-5)36. Splendid large flowers of pure salmon pink; and fragrant. Pkt. 10c.

***SCABIOSA BRACHIATA**—eox(8)15. A pretty little annual, quite unlike other Scabiosas, the individual florets being larger, but fewer. All showy parts of the flower are in threes. Soft, shaded lavender. Pkt. 15c.

***SCABIOSA PROLIFERA**—eox(3)25. Can't call this beautiful, but it is such a curious thing that everyone should grow it at least once, just on that account. Two-inch flowers, the short ray-florets cream white, the centers greenish. Odd seed-heads, guarded by brown wings. Prolificating habit. Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA PEERLESS — erbch(3-5)24. Giant flowers in white and in shades of lavender, mauve, blue, and violet. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA WEBBIANA—ecrbx(8)20. Now here is a fine hardy species, in profigate bloom from June to November. Well-filled and decidedly attractive flowers of soft cream, carried on thin, graceful stems. Pkt. 20c.

SCABIOSA FISCHERI—ecrbx(3-4)25. Splendid new species from Manchuria, hardy and long-enduring. Flowers of deep, rich blue-violet, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, on long stems. Excellent cut flower. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 115B7—One pkt. each of above for 80c.

***SCHIZANTHUS PANZY-FLOWERED**—eobx(htw)(8)20. An exceedingly free-blooming strain, with flowers of largest size, and great variety of coloring. Rich "pansy" shades dominate the selection, but hardly two plants are alike in markings or tintings. There are, I presume, other strains equal to this; I am sure there can be none better. Pkt. 25c.

SCHIZOSTYLIS COCCINEA MRS. HEGARTY — echtw (6)10. Particularly attractive Ralphi Lily, with blossoms of deep, rich pink. Hardy below Potomac. Pkt. 20c.

SCHIZOSTYLIS LILY — See Vallota.

SCHIZOSTYLIS SOLDANELLOIDES — istath(2)9. Mountain Millet. Wide and nodding shell pink bells, crimson flushed, and buffly fringed. A glorious woodland. Pkt. 20c.

SCILLA SIBERICA AMERICANA — chmtd(2)18. Spikes of dainty blossoms, lemon and purple. An exceeding early. Recommended for trial. Pkt. 20c.

IN SPRING, THE SCILLA

Plenty, faithful little flowers of the spring. All are of full hardness, save *Bella peruviana*, which needs protection, and is, in any case, likely to give greatest joy as a pot plant.

SCILLA BEDELLIA — mrsby(1)12. Sprays of nodding bells, color all, varying to white and red violet. Pkt. 15c.

SCILLA CAMPANULATA — mrsby(1)218. Spanish Blue bell. Bunches of blue, with white, pink, and rose. Bell shaped blooms in loose, graceful spikes. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

SCILLA ITALICA — mrsby(1)16. Italian Bluebell. Racemes of pale blue flowers, very pretty, and carrying the breath of lilacs to their fragrance. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

SCILLA NIETZKEI — schmtry(1)18. English Bluebell. For naturalizing beneath trees. Blue, white and rose in mixture. Pkgpt. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

SCILLA TUBERIFLORA — mrsby(ltw)(1)15. Jacinth. Starry blossoms of sky blue, sometimes fifty to one hundred of them in a single wide spread, but closely packed, cluster. Spectacular. Quicker from seed than other *Scillas*. A delightful house plant. Pkt. 20c.

SCILLA SIBERICA — mrsby(1)10. Siberian Bluebell. Delightful and hardy. Of a vivid and distinctive cornflower blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

OFFER 117B7 — One pkt. each of above for 80c.

SCILLA DILEcta — A mixture of the above. Not less than 1/2 oz. add 1/2 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 65c.

SCOTTISH HEATHER — qrbnd(l)y(3)30. Calluna vulgaris. A home-like evergreen shrub, as hardy and adaptable here as on the sunny heaths of its native Scotland. The tiny flowers are carried in erect racemes. Heather thrives on dry banks in full sun, but will also tolerate light shade. Cut branches dry well for winter bouquets. Seed in chaff. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

SCUTELLARIA ALPINA — ctc(3)10. Like a glorified and spreading *Pinguicula*, but larger blossoms of deep violet, cream or rose. Pkt. 15c.

SCUTELLARIA HALCALIENSIS — tcrs(3-4)15. One-sided spikes of big blossoms that are mighty close to sky blue. A quick perennial of real beauty, that I can most heartily recommend. Blooming first year in annual fashion, but on down. This is Coelction variety. Pkt. 15c.

THE SEDUMS

These are the very type of desirable and hardy succulents. In color and form of thick, brittle foliage almost as diversified as the *Cacti*. Like *Cactus*, too, they are interesting plants, not just when in flower, though when sheathed in starry bloom there can be no doubt but that the charm is enhanced. Mostly, they are of easiest possible culture.

SEDIUM ACRIE MILITANS — erph(1)3. Silvered succulent green. Tiny golden blossoms. Poor soil. Pkt. 15c.

SEDIUM AFRICUM — erph(1)6. Splendid species with thick mats of succulent foliage, crimson in winter. Sprays of rather large flowers, which may be either white or rose. Pkt. 15c.

SEDIUM ANGLECTUM — erhd(1)1. Mats of flat blue-green little stars above, white or peach-tinted. Bulky cover. Pkt. 15c.

SEDIUM CARRERIUM — erphg(1)12. Annual. Lovely minute blue stars all summer. Pkt. 15c.

SEDIUM RAMBLERATCEM — erbh(1)10. Orange Crown. Thick ovate leaves of shining green. Rather large flowers of brilliant golden orange. In big, close clusters, hollow-crowned. Pkt. 15c.

SEDIUM PELTORIUM — erh(2)3. Loveliest of Sedums, with fat rosettes that simulate *Empetrum*. In June there are flower stems set with clasp foliage in close inflorescence, and bearing dense clusters of delectable wavy pink bells, up-tinted. Has biennial tendencies, but self-renews through annual seedlings, so this is no drawback. Pkt. 25c.

SEDIUM PLECHERIUM — rcmtd(2)4. A pretty annual with little leaves of pale green, flushed in autumn with mahogany. Soft pink blossoms, particularly starry, in loosely branching sprays. sow seeds of this in late autumn or early spring. Pkt. 20c.

SEDUM SPECTABILE — ebl(4)18. Showy Sedum. Many fat stems, set with big, notched leaves, all dusted with blue-tinted silver. Then come long-lasting blossom clusters of great size; pale rose usually, but there may be anything from softest pink to brilliant rosy carmine. It attracts butterflies. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM STENOPETALUM — erh(2)5. Dense tufts of fat foliage, close sprays of pale pink above. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM STOLONIFERUM — ergh(3)6. Excellent trailer. Foliage of emerald richness in summer; bronze tones when winter comes. This is var. *coccineum*, with blossoms of rosy crimson. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 117B7 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.40.

SEDUMS MIXED — You will get wide variety here, many unusual species aside from those offered separately. Pkt. 15c.

SEMPERVIVUM BLEND — erbsth(3). Short thick leaves in compact rosettes, often red-tinged. In the spider-web form, the entire plant, seems knit with silvery gossamer filaments. Oddly thatched stalks carry attractive flowers, usually in yellow, buff, or tawny red. Seed chaffy, being fine and hard to clean, but saved from a large and most variable collection, and will give excellent results if sown white soil is cool. Pkt. 15c.

SENECIO or GROUNDS EL

***SENECIO ARENARIUS** — corbdx(3-5)18. Called the Annual Cineraria, and it is a close relative of the florists' Cineraria, and very like it in effect. The blossoms are in vivid rose, lilac, lavender, violet and purple, and it blooms for many months. Easy in full sun. Pkt. 15c.

SENECIO CANUS — erndh(2)9. Tufted mats of spoon-shaped leaves, frosted with down. In May, hundreds of little yellow daisies. Pkt. 15c.

SENECIO CLIVORUM OTHELLO — ecbx(3)48. Deepest orange two-inch flowers in great clusters, high over decorative purple shaded foliage. Splendid. Pkt. 15c.

***SENECIO ELEGANS GIANT LAVENDER** — coebh(3)30. Great long stemmed lavender daisies. Good. Pkt. 15c.

SENECIO GREVI — qlth(3)50. Terminal cymes of golden stars. Excellent New Zealand species. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 118B7 — One pkt. each of above for 75c.

SESAMIUM ALATUM — cobk(3-6)72. Stately plants, worth growing for accent, even were they bloomless. Flowers there are, though, rather pretty if none too plentiful, unsymmetrical trumpetines of pensive buff-rose. Pkt. 15c.

SHOOTING STAR — See Dodecatheon.

SHORTIA UNIFLORA — rnatsth(y)(1)8. Rambling branches that carry handsome glossy foliage, above which rise blossom bells of tender pearly pink. A treasure of exquisite loveliness. It needs humus-filled soil; and kindly patience. Pkt. 20c.

HARDY SHRUB BLEND

Seeds of very many interesting kinds in mixture. Some will germinate within a few weeks, others may take months. Do not disturb seed-bed until at least one winter season has passed, in order to give all a chance to come. Special large pkg. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

SIDALCEA FOR THE BORDER

SIDALCEA CANDIDA — ebdh(3)40. Here the flowers are white, carried in rather spike-like racemes. Recommended for the hardy border. Pkt. 15c.

SIDALCEA MALVAEFLORA BLEND — ebx(2-3)60. Satiny, translucent flower-cups that may be purest pink, rich rose, or lilac lavender. Variable, but delightful always. Dependable border perennial. Pkt. 15c.

SIDALCEA NEOMEXICANA — ebdh(3)36. Pretty blossoms of diaphanous pink, on many swaying stems. Sometimes gives second crop of bloom in late autumn. Despite its air of delicate fragility, this is a drought-resistant and thoroughly hardy perennial. Pkt. 15c.

SIDALCEA ORUGANA — ebx(3)60. Flowers of silken deep rose in close spikes. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 119B7 — One pkt. each of above for 50c.

SILENE DISK-BLOOMING BLEND — *erbx(2-4). Silenes might be broken, horticulturally, into the brilliantly colored day blooming class, (see next page), and the more pensive dusk blooming section. In this latter group the flowers may be pure white, but often they show gentle tintings, cream, with suffusion of buff, brown-roseate reverse, or flushing of softest pink over tan. The blossoms open at earliest hint of dusk, and then for an hour or two, the garden takes on genuine charm. Really quite variable in bloom, foliage and form. Pkt. 10c; special pkg. 25c.

SILENE FOR COLOR

Adaptable and fairly easy plants of rich and varied values. Here is vividness.

SILENE ALPINA—*erx(3-5)18. Pretty white blossoms on open, spreading plants of a silver-powdered blueness. Attractive, decidedly. Pkt. 15c.

***SILENE ARMERIA**—eobdnk(2-4)15. Easy, showy annual, with compact heads of flaring bugles in coral-rose. It will give broad splashes of vivid coloring. Pkt. 10c.

***SILENE ASTERIAS GRANDIFLORA**—eocrb(3)18. Clustered rosy bugles on leafy stems above blue-green rosettes. Sow in early spring or late autumn. Pkt. 15c.

***SILENE AURICULA**—cobk(3)20. Blossoms of delicate buff-apricot, tan in reverse. Dusk-blooming. Pkt. 15c.

***SILENE BENOISTI**—eork(3)16. Airily diffuse plants with little flowers of bright contrast, deep pink, margined white. Free-blooming. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE CALIFORNICA—rh(3-4)10. Huge ragged flowers of startling velvet-scarlet, through late summer. A splendid hardy species. Pkt. 20c.

SILENE COMPACTA—ecrbx(2-3)24. Verbena-like flowers of brightest rose-pink. Excellent in border, or for cutting, and its own self-seedage keeps a succession of blooming plants from year to year, so we may quite ignore its biennial nature. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE FORTUNEI—ebx(3)36. Showy, branching border perennial. Flowers white or bright rose. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE FRIVALDSKYANA—ebx(3)30. In this strange dusk-bloomer, the leaves, linear and sessile, are as blue as a Blue Spruce. Many upright stems, set at intervals with cleft-petal flowers of buff-cream. Each pair of blossoms is at exact right angle with the stem, and horizontally, with the pairs of blossoms immediately above and below it. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE HOOKERI—erh(2)4. Long lax leaves of downy grayness. There may be several flowers of an unbelievable pink purity of slivered petalage, rather huge for the plant size, each on its four-inch stem. Ample drainage and full sunshine. This is a super-treasure. Pkt. 25c.

SILENE INGRAMI—rh(3)4. Large blossoms of richest pink. Excellent species, but supply very limited. Pkt. 25c.

SILENE LACINIATA—rh(3-4)10. Great double-rayed stars of flamboyant vermillion all summer. Pkt. 20c.

SILENE MONTANA—rh(2). Rare species of high mountain meadows. Petal four-cleft, varying from white, through blush and pink, to rose. Pretty. Pkt. 25c.

SILENE PENNSYLVANICA—erh(2)8. In May and June the plants explode into a profusion of brilliant but variably pink blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

SILENE SCHAFTA—erk(3-4)6. A long-time riot of rosy color at that late season, when there is none too much other available. Easy and lavish. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE STELLATA—ecbnstx(3)30. Starry Campion. Deeply fringed white blossoms in airy panicles. Thrives in sun or light shade, and naturalizes well. Delightful for cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

SILENE VERECUNDA—rh(2-3)15. Pretty species of the high Sierra. Notched petals. Deep rose. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE VIRGINICA—ecrbly(2-5)16. The Fire Pink. The enormous flowers with their deeply cleft petals, are glorious fulminations of velvety scarlet vividness. It blooms long, and notwithstanding its wild beauty, it shows quite unexpected adaptability to garden handling. Pkt. 20c.

SILENE WALDSTEINI—erbh(3)20. Grassy foliage tufts, from which spring a delightful airiness of lightsome branching, this starred with little snowy white blossoms, (but brown in reverse). See it at twilight. Pkt. 25c.

SILENE WHERRYI—erh(2)8. In June the plants are veritable cushions of blooms, pure true pink. You will like it. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 120B7—One pkt. each of above for \$3.15.

OFFER 121B7—Eight representative Silenes, one pkt. each of Wherryi, Auricula, Laciniata, Frivaldskyana, Armeria, Stellata, Benoisti and Virginica for One Dollar. Please note carefully the diverse cultural key letters.

SISYRINCHIUM—See next column.

SMILACINA RACEMOSA—erbsty(2)30. The glossy-leaved stems arch with the weight of the great panicle of clustered creamy blossoms; spirea-handsome or better. Then in fall there are heavy clusters of berries like translucent rubies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SOLANUM ACULEATISSIMUM—ehtw24. Excellent pot or tub plant. Although a tender perennial, it may also be grown as an outdoor annual in the north, by starting early and transplanting, China Aster fashion. White flowers, then most ornamental corrugated fruits, two inches across, of shining orange. Pkt. 15c.

SISYRINCHIUM or SATIN FLOWER

The Sisyrinchiums are hardy and free-blooming Irids of easy culture, and quick from seed. Not bulbs, but with some bulb-like habits.

SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM—erumx(2)18. Flowers that vary from clearest blue to violet. The plants are great sheaves of bloom. Pkt. 10c.

SISYRINCHIUM BELLUM—*erbnx(htw)(2-3)18. Flowers with the sheen of silk, blue with yellow centers. Hardy outside, but makes a good house plant, too, forcing readily. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

SISYRINCHIUM CALIFORNICUM—*erfx(htw)(8)10 Golden Rush Lily. Blossoms of lustrous butter-yellow, sky-facing, all summer long. Needs some winter protection, but blooms so quickly from seed that one may handle it as an annual if desired. Rather a nice window plant, too. Pkt. 20c.

SISYRINCHIUM GRANDIFLORUM—erbly(2)20. A most showy species, with silken flowers of regal crimson, purple-flushed; or if one is fortunate, the rare and charming ivory-white form may appear, or others of lively pink to shimmering rose. Pkt. 15c.

SISYRINCHIUM IRIDIFOLIUM—*erbh(3)28. Spikes of many blossoms; primrose yellow, marked purple. Pkt. 15c.

SISYRINCHIUM NEW DWARF HYBRIDS—*erdh(8)8. Charming edging or rock-garden plants, thriving in either moist or dry situations, in light shade or in full sun. Spreading, upright tufts of grassy leaves. Exceedingly floriferous in spring, but never altogether without bloom until latest autumn. Blossom color variable, from palest blue, to indigo and a purple that is near black, with mauve, and true lavender. This is a blend of Selowi, Biramem, Pachyrhizum and Celeste, with inter-crossings. Pkt. 20c.

SISYRINCHIUM STRIATUM—erbh(2)18. Glossy yellow, striped golden orange. An Argentine treasure. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 122B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

SISYRINCHIUMS MIXED—Here are all together; largely variations in blue, but a bit of the yellows, too. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

SOLDANELLA ALPINA—rh(1)6. Called "Jewel of the Alps," growing to the snow line, and even thawing its way up through snow and ice. The deeply cupped blossoms, of a warm blue-violet, have a most dainty fringiness. Pkt. 25c.

SOLIDAGO or GOLDEN ROD

It is this that makes autumn glorious with great splashes of golden color.

SOLIDAGO BICOLOR—cbh(5)48. Silver Rod. Imagine a silvery white "Golden Rod." Here it is. Fine branching plants. Pkt. 15c.

SOLIDAGO CORYMBOSA—rmh(4)12. Dwarf alpine Golden Rod. A pretty streamside species of high mountains. Bright yellow corymbs. Pkt. 20c.

SOLIDAGO ERECTA—cbsth(5)40. Graceful stems, branching wand on wand, each set with blossoms of primrose yellow. Maroon leaves in autumn. Pkt. 10c.

SOLIDAGO ODORA—cnbh(3-4)40. Spicy Golden Rod. Early, and long lasting. Nodding plumes of pure yellow. Spicy aromatic. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

SOLIDAGO SEMPERVIRENS—cbnh(5-6)40. A splendid Golden Rod, finest of the family. Half-succulent evergreen leaf-rosettes. Great sprays of richest golden hue all through late autumn, sometimes even to Thanksgiving Day. Worthy of any border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SOLIDAGO Verna—rich(2)30. The unique spring flowering Golden-rod, blooming in May and June. Graceful sprays filled with florets particularly large and golden. A rare and excellent species. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 123B7—One pkt. each of above for 65c.

SOPHORA JAPONICA—jk 80 ft. Pagoda Tree. In this variety, pendula, the branches twist, spread and turn most startlingly; of gnarled thickness until toward the end they taper abruptly to whip-like tips. In summer the tree mantles itself in creamy blossoms, the loose panicles sometimes 15 inches long. Hardy in Massachusetts. Pkt. 15c.

SOPHORA TETRAPTERA—jk 30 ft. Splendid New Zealand tree, with racemes of handsome rich yellow flowers. Give sheltered position north. Pkt. 15c.

SORBUS AUCUPARIA—jy 30 ft. Mountain Ash or Rowan. Handsome small tree for the North. Clusters of showy orange-scarlet berries. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

SPARANTHERA HYBRIDS—utw(7)12. A marvelous race of hybrids. To the brilliant variability of Sparaxis has been added the odd bronzy purple and copper shadings of Streptanthera, giving a dazzling array of color combinations, sometimes as many as six tints in a single flower. For pot culture in a sunny window. Pkt. 25c.

SPARAXIS BLEND—ufk(utw)(1)12. Each spike carries a few big flowers of brightest colorings, often with contrasting zonings. Particularly easy pot bulbs for winter display. Pkt. 15c.

SPARAXIS PILLANSI—Splendid flowers of old rose, with centers of clear yellow. Stems long enough for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

SPHAERALCEA AMBIGUA—bfh(3)40. Apricot Mallow. The blossoms are a delightful shade of roseate apricot. Mounds of downy foliage. Robust. Pkt. 20c.

SPHAERALCEA REMOTA — bmh(3-5)72. Tall stems carry silken blossoms of daintiest pink for some three months. The plants are bushy and compact. Glossy "maple" foliage. Pkt. 15c.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA—ery(3-4)10. Clustered trumpets, narrow and erect, gleaming coral red, but expanding to buff-amber stars at the top. Excellent. Usually stated to need moisture and slight shade, but I have had most satisfactory results in full sun and in ordinary garden soil. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

SPREKELIA—See *Amaryllis formosissima*.

STAPELIA BLEND — htw(7-1)10. For an easy, but bizarre, house plant, try *Stapelia*. Thick, leafless stems, green or purple shaded, with flanged and jagged corners. Gigantic thick-petaled flowers in starfish form, cream or ochre, with weird bandings and embossings of brown or violet. See illustration, page 45. Pkt. 20c.

STAPELIA VARIEGATA — htw(7-1)10. A particularly interesting species, with marbled stems, and flowers variegated purple and brown on buff. Pkt. 25c.

STATICE—See *Limonium*.

STELLARIA PUBERA—rnsth(1)8. Creamy white blossoms, excessively fringed, for several spring weeks. I like it. Pkt. 20c.

STENANTHIUM ROBUSTUM — cbmsty(3)50. Splendid spikes of feathery bloom; misty spray, carved in ivory. Pkt. 15c.

STOKESIA LAEVIS—ecrbnx(3-4)24. Beautiful large blossoms like gigantic and fluffy edged cornflowers, lavender-tinted, lilac rose, or blue violet. Unexcelled for cutting or splendid in the border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

STOKESIA LAEVIS ALBA—ecrbnx(3-4)24. Pure white, or with faintest tintings of azure. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

STRAWBERRY BUSH ALPINE—*erh(8)9. The showy scarlet fruits, while small, will delight the discerning with their "wild" flavor and aroma. Bears late first season from early sowings. Makes no runners. Pkt. 20c.

STRELITZIA or BIRD OF PARADISE

STRELITZIA REGINAE—htw. Bird of Paradise Flower. Great blue and gold flowers, oddly poised as if for a moment's hesitant rest; a brilliant Jungle Bird above the broad banana foliage. Not hard to grow from seed, if one will have a bit of patience. The seeds need some extra heat to start them, preferably from below. This may be given by putting over, but not in contact with, a radiator; or a lighted electric bulb may be covered by an inverted pan, and the pot in which seed is sown, placed above. Watch soil moisture; neither powdery dryness nor soggeiness. After they once get a start, the plants are of easy culture, tolerant even of neglect. See illustration, page 45. Large seeds, 15c each, 3 for 40c; 8 for \$1.00.

STREPTANTHERA MIXED—eutw(7)12. A fascinating flower of purple and copper-gold, with primrose spots. Freesia culture. Pkt. 15c.

STREPTANTHUS INFLATUS — rbdfh(htw). Desert Candle. A weird plant, with inflated stems like great tallow candles, these guarded near the base by scattering leaves of blue-green. The buds are brownish purple, but open to cream-colored flowers, scatteringly lost on the great stem expanse. Then come seed pods of attenuated slenderness. Of great rarity. Pkt. 20c.

STREPTOCARPUS HYBRIDS — htw(8)12. The Cape Primrose makes a charming pot plant, as nearly ever-blooming as anything may well be. Colors run from lilac pink, through lavender and purple, to royal crimson. Sometimes there may be white or rose. Flowers will be starry, tubular or *Gloxinia*-like. Pkt. 25c.

STROBILANTHES ISOPHYLLUS—ehtw(3)30. Showy pot plants of easy culture in window or conservatory. Richly ornamental foliage. Big purple-and-white flowers, broadly funnel-shaped. Pkt. 15c.

STROPHOSTYLES UMBELLATA—*ergh(2-4)5. A pretty trailer for the rockery, or to curtain a dry bank. Makes a close covering of emerald leaves, studded with rose purple flowers that change to pink-tinted buff. Pkt. 15c.

SUNBRIGHT—See *Talinum*.

SUNDEW—See *Drosera*.

SUCCULENTS TENDER ORNAMENTAL

A mixture of diverse and bizarre succulents for pot culture in sunny window or conservatory. May also be plunged in rock garden in summer, or even used for bedding if that appeals. Includes varied and interesting Mesembryanthemums, Lithops, Trichodiadema, Aloe, Agave, Stapelia, Euphorbia, Cotyledon, Aeonium, Gasteria, Faucaria, Haworthia and the like. Pkt. 15c.

SUCCULENTS HARDY ORNAMENTAL

Seeds of reasonably or fully hardy succulents and semi-succulents. Includes *Lewisia*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, certain *Saxifragas*, *Gormania*, *Yucca*, *Hesperoyucca*, *Agave Parryi*, Hard *Euphorbias*, *Manfreda*, *Talinum*, etc. Please note that some of these germinate quickly. Others are slow. Lift young seedlings carefully as soon as large enough, leaving balance of seed-bed undisturbed until one winter season has passed, since such seeds as those of *Lewisia* need cold to start them. Seeds of Cacti are not included in either mixture of succulents, being offered separately under *Cactus* in general list. Pkt. 15c.

***SWEET PEA CUPID PEERLESS** — eok(2-4)8. Not new, but worthy. Too dwarf for cutting, but makes a solid mat or edging of varied, delightful bloom, with the true fragrance. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c.

***SWEET PEA FANTASY BLEND** — cobvk(2-4)60. A spectacular and highly specialized selection made by a grower in England. Blossoms of largest size, ruffled and frilled, in colorings unique and markings capricious. There will be one mellow tone melting into another, but always splashed, veined, or reticulated contrastingly, or margined with narrow ribbon of some brighter hue. Here is embodiment of vivacious gaiety, in modern manner. Pkt. 20c.

SWERTIA SPECIOSA—A four-foot species for the border, with smaller clusters than the last, but larger individual blossoms; these white, with black lines and blue marblings. Pkt. 20c.

SYMPHIANDRA PENDULA—erbx(3-4)16. Cascades of exquisitely translucent bells of cream yellow for a full two months. Delightful, and easy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

SYMPLOCARPUS FOETIDUS—nmsth(1)24. Skunk Cabbage. Purple-green flower-hoods herald spring. Then come hearty sheafs of splendid leafage. Pkt. 15c.

SYNTHYRIS BLEND — ersth(1-2)8. Pretty little plants that are quite hidden in spring by massed flowers, indigo to purple. Pkt. 20c.

SYNOTIA BICOLOR — utw(7-1)9. A pretty pot bulb, blooming quickly, with flowers like mauve and gold *Gladioli*. Freesia culture. Pkt. 15c.

SYNOTIA METELERKAMPAE—utw(7-1)8. Flowers of particularly attractive violet. A rare and lovely species for pot culture. Pkt. 25c.

LILAC or TRUE SYRINGA

Lilacs grow readily from seed, and it is claimed that seedling plants reach blooming size much quicker than do those propagated in other ways. Give "y" culture.

SYRINGA ADAMIANA—Big, full clusters of rich pink flowers, sweetly scented. Extra fine. New and rare. Pkt. 20c.

SYRINGA FRENCH HYBRIDS—The lovely large-flowering French Hybrid Lilacs. Immense trusses of blossoms, double or single, in white, pink, lilac rose, blue-violet, purple, claret, and crimson. Mostly fragrant. Seeds saved from an extensive collection of named sorts. Should produce rare beauties. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

SYRINGA JAPONICA—Lilac Tree. To thirty feet. Giant trusses of creamy primrose. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA JOSIKEA—Hungarian Lilac. Pretty clusters of red-violet flowers in mid-June, after other Lilacs are past. 12 feet. Valued for screen planting. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA OBLATA—Sweet Lilac. Dwarf, with perfumed purple flowers. Very early. Brilliant autumn foliage. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA OLD TIME WHITE—The favorite old-fashioned white sweet Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

SYRINGA SWEGINZOWI—Fragrant flowers of soft flesh pink. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

SYRINGA VULGARIS—Old-fashioned sweet-scented purple Lilac. Valued for tall hedges, screens, etc., and also much used in commercial cut-flower plantations, for bloom shipments to city wholesale florist trade. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

OFFER 124B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

*TAHOKA DAISY—ocrbk(y)(8)20. Blue-lavender. For summer cutting. See page 2. Pkt. 15c.

TALINUM or SUNBRIGHT

The Sunbrights are dainty succulents of unusual attractiveness and easiest culture. Sown early, they will flower first year. Fully winter-hardy at New York, but should they be frozen out in exposed positions further north, this matters little, for there are always self-sown seedlings coming on, to keep up the succession of bloom each season. They are truly Sunbright, for they need the sun to open their brilliant blossoms.

TALINUM CALYCINUM—*eurdh(3-4)12. Cherry Sunbright. Brittle pencils of leaves, silver-powdered green, in erratic tangle. The blossoms, of luminous cherry rose, are carried in airy sprays, on stems so slender as to be near-invisible, giving the effect of flowers floating in air. Highly recommended. Pkt. 20c.

TALINUM PARVIFOLIUM—erh(8)9. A pretty little Sunbright, with pink blossoms of the airiest. Pkt. 20c.

TALINUM RUGOSPERMUM — *erdj(3-4)12. Prairie Sunbright. Much like the above, but not tuberous, and with flowers of soft pink. Pkt. 25c.

TALINUM SPINESCENS—*erdh(3)7. Spiny Sunbright. Stems, branching and succulent, end in leaf clusters like fat fir needles, these mingled with odd spiny mid-ribs that persist as reminders of the leaves of the previous year. The rose-red blossoms, yellow-stamened, are carried in open wiry-stemmed sprays. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 125B7—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

TENDER TALINUMS

While perennial, these are not winter-hardy. They make excellent pot plants, or may be grown as garden annuals, since they flower first year. Sow when soil is warm.

TALINUM PANICULATUM—htw20. Many tall panicles, filled with little coral stars. Foliage of glossy fatness. Pkt. 20c.

TALINUM PATENS—ehtw. There are few more satisfactory pot plants than this. The foliage is thick, glossy and succulent; with many panicles of pretty carmine blossoms above. Pkt. 20c.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGATA—qjy. Irish Yew. Leaves of dark green spiral the branchlets. The branches are crowded to column effect. Desirable evergreen for formalities. Hardy to about Massachusetts. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA—qjy. Japanese Yew. Luxuriant dark green foliage. Usually shrub-like, with spreading up-turned branches. For foundation planting. Hardy to Canada. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

TECOMA RADICANS—vh 20 ft. Showy Trumpet Vine. Terminal clusters of handsome orange trumpets. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.

TELEKIA SPECIOSA—ebdh(2)48. Enormous long-rayed daisy blossoms like golden suns. Plant for bold and forward handsomeness. Pkt. 15c.

TELLIMA GRANDIFLORA—bnsh(2)30. Wands of little fringed blossoms, white or pink-tinted, above decorative, wavy-margined, bronze-shaded foliage. Pkt. 20c.

TEMPLETONIA RETUSA—htw(7). Showy scarlet flowers. Meritorious conservatory plant. Pkt. 20c.

TEPHROSIA VIRGINIANA—erbcdh(2)18. Silver Pea. Blossoms in tones of lemon, saffron and ecru, shading into rose and purple, cluster in gregarious profusion. Below there are foliage fountains silvered with down. Of full hardiness. Prefer light soil. Pkt. 20c.

*TETRANEURIS LINEARIFOLIA — eorbdnk(8)16. Pretty buttery daisies, mostly petalage, spring on long stems from tangles of narrow leaves. Pkt. 20c.

TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS—erbdh(4)20. Leaves leathery and glossy, with dainty flower-spikes of rose in late summer. Left to itself, its branches spread about with that graceful naturalness that is so pleasing in the larger rockery, but if closely clipped, the plants may be trained to make the most rigidly formal of low edging hedges. Then it gives an effect like that of dwarf Box, but its green has an added richness, and it is harder, and comes on more quickly than any Box. Evergreen, of course. Pkt. 15c.

THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM—rbh(2)25. Sprays of delightful fluffy tassels, creamy lilac to amethystine purple. Airy "aquilegia" foliage. Pkt. 15c.

THALICTRUM DIPTEROCARPUM—cbmh(3-4)50. Magnificent sprays of rose-lilac blossom-fluffs. Pale yellow anthers. Pkt. 15c.

*THELESPERMA BURRIDGEANUM — eocbdx(3-5)24. The flowers remind one of Calliopsis, but they are more brilliant, and richer in effect. A glowing maroon is sharply edged with radiant golden orange. Pkt. 10c.

THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA—ebdsth(y)(2)60. Showy border perennial, like a great Lupine, with spikes of glossy golden yellow blossoms. Of fullest hardiness. Recommended. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

THERMOPSIS MOLLIS — rbndst(h)y(2-3)30. Blossoms of polished yellowness in terminal spikes. Effective in border, or, if properly placed, in the large rockery. Good. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

THOMSONIA NEPALENSE—euftmstk(w)(1)20. A curious Arum Lily, with marbled stems, ornamental foliage, and rose-colored flower-spathes. On the order of Amorphophallus, but quicker, and easier. Pkt. 20c.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS—jh 60 ft. Arborvitae. Lacy foliage. Varies, but usually a narrow pyramid. Specimens, windbreaks or hedges. A favorite in formal plantings. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA—qjh. Compact shrub-evergreen. Golden globes in spring, then brightest green. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

THUJA PLICATA—jh 200 ft. Giant Arborvitae. Splendid tall tree, with cinnamon-bark trunk, ruggedly buttressed. The branches are horizontal, but with pendulous tips, rather short. The whole effect is of a narrow, sky-reaching pyramid of glossy green. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

THYMUS BLEND—ergpx(3)4. I like the Thymes. They have an air of elfin daintiness about them; an exquisite, and aromatic, grace of foliage and delicacy of blossom that seems to fit them particularly to the rock garden, the wall crevice, or the terrace pavement. But beyond this, they will carpet, slow-spreadingly, any open space, or cushion a bank. I have some fourteen species and varieties of Thyme growing at my seed-gardens, but the seed yield is so minute that I am listing only a mixture of all of them. As variable as they are desirable. Pkt. 20c.

TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA—rbnsth(1-2)16. Foam Flower. Little white blossoms in airy open racemes, above big handsome leaves, these richly hued in autumn. Hardy, but forces nicely. Good. Pkt. 15c.

TIGRIDIA or SHELL FLOWER

Blossoms like brightly lighted, triangular, winged shells, such as might be found, but probably never are, along the coral strand of some southern sea. These are bulbs of easiest culture, growing readily from seeds sown in shaded open ground seed-beds in spring, and sometimes even flowering first season from seed if grown thrifitly enough. The bulbs should be dug in late autumn, and carried over winter in the cellar, packed in dry loam or sand. *eufrbk. (3-5)24.

TIGRIDIA ALBA—White, with silken gloss. Pkt. 20c.

TIGRIDIA GIANT PINK—Splendid, but varying, shades of pink and rose. Pkt. 20c.

TIGRIDIA LILAC—Lavender, shaded rosy lilac. Pkt. 20c.

TIGRIDIA LUTEA IMMACULATA — Rich yellow, no markings. Pkt. 20c.

TIGRIDIA RED PEACOCK — Bright red, sometimes patched with yellow. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 125B7—One pkt. each of above for 90c.

TIGRIDIA WONDER BLEND—The big blossoms are tinted in varied hues, often with a half-translucence, or sometimes with a gloss-finished opacity. There may be yellow, pale or deep, or with tingings of a pink-hinting apricot. Then there will be real pink, with rose, red, orange, lavender and white. Often the petals are marked with vividly contrasting colors. Please note, though, that there will be more of red and yellow, than of the other combinations. Still there should be a liberal proportion of all in a sowing of any size. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.00.

ANNUAL FLOWERS—If you want quick blossoms, then try those kinds marked with a star (*) before the name. They will give delightful garden bloom within a few weeks after sowing.

TILIA AMERICANA—jy 120 ft. Linden or Basswood. An attractive street tree, valuable also for timber, and the fragrant blossoms as bee pasture. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1 oz. 55c.

TILIA TOMENTOSA—jy 100 ft. Silver Linden. Most handsome tree, with silvery, downy leaves. Particularly resistant to heat and drought. This species not for bee pasture. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

*TINANTIA FUGAX—eok(htw)(8)50. Stately decorative plant for the garden border, or for pot culture under glass. Tender perennial, but in the garden it comes quickly into bloom from spring-sown seeds, and so far as outdoor culture is concerned, may be treated an annual. Tends to ever-blooming, carrying Commelina-like flowers of pretty rose-pink. Easy. Pkt. 20c.

***TITHONIA SPECIOSA** — eocbtk(6)72. Great gorgeous flowers of orange scarlet, with golden reverse. The plants are leafy and bushy, and while blooming does not begin until autumn, the plant growth is quick, so a use for screens or backgrounds is suggested. Seed offered is third plant-generation northern grown, selected for earliest bloom. See illustration, page 2. Pkt. 15c.

***TITHONIA TAGETAEFLORA**—eocbtk(4-5)50. Here the blossom-color is a true orange rather than a scarlet, the plants do not grow as tall, and the size of the flower may be a trifle less. In compensation, the blooming season is a month to six weeks longer, beginning that much earlier. New. Pkt. 15c.

***TORENIA BLEND** — eorbk(4-5)12. Its richly velvety blossoms suggest in form and coloring, that manifest absurdity, a cross of Pansy and Snapdragon. They are sky-blue and royal purple, touched with gold; or sometimes white, marked rose. For beds, borders, window-boxes or even as a pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

TRADESCANTIA BLEND—erbhn(8)6-30. Hardy Spider Lily. An everblooming perennial of great beauty and easiest possible culture. The blossoms last but a day, but they are produced prodigally, day after day, for months. The plant is a spendthrift in bloom. This blend contains not only many diverse species, but also seeds of highly varying hybrid strains. There will be purest white, pink, rose, rosy purple, mauve, lavender, blue and violet; plants, tall or dwarf, downy-leaved or blue powdered. Pkt. 15c.

TRADESCANTIA BRACTEATA—erh(1-2)(5)8. Clustered, up-facing blossoms of pure rose-pink, through May and June, and a bit into July. Then there is a rest, with another pretty showing of bloom after the fall rains come. Dwarf. Particularly good. Pkt. 20c.

TRADESCANTIA BRACTEATA BLUE — erh(1-2)(5)8. Good blue flowers. Recommended for rock garden. Pkt. 20c.

TRADESCANTIA OCCIDENTALIS RUBRA—erbh(8)20. Rosy carmine. Foliage silvery glaucous. Good. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

TRAILING ARBUTUS

Epigaea repens. Prettiest and almost rarest flower of early spring, with pink-and-white bloom like daintier apple-blossoms, endowed with the sweetest of tantalizing perfumes. The evergreen foliage is highly decorative, undulate, leathery in graining, and with olivine depth and richness of coloring. Sow seed in mixture of sand and sifted acid-bearing fibrous material, such as leaf-mould, peat, or sphagnum moss. A bit slow. Have patience. See illustration, page 45. rnstay(1)5. Pkt. 25c.

EPIGAEA ASIATICA—rnstay(1)8. Oriental Trailing Arbutus. Same requirements as above, but larger blossoms, longer-stemmed, and with a coppery sheen to the foliage. A rarity. Pkt. 30c.

TREE EVERGREEN BLEND

A mixture of seeds of conifers, Fir, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and the like, together with Ginkgo, Larch, Yew, Cedar, etc. Some of these naturally germinate quickly. Others may take months. Do not disturb seed-bed until at least one winter has passed. Not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. sold. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

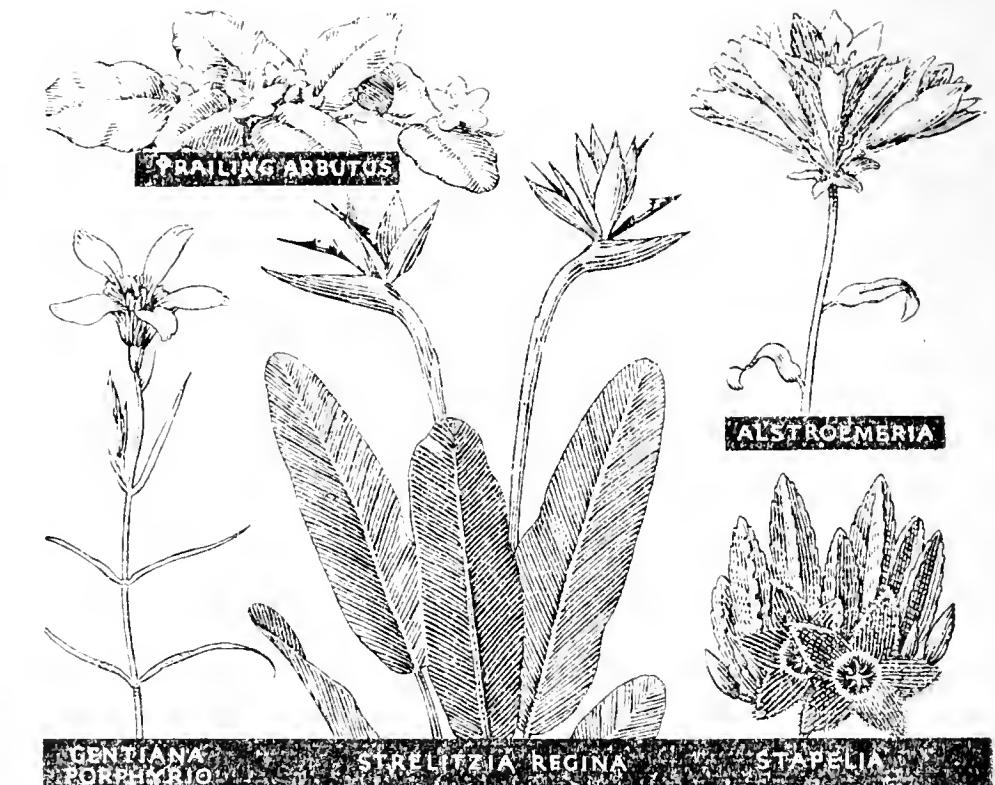
HARDY TREE BLEND

Seeds of broad-leaved trees, mostly deciduous, but a few, such as certain Magnolias, Holly, etc., are broad-leaved evergreens. Seeds of coniferous evergreens, such as Pines, are not included. See Tree Evergreen Blend for such. Some of the kinds in this mixture naturally germinate quite quickly; others are much slower. Do not disturb seed-bed until at least one winter season has passed. Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sold. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

TRIADENUM VIRGINICUM—ernmath(3)18. While this plant is far from spectacular, it has such complete balance and finish throughout that it will appeal to those who see beauty in approach to perfection, rather than in gaudy color-spreads. The blossoms are of the silkies of pinks, laid over with silvery haze, but they are not large enough to make a great showing. The autumn effect is brighter, for each flower is followed by a conical seed-pod of richest velvet maroon, held for a full two months. Pkt. 15c.

TRICHODIADEMA DENSUM—htw(7-1)5. Upright rosettes of succulent leaf-cylinders, each terminating in a diadem of glistening spines. Large flowers of feathery white. Dry capsules containing many seeds, each 25c.

TRICHOSTEMA LANATUM—bdfh(2-3)50. Romero of the Spaniards. Clusters of bright blue blossoms at intervals up the stems, a lightly veiling pink silkiness giving an iridescent sheen to the petals. Aromatic. Pkt. 20c



TRICYRTIS HIRTA—cbsth(5)36. Flowers like quaint Lilies marbled violet-rose on white, are carried in the axils of each leaf. An attractive perennial for rich half-shade. Established plants may carry a hundred blossoms. See illustration, page 31. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

TRIFOLIUM ALPINUM — erh(2)6. Ornamental clover from alpine moorlands. Enormous heads of pink flowers pretty rather than handsome. They carry, though, such a pervading, pungent sweetness, the very fragrance, heady and rich, of the sun-ripened grape, that the breath of bloom from a turf-spread of the Mountain Clover will near intoxicate. Pkt. 20c.

TRILLIUM or WOOD LILY

The Trilliums are delightful for shady places, or for naturalizing in rich woodland. The rockery that is not too sunny will be enriched by them. rnszy(1).

TRILLIUM ERECTUM — The flowers vary from rose, through red, to plum-purple. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM — The large and handsome flowers open white, gradually filling with pink, until they deepen at last to richest rose. A charming species. 20 inches. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

TRILLIUM LUTEUM — The flowers are really a soft yellow, not deep, but far beyond anything that might be called cream. Lightly marbled foliage. It is my first offering of this truly rare species. Pkt. 25c.

TRILLIUM OVATUM — Big, showy blossoms, snowy white, but soon suffusing with pink. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

TRILLIUM SESSILE CALIFORNICUM — Glossy marbled foliage, with cream white flowers. Will form large colonies. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 127B7—One pkt. each of above for 90c.

TRILLIUM BLEND — Seed of several species in mixture. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

***TRIPTERIS HY SEROIDES** — Rare South African annual. Said to bear freely orange-colored blossoms, on two foot bushy plants. Pkt. 20c.

TRITELEIA UNIFLORA — urny(utw)(1)8. Pretty blossoms of pale to deep blue, in lavish profusion. A hardy cousin of Leucocoryne, from the Argentine. Pkt. 15c.

TRITOMA EARLY HYBRIDS — *ecbh(3-4)40. Redhot Poker. Noble torch-spires in shaded blendings of flaming scarlet, coral, orange, glowing gold, and buff. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

TRITOMA MACOWANI — ecrbh(3-4)25. An interesting dwarf, with flowers from buff to orange red. Pkt. 20c.

TRITOMA TUCKI — ecbh(2-3)36. Flowers in dense spikes, lemon yellow, shaded bright red. Hardest of the Torch Lilies. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI — rbmy(2)20. Widely opened blossoms of burnished gold, like gigantic Buttercups. Seed germinates slowly, but will come at last. Pkt. 20c.

TSUGA CANADENSIS — jk 80 ft. Stately ornamental evergreen. Good timber or windbreak tree, and will shear to a rich hedge. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

TRITONIA or FLAME FLOWER

Bulb-flowers of great beauty, coming into bloom quickly. They make particularly good winter pot bulbs. May be grown also in frames. Will usually flower first year from seed. eutw(x)(7)16.

TRITONIA CROCATA—Sprays of brightly colored blossoms, saffron-orange to flame scarlet. Handle just like Freesia. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

TRITONIA HYALINA—Exquisitely formed blossoms of sparkling, half-translucent salmon pink. Particularly satisfactory window bloomer. Pkt. 20c.

TRITONIA ROSEA—Deepest rose, buff-touched at petal base. A summer-blooming garden species, winter hardy if mulched, or may be cellar-stored in dry sand. Pkt. 15c.

TRITONIA SQUALIDA—Despite its name, a very lovely flower, with petals of rich, pure pink, claret stained below. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 128B7—One pkt. each of above for 65c.

TRITONIA BLEND—Many interesting Tritonias in mixture, including the above. Pkt. 15c.

TULIP SPECIES

The wild or "botanical" Tulips are dainty subjects for the rockery, or for naturalizing. They may be satisfactorily grown from seed. urcbnzy(1-2).

TULIPA BATALINI—Pleasingly fragrant, soft yellow flowers, with pointed petals. Rare dwarf species from Bokhara. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA BIFLORA—Remarkable for being cluster-flowered; two to five blossoms on each stem. Cream, with rich yellow center. From the Caucasus. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA DASYSTE MON—Brilliant yellow, edged white. Dainty dwarf. Five inches. Very early. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA FOSTERIANA—Large flowers of intense crimson, black at base. Robust. Late. Turkestan. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA GREGGI—A glorious species, with great orange-vermilion flowers that glow with the hot light of molten metal. Big silvered leaves, maroon-splashed. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA KAUFMANNIANA—Water-lily Tulip. Earliest bloomer. Handsome blossoms of pale ivory, deeply encrusted in reverse. Very lovely. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA PRAESTANS—Rose-tinged scarlet with yellow base. Sometimes cluster-flowered. Early. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA SPRENGERI—Large flowers of live-coal scarlet. Tall. Latest of all Tulips to flower. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA STELLATA—The flowers spread to form wide golden stars. Slender and graceful. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA SYLVESTRIS—Elongated flowers of bright yellow, sweetly scented. Early. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 129B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.75.

TULIP GARDEN HYBRIDS—ucbz(2)28. Saved from named Darwin, Breeder and Cottage sorts. Extraordinary color range. Offered for experimental work in the production of new seedling varieties. There ought to be good things here. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

THE TURFING DAISY

A spreading, densely fern-leaved perennial that naturally will form a close tight turf, long-enduring and wear-resisting. Recommended for much-trodden places, for dry banks, or even beneath trees if shade be not too heavy. In June the feathery mat will be starred with little white daisies, but if you do not want them, just run the lawnmower over them. It will grow where grass will not. Sow in seed beds, then transplant to stand a few inches apart each way. Shoots will reach out, rooting as they grow, and soon there will be solid turf. Botanically this is *Matriaria Tchihatchewi*. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Nothing is more deadly, monotonously boresome than complete consistency, whether it be in gardener or garden. Let your garden express at least a healthy whimsy, a prejudice hearty enough for accent. It should fulfill your individuality, rather than be fitted to a book pattern.

ULEX EUROPAEUS—eqbdh(2)(4)48. Gorse or Furze. Branching shrubs with dark green, spiny branches, almost leafless. Each ends in a crowded cluster of glossy yellow "butterfly" flowers. Blooms in spring, and usually again in autumn. Showy. Hardy to New York. Give sheltered position above. Sow seed where plant is to stand. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

ULEX NANUS—eqrbdh(4)20. Resembles last, but dwarfed and denser in habit; blooming only in autumn, but then for several weeks. Pkt. 15c.

URGINEA MARITIMA—ufh(5)50. Sea Squill. Panicles of little white blossoms, purple-keeled. Rodenticide. Pkt. 20c.

UVULARIA GRANDIFLORA—rnsty(2)18. Merrybell. Buff yellow. Soon makes large colonies. Pkt. 20c.

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM—qbamsty(2)72. Giant Blueberry. From cultivated plants of named large-fruited sorts. Big fruits, most delicious in flavor. Also worthy of cultivation as an ornamental shrub, with pink-tinted white urn-blossoms in spring, and gorgeous scarlet foliage in autumn. Pkt. 20c; special large pkg., 50c.

VACCINIUM OVATUM—qasty(2)36. Box Blue-berry. Dense masses of tiny evergreen leaves. Waxy, pink-tinted blossoms. Sweet, edible berries. Pkt. 20c.

VACCINIUM PARVIFLORUM—qasty(9)60. A red "blueberry." Translucent red berries, a bit acid for eating out of hand, but exceedingly good when cooked; pies, puddings and the like. Pkt. 20c.

VALERIANA SITCHENSIS—rbmh(3)25. Feathery pink-and-white of richest fragrance. Pkt. 20c.

VALERIANA PHU—ebh(3)36. Charming blossoms, tiny, airy, in rather dense terminal umbels; pure white, or softest blush. Pkt. 15c.

VALLOTA PURPUREA—utw. The Scarborough Lily. Close to Amaryllis, but harder and surer. The large clustered flowers vary from pure scarlet to rich dark red. Makes a famous pot plant, or planted deeply in sheltered places, is often hardy outside. Sow in frames, or a sunny window. Pkt. 20c.

VANCOUVERIA HEXANDRA—rgsy(3)12. Foliage like Maiden-hair fern, useful for cutting. Panicles of oddly inverted creamy flowers. Pkt. 20c.

VARNISH TREE—See Koelreuteria.

VELTHEIMIA GLAUCA—eutw(1)24. Desirable and easy pot bulbs with handsome, half-succulent and crispy, blue-green leaves, glossy and undulate. Bears heavy, long-stemmed trusses of rosy pink flowers, spotted with buff and red cinnabar. Pkt. 25c.

VENUS FLYTRAP—See Dionaea.

VERBASCUM or SHOWY MULLEIN

The Verbascums offer easy beauty, delicately tinted in blossom, and with a charm of down-silvered or leather-grained foliage. They are of utmost winter-hardiness, but rather short-lived naturally. Still this scarce matters, since all re-seed surely enough to keep an invariable succession of blooming-size plants coming on.

VERBASCUM BLATTARIA—ebndx(2-3)50. In June and July, stately spikes, with spaced blossoms, white or soft yellow, always with lavender tinting. Exquisite in detail. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

VERBASCUM BLATTARIA ALBA—White translucence, with hint of lilac. Pkt. 10c.

VERBASCUM CHAIXI ALBA—ebdx(2-3)50. Graceful stem-wands flare out in vase form from each rosette. The multitudinous blossoms of dainty white. Pkt. 10c.

VERBASCUM LONGIFOLIUM PANNOSUM—ebdx(2-3)50. Plants mantled in cottony fluffines. Large flowers of glossed old-gold. Lower leaves often two feet long. Pkt. 15c.

VERBASCUM HYBRIDUM MISS WILMOTT—ebdx(2-5)70. Magnificent plants in imposing architectural suggestion, built up with great silvered tomentose leaves to the beginning of the close candelabra branching. Big, crinkly, silky flowers, the color of new cream, all summer. Pkt. 10c.

VERBASCUM PHOENICEUM HYBRIDS—erbcdstx(8)25. Hyacinth Mullein. Blossoms of daintiest charm in tall, slender "hyacinth" spikes. There will be cream, apple-blossom pink, rose, lavender, violet and purple of Tyre, above ground-hugging leaf-rosettes like pebbled morocco. Blooms long in spring, and again in autumn. See illustration, page 31, but usually spikes are fuller. Pkt. 10c.

VERBASCUM WEIDEMANNIANUM—ebdh(3)36. Big wool-covered leaves, with racemes of delicate flowers in sapphire, indigo, lilac and purple. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 130B7—One pkt. each of above for 65c.

VERBENA BIPINNATIFIDA—erbdnh(2)15. Hardy perennial, with feathery, half-procumbent branches, and showy flower clusters, lilac to purple. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA HASTATA—ebnh(3)50. Tall candelabras of pretty violet flowers for many weeks. Will thrive in dry or moist soils, providing it has sun. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

***VERBENA FLAG OF DENMARK**—eox(8)10. Plants selected to intensify dwarfness and compactness, making them particularly fitted for edgings or for bedding. Individual florets carry large white eye, surrounded with a band of scarlet, a deep shade of rich intensity. Pkt. 15c.

***VERBENA CHAMOIS**—Like the last in all save coloring, this a charming shade of salmon-tinted buff, almost an apricot. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA STRICTA—ebnh(3)25. Pretty flowers of blue-purple in long spikes. Foliage softly downy. Hardy. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

VERBENA VENOSA—*uftrh(3-4)15. Beautiful flowers of clustered lilac for months. Effective in rockery, or for bedding. Blooms first year, started early. Tubers may be carried over winter by packing in sand in cellar. Pkt. 10c.

VERNONIA NOVABORACENSIS—ecbnmh(4)60. Robust, handsome, and hardy. The flowers are panicled tufts of rich aster-purple. Plant with early Goldenrod, for pleasing effects in purple and gold. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

AND VERONICA FOR BLUE

VERONICA ARMENA—erx(2-3)9. Many short spires of brightest blue, above feathered foliage. Pkt. 20c.

VERONICA INCANA—erx(3-4)15. Low crowded foliage masses; a particularly attractive silvered gray. The flowers are clear blue-purple, in loose racemes a foot high. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

VERONICA OFFICINALIS—ergpst(2)5. Close evergreen creeper for sun or light shade. It will grow under trees, where grass will not, in pavement joints, or step crevices. A good bulb cover, too. Little spires of blossoms, blue, and sweetly aromatic, scattering in June and July. Pkt. 15c.

VERONICA REPENS—ergh(3-4)2. The daintiest of trailing beauties, with minute leaves, scarce more than a ground-mat of imbricated emerald. Through the summer months, though, this is veiled by a pretty haziness of palest blue blossoms. For rockery, ground-cover, bulb cover or pavements. Shallow rooting, so needs judicious watering in drought. Pkt. 20c.

VERONICA SAXATILIS—erx(2)6. Stars of azure intensity in loose sprays. Swiss Alps. Pkt. 20c.

VERONICA TEUCRIUM—erbx(3)20. Informal spray spikes of royal indigo, varying to white and rose. Pkt. 20c.

VERONICA BORDER BLEND—ecbh. A blend of showy kinds for border effects. Does not include any of the above. The Veronicas are especially desirable in the border because of their handsome habit and long period of bloom. Colors here are largely in the blue, purple and violet range, but a small proportion of white and rose has been included for contrast. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 131B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

VESICARIA UTRICULATA—erbx(1-2)18. Tufted rosettes from which rise leafy stems, each with clustered crown of golden yellow blossoms, like those of Wall-flower. Later there are interestingly inflated seed-pods; Zeppelins of Lilliput. Pkt. 20c.

VIBURNUM

The Viburnums are hardy and amenable shrubs of considerable beauty of flower, fruit and form. All are relatively easy from seed, providing sowing is made in open ground in late fall, or failing this, that stratification or refrigeration of the seed, (see "y" culture, page 1), precedes spring sowing.

VIBURNUM ACERFOLIUM—qsty 8 ft. Maple-leaved shrub; shade-tolerant. Open cymes of creamy flowers, then black fruits. Foliage autumn-purple. Pkt. 10c.

VIBURNUM CARLESI—qy 5 ft. Splendid spreading shrub, with perfume-haunted pink and white flowers in May. Showy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

VIBURNUM DENTATUM—qy 12 ft. Handsome arching habit. Big cymes of white blossoms; then in fall, great shining clusters of blue-black berries, long-enduring. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

VIBURNUM LENTAGO—qy 25 ft. Tall, arching screen-shrub, or small tree. Fragrant white flowers in June, followed by edible black fruits of concentrated sweetness. Thoreau remarked their quality in "Yankee in Canada." Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

VIBURNUM NUDUM—qmy 12 ft. Ivory-white flowers in fluffy clusters, followed by berries, these rosy red at first, then coerulean. Pkt. 15c.

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM—qy 8 ft. One of the several shrubs that are called "Snowball," quite fittingly in this case. Showy white blossoms, then handsome red fruits, turning blue-black. Ornamental foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

VIBURNUM TRILOBUM—qy 10 ft. Bush Cranberry. The usual pretty white flowers, but followed by fruits of most unusual scarlet, these lighting up the bushes all winter. That is, of course, if they haven't been picked to provide the delectable jam or jelly that is so often made from them. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

OFFER 132B7—One pkt each of above for 65c.

THE FRIENDLY VIOLETS

Here are happy and lovable flowers for rockery, woodland, garden path, or meadow. They greet the spring with their blossoms, but in latest autumn one will still find an occasional bloom braving the cold winds. Even the foliage has charm, and some kinds make good ground covers, or carpeting plants. Try *Viola striata* in Lily beds, or under Roses.

VIOLA ADUNCA—ernsth(1-2)4. Blossoms of lilac-lavender. A pretty woodlander, with downy foliage, and rooting stem-runners. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA AETOLICA—edlth(2-3)4. Miniature Pansy-violet from Greece, with blossoms of glossy yellow. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA BIFLORA—ersth(2)5. It will light up cool shaded places with glints of golden sunshine. The blossoms come usually in pairs. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA BOSNIACA—*ergstx(2-3)6. Green mats, long-studded with blossoms of richest rosy mauve. Color sometimes segregates to give variegations over cream. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA BRITTONIANA—ercnh(1-2)10. Large blossoms of deepest purple, long-stemmed. Make ornamental tall tufts of deeply lobed foliage. Sun, or light shade. A noble species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

VIOLA CALCARATA—*erx(8)8. From the Swiss Alps comes this long-stemmed, long-blooming, gracefully informal *Viola*. It has been said of its blossoms that they seem like butterflies that are being transformed into Pansies. A royal indigo, with radiating pencilings, predominates, but there will be also purple, and cream, with old ivory that is just tinged with blue, or, if one is very fortunate, the rare pink form may appear. There is little pause to the blooming, from April to December, save possibly in drought, but a garden hose can largely remedy that. Rather permanent. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA CANADENSIS—ernsth(1)15. A woodland Violet, long, lank and leafy, but with abundance of cream-colored blossoms, purple in reverse. Mass under trees. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA CONFEDERATA—ercnh(1-2)8. Strain A. A vigorous and very beautiful Violet, big and showy in blossom, and of full hardiness. The flowers are silvery white, but with a purple-shaded richness radiating from a dark and velvety center. Considered a memorial of the southern Confederacy; botanically it is *Viola papilionacea* var. *Priceana*. Highly recommended. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

VIOLA EIZANENSE ALBA—Of greatest rarity, blossoms of pearly whiteness. Fragrant. Pkt. 50c.

VIOLA ELATIOR—erbh(1-2)12. A tall branching Violet, almost high enough for the hardy border. It is long in bloom, and the blossoms, of softest azure blue with white eye, are far larger than those of most Violets. Particularly good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

VIOLA FLORAIRENSIS—*erch(8)8. Big Pansy-like blossoms from April to December. Richest shaded lilac-lavender. Very satisfactory. This is *Viola cornuta* x *V. rothomagensis*. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA GRACILIS—*erx(2-4)7. Armies of shimmering blossoms, like purple Butterflies, but sometimes cream white or soft yellow. True species. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA HASTATA—ersth(1)10. A splendid woodlander, with lance-head leaves, and blossoms of deep citron yellow. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA HEDERACEA—*erfx(htw)(8)5. Australian Violet. Dense three-inch moundlets of pale green, with multitudes of pretty blossoms on slender stems some two inches higher. The flowers are of exquisite daintiness, but of most un-violet-like form. Color is pure blue-purple, but the lower petal is margined with azure-suffused white, and the wing petals are about half and half, purple and white. Blooms freely from spring seeding by August, so may be treated as an annual in areas of great winter cold. Pkt. 35c.

VIOLA HIRTA—Lilac to purple flowers of good size, carried well above foliage. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA HYBRIDA APRICOT—*erx(3-5)7. Oval, lustrous blossoms of deepest apricot, shading to velvety orange at the center. Free-blooming. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA LABRADORICA—ernh(1-2)4. Floriferous species, with alluring blossoms of soft blue-lavender. Half-trailing; attractive in foliage and form. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

VIOLA LANCEOLATA—ernmgh(1-2)6. Lance-leaf Violet. Makes runners to form a close turf, that will be in late spring, great drifts of solid white. Recommended for naturalizing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

VIOLA LUTEA—*erx(8)6. A dainty little wild Pansy from the hills of England. Elfin blossoms, from palest creamy primrose, through straw-yellow and lemon, to shining gold. Tends to be mat-forming. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA MACROCERAS—erh(2)5. Jewel-like flowers of amethystine lavender, peep from close mounds of smooth emerald foliage. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA MISSOURIENSIS—*erh(2)5. Blossoms of rosy lilac, deepening to purple at margin, but with white throat. Smooth foliage. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 35c.

VIOLA NIGRA—*ernx(1-4)6. Black Imp. Quaint, but mighty attractive, little flowers, that look as though they had been cut from black velvet. It is about the closest to black of any flower; just the merest hint of violet reflection; and it comes true from seed. Of exceeding floriferousness. May be naturalized effectively. Of unknown hybrid origin. Blooms quickly first year from seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

VIOLA ODORATA BLUE EMPEROR—ecrsty(8)9. The fragrant, long-stemmed, and long-blooming English Violet. Blossoms of rich violet-indigo, and of largest size. The English Violets are persistent in the open ground if given a cool, sheltered position, or they may be forced. Try in a cold-frame for late winter and earliest spring. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA ODORATA ROSE SHADES—A lovely strain, with blossoms in varying shades, from true pearl-pink, through rose, to mauve-lilac color. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA ODORATA WHITE—ecrsty(8)9. Large and fragrant flowers of purest pearly whiteness, but an occasional blue one must be expected. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA ODORATA SULFUREA—Rarest of the sweet English Violets, of a most attractive and unusual shade of soft yellow. Pkt. 35c.

VIOLA PAPILIONACEA—ecfgnh(1-2)9. Butterfly Violet. Flowers of deep purple richness, large and long-stemmed. Makes robust clumps of attractive foliage. Particularly easy. Naturalizes wonderfully. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50.

VIOLA PATRINI—Daintily tufted violet with clear lavender flowers. North China. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA PEDATA—ercnah(1)(5)5. The brilliantly showy Birdsfoot Violet. Very large blossoms of purest blue-lavender to purple. The secret of success with the Birdsfoot Violet is to plant in soil not overly heavy, and that is slightly acid in reaction. To acidify a soil, add decayed oak leaves, old sawdust, peat moss, or the low-priced chemical, aluminum sulphate. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

VIOLA PEDATA BICOLOR—Seeds saved only from bicolor forms of this splendid Violet. The lower petals should be pure, or suffused, white; but above there may be indigo, violet, or even velvety crimson purple. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA PEDUNCULATA—rcndh(2-3)9. Golden Violet. A royal beauty. Inch-wide flowers of brilliant golden orange, starred with mahogany, and tinted with ruddy brown in reverse. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

VIOLA PINNATA—Rosy lilac. Fragrant. Very early. Needs cool soil and moisture, but good drainage. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA PRAEMORSA—erch(2)6. Fine big yellow blossoms. Likes well-drained soil and light shade. Plant with a blue for contrast. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA PRIMULIFOLIA — ernmh(2)6. Primrose-leaf Violet. White flowers, marked purple. Makes spreading clumps. Very pretty. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA PUBESCENS — ernsth(1-2)9. Golden Violets, veined purple. Downy leaves. Fine woodlander. Pkt. 20c.

***VIOLA RAFINESQUI**—eorkh(1)7. Dainty little Johnny-jump-up, white with lilac lines. Naturalized in lawn, meadow, or on sunny bank, it gives a delightful effect of white drifts. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

VIOLA ROTHMAGENSIS—Rouen Pansy-violet. Lilac. In bloom all summer. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA SAGITTATA — ernh(1-2)6. Flowers of silvered blue, above arrow-head foliage. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA SAXATILIS—edith(2-3)4. A pretty little rock-pansy of persistent habit, making wide mats of purple and gold flowers, but sometimes the purple disappears, and there is only the gold. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA SCABRISCOLA—ernsh(1)9. Flowers in shades of yellow. Smooth leaves. Grows in low rich woods. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

VIOLA SIEBOLDIANA — ersth(1-2)7. An exquisitely dainty species. Rose. See page 2. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA STRIATA—ernh(2)8. A carpeting Violet for deep soils, making masses of spreading green. Many pretty blossoms, the color of new cream, but lightly purple-striped. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

VIOLA SYLVESTRIS ROSEA—rh(8)6. Delightful little violets of pure rose, on spreading plants. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA TRICOLOR—*ernh(1-4)6. The primitive Pansy or Johnny-jump-up. Bright little flowers in varied colorings and borne in wonderful profusion. The beauty in mass

plantings of this little wild Pansy will surprise you. Of easiest culture, and will self-sow. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 133B7—One pkt. each of above for \$7.50.

OFFER 134B7—**AVALON VIOLET COLLECTION**. One pkt. each of Confederata, Brittoniana, Elatior, Sieboldiana, Pedata, Pedunculata, Labradorica and Lanceolata, for \$1.25.

OFFER 135B7—**ALL SEASON VIOLET COLLECTION**. One pkt. each of Bosniaca, Calcarata, Florairensis, Lutea, Nigra, Saxatilis, and Apricot for \$1.00.

VIOLET BLEND—All of the kinds in mixture, not, of course, in equal proportions, but a bit of each. Here is delightful surprise. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

BEDDING VIOLETS MIXED—This is a blend of the more or less "everblooming" Violets of the pansy-like section. Includes Calcarata, Florairensis, Apricot, Gracilis, Tricolor, Lutea, Rothmagensis, Nigra, Bosniaca and the like. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

SELECTED BOOK OFFERINGS—See descriptive list on page 66 of this catalog.

***VISCARIA DELPHINIUM BLUE**—eox(3-4)16. A delphinium blue of rich intensity. Exceedingly floriferous, plants hidden in blossoms for many weeks. An English selection. Pkt. 15c.

***VISCARIA PARVIFLORA**—eox(3)10. Pretty little long-blooming annual with pink flowers. Pkt. 10c.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS—qk 10 ft. Powder-blue blossoms in June and July, these spicily sweet. Revels in summer heat. Stem-hardy to Philadelphia, but root-hardy much farther north, where it blooms on annual shoots in manner of Buddleia. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

VITEX NEGUNDO INCISA—qh 12 ft. Graceful shrub, with deeply cut leaves, and loose terminal spray-clusters of pretty lilac. Hardy in Massachusetts. Pkt. 10c.

VITIS AMURENSIS—vy. Hardy and robust ornamental vine; foliage richest crimson in autumn. Pkt. 10c.

VITIS VINIFERA—vy. European Wine (or "California") Grape. Fairly hardy in middle states. Pkt. 10c.

***VOLUTARIA MAROCCANA** — eobk(3-4)20. Graceful open plants, bushy but airy in effect, each branch terminating in a pretty blossom of cornflower blue. Pkt. 20c.

WACHENDORFFIA THYRSIFLORA — eufmh(utw)(3)25. Desirable tuberous South African plant, with panicles of showy russet flowers above bronzed and plaited sword-like leaves. At Philadelphia, will usually winter in open if well-mulched, but excellent pot plant, too. Pkt. 15c.

***WAHLENBERGIA CAPENSIS** — Recommended South African annual. Wide-spreading bells of blue. Two feet. Wahlenbergias are easy from seed. Pkt. 15c.

***WAHLENBERGIA PANICULATA** — Another annual afrikander, a spreading trailer this time, with open blue-bells. Pkt. 15c.

WATER LILY—See *Nymphaea*, *Castalia*, *Nuphar*.

***WALLFLOWER CRIMSON ANNUAL** — eock(4)18. Single flowers of velvety crimson in full abundance. Gives long season of blossoming from early sown seeds. Pkt. 15c.

WATSONIA BEATRICIS—uftk(utw)(4)50. Large flowers in varied and exquisite shadings and tintings of salmon, orange, terra cotta, and flame. Pkt. 15c.

WATSONIA MERIANA—uftk(utw)(2)25. Fine deciduous species of late spring. Mixed shades of pink, rose, and salmon. Pkt. 15c.

WATSONIA MIXED—uftk(utw). Bugle Lily. Showy flowers in tall spikes, like bugle-shaped Gladioli. For pot forcing, or may be handled in garden like Gladiolus, the bulbs being winter-stored same way. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

***WHITLAVIA GRANDIFLORA MIXED**—eok(2)18. Up-facing flowers of deepest blue, with white anthers; in form, like flattened bells. Sometimes white forms appear, or white with blue center. Blooms early. Pkt. 15c.

WINE CUPS—See *Callirhoe*.

WINTERGREEN—See *Gaultheria*.

WISTERIA FLORIBUNDA—vk 20 ft. Fine and permanent vine, with showy blue blossoms in pendant curtain clusters, these sometimes two feet long. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

WULFENIA CARINTHIACA—erx(3)10. Leaves fat and glossy, crinkly and crenate; with blossom spikes of brilliant blue. Showily handsome. Pkt. 20c.

***XANTHOXALIS CORNUTA PURPUREA** — eorgpnx(3-5)3. Delightful mats of pure bronze with purple shadings, daily starred scatteringly with little yellow blossoms. Quick annual, but safely persistent for pavements or ground-covers, since it re-seeds freely. Full sun, always; it will grow, but disappoint, in shade. Pkt. 15c.

XEROPHYLLUM ASPHODELOIDES — cbnmatstzy (2-3) 50. Stately shafts, topped each with lacy-clustered myriad stars, ivory-tinted, rise from profuse grassy tufts. A splendid long-lasting beauty. Makes a glorious cut-flower. Carries the delicate perfume of old sachet. Likes dampish, sandy, lime-free soil, but will grow very well in ordinary garden loam. Hardy and persistent when once established. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

XEROPHYLLUM TENAX—cbmatstzy(2-3)40. The Pine Lily. Stem columns topped with great clusters of creamy, fragrant stars. Particularly good when placed near stream-margins or at pool sides, where light soil is high enough not to be boggy, but where the roots may strike down to unfailing moisture. Pkt. 20c.

XYRIS MIXED—nmh(3-4)20. Each stem is topped with a closely imbricated "pine cone," but between the scales attractive three-petaled flowers of brightest yellow break through. For pool margins. Pkt. 15c.

THE HARDY YUCCA LILIES

A group of splendid ornamentals of exotic appearance. The Yuccas are long-lived and persistent. Seed germinates strongly, and there is nothing difficult about their culture, providing they have good drainage, and reasonable sun. sbndzh(2-3).

YUCCA BACCATA—Datil, or Banana Yucca. Thick, rough leaves, deeply grooved, and often red-margined. Cream-colored flowers of great beauty; in this species particularly large. Then come clusters of thick, pulpy fruits, like short bananas, sweet and well-flavored when ripe. The Indians ate the ripe fruits out of hand, or roasted them green, and the early settlers learned to do likewise, sometimes using them also for pie-fruit. There are undoubtedly possibilities for further development here. This Yucca seems winter-hardy at Boston. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—Adam's Needle. Ornamental dagger-shaped leaves, evergreen and thread-hung, above which rise in June enormous panicles of thick-petaled bells that seem to have been carved from new ivory. Makes a magnificent showing, reaching to seven feet. Of full hardiness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

YUCCA GLAUCA—Spanish Bayonet. Open rosettes of long and slender, blue-dusted, sharp-pointed leaves, from which rise in June, short, heavy bloom-spires. The blossoms are large, of waxen texture, usually of cream-enrichened whiteness, but sometimes with daintiest rosy tinge. Old plants often make tree-like trunks. Hardy into Canada. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

OFFER 136 D7—One pkt. each of above for 25c.

YUCCA BLEND—The above, and other Yucca species and hybrids in mixture. I recommend this for interesting variations. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ZANTEDESCHIA—See Calla.

ZELKOVA KEAKI—jh 80 ft. A handsome and hardy Elm-cousin from Japan. Pkt. 10c.

ZENOBLIA PULVERULENTA — qafh(2)72. Racemes of large "lily-of-the-valley" flowers; waxen white. Pkt. 15c.

ZEPHYRANTHES or FAIRY LILY

The Fairy or Zephyr Lilies will flourish in any garden. They are of the easiest culture, usually blooming second year from seed. *Z. Ajax* and *Z. citrina* are particularly quick germinators, no matter when seed is sown; *candida*, *atamasco* and *Treatiae* are a trifle slower, but *Z. Shell Pink* is apt to come erratically if sown in spring, often lying dormant for a long time. It is suggested that orders for seed of this particular kind be placed for delivery in autumn, immediately after harvest. Seeds sown then in pots under glass, will come strongly. Please note that this applies only to *Z. Shell Pink*.

ZEPHYRANTHES AJAX—uftx(3-5)12. Large flowers of lemon primrose, with a bit of rose shading in reverse. A new burst of bloom after each rain. Of exceeding floriferousness. Easy from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ZEPHYRANTHES ATAMASCO—uftx(1-2)15. Atamasco Lily. A very lovely spring-flowering species, with big "lily" blossoms of pink-tinted white. Pkt. 20c.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA — uftx(5)9. Crocus Lily. Multitudes of upstanding glossy white flowers. Rich foliage. Fine for edgings. Pkt. 15c.

ZEPHYRANTHES CITRINA—uftx(3-5)12. Citron Lily. As free-blooming as *Z. Ajax*, but blossoms are rich yellow, with ruddy copper reverse. Pkt. 20c.

ZEPHYRANTHES ROSEA—uftx(w)(5)4. True species, not the *Z. rosea* of the trade. Short-stemmed flowers of deep rose-carmine. Pkt. 20c.

ZEPHYRANTHES SHELL PINK—uftx(w)(8)12. Large trumpets of softest true pink, deepening almost to rose in throat. Probably a natural hybrid. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 137 B7—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

LITTLE ZINNIAS

The smaller-flowered Zinnia species and hybrids have to me a certain graciousness of charm and appeal that is lacking in the obese formality and riotous coloring of the "improved" *Zinnia elegans* selections as usually catalogued.

***ZINNIA ANGUSTIFOLIA HYBRIDA** — eocbk(3-5)18. In this delightful hybrid strain of the Mexican Zinnia, the blossoms vary from single to fully double, but always with a lightsome starry individuality that is quite surprising in Zinnia. Often the petals are taperingly twisted, or down-turned. There will be brilliant browns, sulphur, orange, gold, blood-red; and a petal may start with one color and finish quite another. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

***ZINNIA FANTASY BLEND**—eocbk(3-5)30. Shaggy ray-like petals, twisted and interlaced in charming unconventionality. Fully double, usually. Color range highly inclusive; bright variations of red, yellow and orange of course, but also rare tintings of pastel reminder, in pink, cream and the like. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

***ZINNIA LINEARIS**—eocbk(3-5)16. Single flowers, gracefully formed, burnished golden orange, but lightening to a soft, delicate yellow in the center of each petal. Early blooming, spreadingly bushy. A season-long delight. Pkt. 15c.

***WILD ZINNIAS MIXED**—Made up of seeds of unimproved wild or species Zinnias: *Z. multiflora*, *Z. angustifolia*, *Z. pauciflora*, *Z. linearis*, *Z. tenuiflora*, and *Z. verticillata*. It contains additionally an attractive natural hybrid between *Z. multiflora* and *Z. peruviana*. Colorings in variations of yellow, orange, tawny red and scarlet. Plants bloom freely, and the single to semi-double flowers are rather attractive. Seeds of the species can also be supplied separately at same rate. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 138 B7—One pkt. each of above for 50c.

ZYGADENUS FREMONTI — eucrbzy(2)30. Easy bulb, with sprays of creamy yellow-centered blossoms; much like Camassia except in color. Pkt. 15c.

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA—Ornamental tree-shrub for the south, grown chiefly for the sugary date-like fruits. May be handled as a tub plant north. Fruits at three years. Pkt. 10c.

ZIZYPHUS SATIVA—A hardier Jujube, also grown for its well-flavored fruits. Subject to arrival, I offer seeds collected in northern Manchuria, in a climate roughly corresponding to that of Ohio. It would appear that this species may be grown safely much farther north than has generally been supposed. Pkt. 15c.

SALMAGUNDI

Salmagundi doesn't always mean pickles. Dictionary gives one meaning of it as "a medley," and that surely describes this particular Salmagundi. It is a mixture of a little, sometimes more, of about everything I list; annuals, rockery perennials, border perennials, bulb seeds, wild flowers, house plants, succulents, Cacti, Irises, Lilies, Roses, even tree, vine and shrub seeds. You are likely to find almost anything in it, and probably will. The seeds are year old, mostly. That means in this season of 1936-1937 that they are largely of the autumn harvest of 1935, whereas new crop seeds are of harvest of 1936. They won't all grow, but a whole lot of them will; and if you can't get enough out of a sowing, considering low price, and the rarity of many of the kinds, to make it worth your while, I am afraid there is not much hope for you as a gardener. No guarantee, though. Salmagundi is the answer to where old seeds go. Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sold. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.00.

LANDSCAPE PLANNING ARRANGEMENTS

Half the fun of gardening is in the planning, and with the information that I now give through my key letter and number scheme, as to the time of flowering, height, sun or shade and the like, it ought not to be difficult for anyone to work out his own planting plan. The various "Finding Lists" of plants for special uses, given at the back of the catalog, also should help. I regret that demands on my time do not permit me any longer to make up specific plans for my customer friends. I like to do this well enough, but the business has expanded to the point where it is simply impossible for me to continue the special service. Please do not ask it.

GENERAL SEED OFFER

- ABIES BALSAMEA**—jk. 60 ft. Symmetrical and quick-growing conifer. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
- ABIES CONCOLOR**—jk. 175 ft. Handsome foliage, often silvery blue. Drought-resistant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 65c.
- ABIES LASIOCARPA**—jk(9). 150 ft. Densely-needed tall conifer. Silvery bark. Hardy. Pkt. 10c.
- ABIES WEBBIANA**—jk(9). 90 ft. Magnificent Himalayan Fir. Hardy to Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.
- ABUTILON VITIFOLIUM**—ebfk(2)48. Chilean shrub with big flowers of sky-blue. Pkt. 25c.
- ***ABYSSINIAN WHITE-CLUSTER** — Unidentified Abyssinian, with white flower clusters. Pkt. 20c.
- ACAENA NOVAE-ZELANDIAE**—ergh(3)8. Silk-leaved creeper with purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.
- ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM** — jy 20 ft. Japanese Scarlet Maple. Pkt. 15c.
- ACER SACCHARUM**—jy(9). 120 ft. Sugar Maple. Dense shade tree, scarlet in autumn. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c.
- ACHILLEA SIBIRICA**—ecrdx(3)16. White to clear rose corymbs. Waxy leaves. Pkt. 15c.
- ACIPHYLLO COLENZOI**—bfh(3)72. Fierce Spaniard. Great spikes of fragrant lemon bloom. Pkt. 15c.
- ACHLYS TRIPHYLLA**—nsh(2)18. Vanilla-sweet. Pkt. 15c.
- ACONITUM FEROX**—rby(3)36. Handsome violet flowers, lighter within. Pkt. 10c.
- ACONITUM JAPONICUM**—by(4)50. Violet. Pkt. 20c.
- ACONITUM SEPTENTRIONALE**—bsty(3)45. Pkt. 20c.
- ACONITUM WILDENOWI**—rby(2)30. Blue. Pkt. 20c.
- ACORUS CALAMUS**—amnh(9)70. Sweet-flag. Pkt. 10c.
- ACTEA ALBA**—bnsty(2-3)25. Glossy white berries on red stems. For shade naturalizing. Pkt. 10c.
- ACTEA SPICATA**—bnltsty(2-3)25. Seafoam flowers, followed by burnished black berries. Pkt. 10c.
- ACTINAEA HERBACEA**—rcdh(3-5)12. Yellow. Pkt. 25c.
- ACTINIDIA ARGUTA**—evh. 12 ft. Hardy, ornamental fruiting vine. Creamy buttercup flowers, followed by big, sweet, edible berries. Pkt. 15c.
- ACTINOMERUS ALTERNIFOLIA**—ebnx(3)40. Robust yellow-flowered daisy. Tolerant of light shade. Pkt. 20c.
- ADENOPHORA DENTICULATA**—*ecbx(3-4)36. Violet. Flaring, lily-like bells. From Dahuria. Pkt. 20c.
- ADENOPHORA DIPLODONTA**—No data. Pkt. 15c.
- ADENOPHORA FARRERI**—No data. Pkt. 15c.
- ADENOPHORA NIKOENSE**—erx(2-3)12. Lovely violet bells of unusual size and beauty. Pkt. 20c.
- ADENOPHORA STRICTA**—ecbx(3)24. Soft violet. Pk. 20c.
- ***ADONIS AUTUMNALIS**—eoy(2-3)12. Maroon-centered flowers of gleaming crimson. Foliage fine and fern-like. Pkt. 10c.
- ADONIS VERNALIS**—rbly(1)10. Big blossom-cups of glossy yellow above feathery foliage. A delight of earliest spring. Pkt. 15c.
- AEONIUM CANARIENSE**—htw(9)15. Branched rosettes of velvety, spoon-shaped succulence. Pkt. 15c.
- ***AETHIONEMA BUXBAUMI**—eork(2-3)6. Pkt. 10c.
- AGAVE PARRYI**—erbdfx60. Reasonably hardy succulent with spikes of old rose flowers. Unusual. Pkt. 15c.
- AGRIMONIA ODORATA** — ebnst(3)36. Sweet-scented yellow flowers in loose racemes. Pkt. 10c.
- AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA**—*ecbnx(2)25. Open sprays of bright red blossoms. Downy foliage. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
- AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA BICOLOR**—*ecbnx(3)25. White blossoms with red centers. Silvery leaves. Pkt. 10c.
- AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA**—jy(9). 60 ft. Tree of Heaven. Quick, attractive, easy. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.
- AKEBIA QUINNATA**—vk(2). 12 ft. Desirable hardy vine with chocolate brown flowers and edible fruits. Pkt. 10c.
- ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN** — jy(2). 35 ft. Thornless Acacia. Fluffy pink flower tassels. Hardy to Phila. Pkt. 10c.
- ALBUCA MINOR**—ufth(3)24. Galtonia-like spikes of perfumed creamy yellow bloom. Pkt. 15c.
- ALETRIS FARINOSA**—bnmasth(2)30. Tall spikes of bells that seem moulded from white wax. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA**—vhtw(7). 8 ft. Desirable conservatory vine, richly golden-flowered. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM ACUMINATUM**—erbnm(3)16. Clustered and handsome rose-purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM ACUTANGULUM PURPUREUM**—ecrbh(3)22. Great loose heads of deep purple. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM ALBIDUM**—erbh(3)36. Informal spraying clusters of tiny silvery bells. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM ALBOPILOSUM**—erbh(3)24. Starry lilac flowers in enormous clusters. Pkt. 20c.
- ALLIUM ANGUSTIPRASUM**—ecrh(2)18. "Clover" flowers, silvery, lavender, and lilac. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.
- ALLIUM BICEPTRUM**—ersth(2). Attractive blossom-heads of rosy pink. Tolerates light shade. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM CERNUUM** — ecrnh(3)18. Graceful nodding blossoms of pure pink. Dainty. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM CILIATUM**—erh(3)8. Tiny blue-bells, delicate and pretty. Pkt. 25c.
- ALLIUM DARWASICUM**—erh(2)18. Very many tuft-heads of silvery lilac-pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.
- ALLIUM DICHLANDYANUM**—erh(2)24. Rose. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM FALCIFOLIUM**—erh(2)8. Showy rose-colored flower-heads above sickle leaves. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM GALANTHUM** — ebh(2)24. Close globes of white on sturdy stem pillars. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.
- ALLIUM GIGANTEUM**—cby(3)36. Lavender. Pkt. 25c.
- ALLIUM HAEMTOCHITON**—erh(3)10. Pretty flower-clusters, white to deep rose. Edible; will add piquancy to a salad or flavor to a stew. Prefers full sun and dry, heavy soil. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM KOCHI**—ebh(2)30. Like A. galanthum, but flower-heads longer. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM MARGARETACEUM** — erh. Heads of pretty pearl-white flowers. Pkt. 20c.
- ALLIUM MOSCHATUM** — ecrbh(3)18. Musk-fragrant lavender flowers in loose clusters. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.
- ALLIUM NARCISSIFLORUM**—erh(3)15. The blossoms are pendant bells of wine-red, few-clustered, but large individually. Of great beauty. Pkt. 25c.
- ALLIUM NEAPOLITANUM**—echtw(or k) (3 or 7)18. Fragrant, nodding, pure white blossoms. Forces readily, but protect in garden. Pkt. 20c.
- ALLIUM NUTTALLI**—erh(2)12. Attractive umbels of white or rose blossoms. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM PALLENS**—ecrbh(4)18. Like a soft lilac A. ammophyllum of later season. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM PARVUM**—Pale rose. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM PENINSULARE**—erh(2)10. Blossoms of clear, deep pink, exquisitely beautiful. A highly desirable species, but seeds shyly. Pkt. 25c.
- ALLIUM RECURVATUM**—eurh(2)15. Handsome clusters of flowers, brilliantly rose-colored. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM ROSY GEM**—ecrbh(2)16. Long-stemmed flower tufts of lilac with rose center. Pkt. 20c.
- ALLIUM SCAPOSUM**—erx. Lilac-rose. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM SCHENOPRASUM**—erh(2)12. Profuse, dense, rose-purple heads. Leaves used for seasoning. Good herb-border edging. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.
- ALLIUM SERRATUM** — erh(2)8. Pretty rose colored flowers. For the dry rockery. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM STELLERIANUM ALBUM**—ecrbh(4)24. Attractive clusters of fragrant white flowers. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM TATARICUM** — ecbh(2)25. Handsome fluffy globes, from soft lavender to deep purple. Good. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM TRICOCCUM**—ensth(3)10. White flower, not showy. Sweet, edible stems. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM UNIFOLIUM**—eh(2)18. Rosy stars. Pkt. 15c.
- ALLIUM VALIDUM**—ebh(3-4)18. Loose round clusters of bright rose-purple flowers. Showy. Pkt. 15c.

A mulch of straw, old burlap, or similar material, placed over an open ground seed-bed as soon as seed has been sown, will conserve moisture and make for quicker germination. Be sure to remove mulching as soon as first sprout appears, else the tiny seedlings may die.

- ALOE SAPONARIA**—ehtw. Showy. Pkt. 20c.
- ALOE LATIFOLIA**—ehtw. Red. Pkt. 25c.
- ALOE PILNAARI**—ehtw. Red. Pkt. 20c.
- ***ALONSOA CAULIALATA**—eobx(3)15. Red. Pkt. 15c.
- ALSINE BAUHINORUM**—rltx(3)8. White. Pkt. 25c.
- ALTHEA FICIFOLIA** — ebh(3)60. Antwerp Hollyhock. Primrose yellow to orange blossoms. Showy. Pkt. 10c.
- ALTHEA TAURINENSE**—Rose-violet. Pkt. 15c.
- ALYSSUM CONDENSATUM** — erdx(2)6. Silvery leaves and large lemon yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.
- ALYSSUM MOELLENDORFFIANUM**—erldx(2)8. Silvery mats. Close-clustered yellow bloom. Pkt. 15c.
- ALYSSUM MONTANUM**—erdx(2)8. A low, tufted half-shrub, all of gray frostiness. Yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.
- ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM**—er(1-2)12. Basket of Gold. Most showy. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
- ***AMARANTHUS FIRE**—eobx(9)40. Vivid. Pkt. 15c.
- ***AMETHYSTIA COERULEA** — eok(2)12. Entertaining little annual, with overly tiny amethystine bloom. Pkt. 10c.
- ***AMBROSIA MEXICANA** — eocd(3-4)24. Aromatic and graceful green plumes. Cuts well. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

AMELANCHIER OBLONGIFOLIA—qy(1) 12 ft. Juneberry. Scented white bloom; then sweet blue berries. Pkt. 10c.
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI—vy. 30 ft. Hardy Japanese Ivy. Clings unaided to walls. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.
AMSONIA CILIATA—ebnsth(3)16. White. Pkt. 20c.
ANACYCLUS RADIATUS—erfdh(2)9. Unique little rockery plant with pretty yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.
ANAPHALLIS MARGARITACEA—cbn(2)24. Silvery pearl-like flowers for drying. Pkt. 15c.
*ANCHUSA CAPENSIS BLUEBIRD—eobx(8)30. Vivid blue densities. Of high excellence. Pkt. 10c.
ANCHUSA SEMPERVIRENS—rb(2-3)24. Brilliant blue flower sprays like shepherds' crooks. Pkt. 15c.
ANDROSACE CARNEA—rh(2)4. Daintiest pink. Pkt. 20c.

ANEMONE CANADENSIS—crbnsth(1)12. Snowy stars high above rich foliage mats. Fine. Pkt. 10c.
ANEMONE CERNUA—rnh(1)10. Nodding flowers of rich claret. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.
ANEMONE CORONARIA HIS EXCELLENCE—*ucrfy (1-2)15. A gorgeous, vivid scarlet. Pkt. 15c.
ANEMONE CORONARIA SKYCUP—*ucrfy(1-2)15. Like above, but deepest blue. Both force well. Pkt. 15c.
ANEMONE CYLINDRICA—bnh(2)20. Green-yellow stars; silky cones; tufted lamb's wool. Pkt. 10c.
ANEMONE GLOBOSA—rsty(1)6. Blossom cups variably white, cream yellow or rose. For cool places. Pkt. 25c.
ANEMONE HUPEHENSIS—cbry(4-5)16. Rose. Pkt. 25c.
ANEMONE JAPONICA—cby(5)36. Magnificent flowers, white, pink or rosy red. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.
ANEMONE LYALLI—bsth(2)24. Great white cups, sometimes with amethystine shadings. From British Columbia mountains. Pkt. 25c.
ANEMONE MULTIFIDA MAGELLANICA—cbh(2)14. Charming soft yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.
ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA — rcbh(2-3)20. White. Pkt. 20c.
ANEMONE PULSATILLA CARPATICA — ernh(1)16. Blue blossoms, tasselled with gold. Pkt. 15c.
ANEMONE QUINQUEFOLIA—rnsh(1)7. Makes spreading green mats, starred with white bloom. Pkt. 15c.
ANEMONE RIVULARIS—bsth(3)36. Showers of pale blue blossoms, purple in reverse. Pkt. 15c.
ANEMONE VIRGINICA—bnsth(3)30. Flowers of creamy white, then cottony fluff. For naturalizing in shade. Pkt. 10c.

ANEMONOPSIS MACROPHYLLA — rbsh(3)14. Wax-petalled blue and white flowers. Stately. Pkt. 15c.
*ANODA CRISTATA—eobx(8)40. A pretty Opalcup, with flowers of iridescent lilac. Pkt. 15c.
*ANODA PARVIFLORA—eonx(3-5)36. Good annual for wild naturalizing. Little tan-colored flowers. Pkt. 10c.
ANTENNARIA DIOICA ROSEA — rgx(2)4. A silvery mat, with tiny pink flowers above. Pkt. 15c.
ANTHEMIS KELWAYI—*ecbn(3-4)25. Free and easy yellow daisies. Ferny foliage. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 30c.
ANTHEMIS PTARMICIFORMIS—ergh(3)4. Pkt. 15c.
ANTHOLYZA LUCIDOR—euftck(htw)(3)28. Glowing red dragon-flowers. Showy salmon seed pods. Pkt. 20c.
ANTHOLYZA PREALTA — As above. Richest orange, marked chocolate. Early. A worthy bulb-flower. Pkt. 15c.
ANTHYLLIS DILLENI—rdfk(3)12. Red. Pkt. 15c.
ANTIRRHINUM GLANDULOSUM — ebnx(3)60. Tall perennial, with racemes of little pink flowers. Pkt. 15c.
*ANTIRRHINUM ORONTIUM—eon(3-5)18. Pkt. 10c.
APHYLLANTHES MONSPELIENSIS—bfh(2)16. Pk. 25c.
APIOS TUBEROSA—euvx(2)50. Hardy edible bulb, the Indian Potato. Ornamental chocolate bloom. Pkt. 15c.
APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM—bndx(2)30. Handsome plant with little pure pink bells. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA ALPINA HYBRIDS—erbch(3)30. The variant, and interestingly beautiful children of Aquilegias alpina and vulgaris. Pkt. 15c.
AQUILEGIA ALPINA POWDERBLUE—ecrbh(2)25. A particularly rich true blue. Stately. Pkt. 15c.
AQUILEGIA ATRATA—Rich chocolate to purple. Pkt. 20c.
AQUILEGIA ATROPURPUREA—Pkt. 10c.
AQUILEGIA BAIKALENSIS—ebh(2)24. Large flowers of blue-violet, long spurred. Pkt. 15c.
AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA—ecbh(2-3)36. Long-spurred blossoms of pale gold. Lovely. Pkt. 10c.
AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA ALBA — Exquisite cream-white. Pkt. 15c.
AQUILEGIA COERULEA—ecbnh(2)30. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Alluring lavender and cream. Pkt. 15c.
AQUILEGIA DISCOLOR — rh(2-3)8. A little Spanish beauty, blue and old ivory. Pkt. 20c.
AQUILEGIA FLABELLATA—erh(2)15. Plump violet stars, with white cup and spurs. Good. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 25c.
AQUILEGIA FORMOSA DOUBLE ROSE—ecbh(2-3)28. Old rose, chiefly, with some lemon and buff. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA HENSOL HAREBELL — erbch(2-3)28. Uniquely bell-like blossoms of ultramarine. Pkt. 15c.
AQUILEGIA NIGRICANS—ecbh(2)25. Fine violet and white. Rare. Pkt. 25c.
AQUILEGIA OXYSEPALA—ecrbh(2)25. The flowers are wide blue stars, with creamy cups. Pkt. 15c.
AQUILEGIA REUTERI—erh(2)12. Magnificent flowers of deepest blue-violet, carried in big, branching bouquets. Easy and vigorous. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 60c.
AQUILEGIA SIBIRICA—crbh(2)20. Pkt. 25c.
AQUILEGIA TRUNCATA — cbn(2)28. Gorgeous blossoms, true red outside, chrome yellow within. Pkt. 15c.

FOR KEY LETTER EXPLANATIONS see first page of this catalog. The key letters and numerals after each varietal name, are intended to indicate classifications, needs, uses, blooming season and height.

ARABIS ALPINA—erx(1)10. Sweet white clusters. Pkt. 10c.
ARABIS BREWERI—rx(2)6. Ruby. Pkt. 25c.
ARABIS CAUCASICA—No data. Pkt. 15c.
ARABIS FENDLERI—rh(1)8. Lilac. Pkt. 15c.
ARABIS GLAUCA SERRATA — rx(2)6. Many dainty white flowers above glaucous leaves. Pkt. 15c.
ARABIS PURPURASCENS—rstx(2)8. Here the blossoms are a soft purple-rose. Good. Pkt. 20c.
ARABIS THALIANA—No data. Pkt. 15c.
ARCHANGELICA OFFICINALIS—Perennial herb. Stems are sometimes candied. Pkt. 10c; special large pkg. 25c.

ARENARIA BALEARICA — erph(2-3)3. Delightful rock-mantler, with a thousand tiny white stars, studded over greenery. Walls, pavements, step crevices. Pkt. 25c.
ARENARIA GRAMINIFOLIA — erx(2)15. Grassy tufts, airy white stars above. Pkt. 15c.
ARENARIA LEDEBOURIANA — rh(2)4. White flower-sprays over blue-gray rosettes. Pkt. 15c.
ARENARIA MACRADENIA—rndh(2)10. Like a larger A. caroliniana, in flower and plant. Less heathery. Pkt. 25c.
*ARENARIA PATULA — orndh(1)10. Branching plants, starred with tiny white bloom. Pkt. 10c.
*ARENARIA SERPYLLIFOLIUM—eorndh(2-3)9. Multitudinous little white flowers. Airy effect. Pkt. 15c.

ARISAEMA DRACONTIUM—urnstmy(2)25. Called Green Dragon, from the ferocious appearance of the oddly crinkled green flower-spathes. Pkt. 10c.
ARISAEMA GRIFFITHI—udmsty(3)24. Velvety violet spathes, marked chocolate. Pkt. 15c.
ARISAEMA SPECIOSUM — ubmsty(3)24. Rich purple spathe, striped cream. Pkt. 15c.
ARISTEA CAPITATA—eufhtw(7)50. Not a true bulb, but bulb-like. Intense blue. Fine. Hardy with protection below Washington. Pkt. 15c.
ARISTEA ECKLONIS—efhtw(7)24. Sky blue flowers in effective sprays. Pkt. 15c.
ARISTEA LUCIDA — ehtw(7)20. Brilliant indigo. Fine pot plant, not too large. Pkt. 15c.
ARISTOTELIA RACEMOSA — q. 15 ft. Quick New Zealand shrub, with claret-hued flowers. Pkt. 15c.
ARMERIA CAESPITOSA — rh(2)6. Ornamental foliage-cushions, almost hidden by soft pink bloom. Pkt. 15c.
ARMERIA CEPHALOTES RUBRA—erbh(2)15. Closely clustered flower-heads of brightest rose. Pkt. 15c.
ARNICA CHAMISSONIS—bnsth(3)25. Yellow. Pkt. 15c.
ARNICA CORDIFOLIA—cbnmst(3)24. Cheerful golden daisies, big-petaled and showy. Pkt. 15c.
ARNICA NEVADIENSIS—rst(3)12. Alpine. Pkt. 20c.
ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA — qy 7 ft. Handsome hardy shrub. Pink-tinted flowers. Red fruits. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.
ARUM ITALICUM—urnmsty(2)20. Cream-yellow spathes, followed by scarlet berries. Pkt. 10c.
ARUNCUS SYLVESTER—bnsth(2)60. Cream. Pkt. 15c.
ASARUM CANADENSE—grnsty(1)6. Aromatic creepers, with little chocolate-hued flowers. Pkt. 15c.
ASCLEPIAS CORNUTI—endh(3)40. Pretty, not showy, purple flowers. Young stems eaten like asparagus. Inclined to spread, weed-fashion. Pkt. 15c.
ASCYRUM STANS — bnmatfh(3)28. Many tender green shoots, with odd butter-yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.
ASH—See Fraxinus.
ASPERULA CYNANCHICA—erx(3)12. Clustered long pink trumpets. Full sun. Pkt. 15c.
ASPERULA HEXAPHYLLA—ecrdh(3)15. Pretty sprawler, with clustered pink and white trumpets. Pkt. 15c.
***ASPERULA ORIENTALIS**—eoc(3)12. Fluffy, fragrant, blue clusters. Long in bloom. Cuts well. Pkt. 10c.
ASPHEODELINE LIBURNICA—eurbh(3)20. An Asphodel for the rock garden, light and graceful. The flowers large, yellow, starry; the leaves thread-like. Pkt. 15c.
ASPHEODELUS ALBUS DELPHINENSIS — bh(3)50. Branching spikes. Flowers pure white to buff. Pkt. 15c.

ASPHODELUS TENUIFOLIUS—ucbh(3)25. Panicles of pretty white flowers. Canary Islands. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER ALPINUS—erlth(2)10. Imperial purple, varying at times to rose or white, always with yellow eye, one big flower to a stem. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER ERICOIDES—ecbdnh(4-5)36. Frost Aster. Airy white Aster with heath-like leaves. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER GRACILIS—urnh(2)10. Early Aster. Each plant a bouquet. Lavender. Tuberous. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER NOVÆ-ANGLIAE ROSE—ecbh(5)50. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER NOVI-BELGI—ecbnmh(4-5)45. Pretty blue-lavender. Open, branching, profuse. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER PTARMICOIDES—ecrbdh(2-3)20. Large, fluffy, flattened clusters of showy white flowers. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER TATARICUS—ecbnh(6)50. Terminal heads of light blue flowers. Very good. Pkt. 15c.

ASTILBE DAVIDI—cbh(3)36. The dainty Meadow Sweet. Great plumes of fairy pink. Pkt. 20c.

ASTILBE RIVULARIS—cbfh(3-4)50. Plumes of old ivory tinting. Splendid. Pkt. 15c.

ASTRAGALUS GLYCOPHYLLUS—No data. Pkt. 10c.

ASTRANTIA BIEBERSTEINI—rbnmx(2)10. Pretty little umbels of palest pink. Pkt. 15c.

***ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS ATROSANGUINEUS** — eob(9)50. For foliage effects. All rich maroon. Pkt. 10c.

ATROPA BELLADONNA—ebx(9)36. Little chocolate-purple bells. Of some attractiveness, but primarily it is a drug plant. Pkt. 15c.

AUBRETTIA ERUBESCENS—erk(2)6. Rose. Pkt. 15c.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA—eqh(5). 7 ft. Silver Tuft. Snowy wool in autumn. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

***BAERIA CHRYSOSTOMA** — eon(2-3)10. Goldfields. Dainty yellow daisies. Most profuse bloomers. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAMORHIZA SAGITTATA—erbhd(1-2)16. Pkt. 15c.

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS—ecbh(2)40. Handsome terminal racemes of indigo blue. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA—ebndh(3)45. Airy plants, each branch tipped with golden bloom. Pkt. 15c.

BAYBERRY—See *Myrica carolinensis*.

BEAUTY BUSH—See *Kolkwitzia*.

BEECH—See *Fagus*.

BELLIS INTEGRIFOLIA—rnh(2)16. Pretty pale blue daisies on branching plants. Exceedingly free. Naturalizes nicely. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

BERBERIS CONCINNA—qk. 3 ft. Half-evergreen. Pretty yellow flowers, later red fruits. Pkt. 10c.

BERBERIS DARWINI—qk. 3 ft. Glossy spine-toothed leaves; and handsome flower clusters of orange with red shadings. Purple berries. Pkt. 15c.

BESCHORNERIA YUCCOIDES—htw. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

BESSERA ELEGANS—uftch(4)28. Coraldrop. Pkt. 20c.

BETONICA ALOPECUROS—Pkt. 10c.

BETULA LUTEA—jy. 80 ft. Yellow Birch. Fine tree for far north. Graceful, but massive. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

***BIDENS GRANDIFLORA**—eox(3)25. Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

***BIDENS HUMILIS** — eox(3-5)20. Makes masses of fernish foliage, hidden by multitudes of deep yellow blossoms. Effective for late bedding. Pkt. 10c.

***BIDENS INVOLUCRATA** — eocbmnx(3-4)48. Showy Cosmos-like flowers, yellow with orange shading. Pkt. 10c.

***BIDENS LEUCANTHA**—eonx(3)40. White. Pkt. 10c.

***BIDENS TRICHOSPERMA**—eobnnx(4)25. Gold. Pkt. 10c.

BLOOMERIA CROCEA — eufrx(2)18. Loose-clustered blossoms, like showers of golden stars. Pkt. 20c.

BOCCONIA CORDATA—bt(h)y(3-4)72. Tall flower plumes of cream to buff-chamois. Pkt. 10c.

BOMAREA SP.—uftcbsty. Unidentified species from valleys of the Columbian Andes. Clustered flowers of showiest scarlet. Close to Alstroemeria. 10 seeds, 25c.

***BOISDUVALIA DENSIFLORA**—eox(2-4)30. Gay blossoms of lively rose. Surprisingly effective. Pkt. 20c.

BOX—See *Buxus*.

BOX MYRTLE—See *Leiophyllum buxifolium*.

BRADBURYA VIRGINIANA — *rgbh(3-4)60. Dainty trailer or climber, with showy violet flowers. Pkt. 15c.

BUDDLEIA COLVILLEI—ecbf(3)90. Butterfly Bush. Pink to crimson. Fine south. Pkt. 15c.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDI—ecbx(3)70. Hardy Butterfly Bush. Handsome purple panicles. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

BUDDLEIA JAPONICA — ecbx(3)50. Hardy Butterfly Bush. Pendulous racemes of rich lilac. Pkt. 15c.

BUPPLEURUM RANUNCULOIDES—rh(2)6. Pkt. 15c.

BUPPLEURUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM—ernx(2)16. Clustered buff-yellow starlets. Pkt. 10c.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS—qy. True Box. Evergreen. Always handsome. Stands shearing wonderfully. For hedges, edgings or specimens. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

CACTUS

The Cacti are easily raised from seed, and fit well into the window garden, requiring less care, and attracting more attention than other house plants. Everywhere, north or south, Cacti may be used with striking effect for summer bedding, in the rock garden, or on a dry sunny bank. When hard freezes come, the plants may be potted up and carried over winter in the house. Even a sunny cellar window will suffice. It should be noted that *Mammillaria vivipara* and *Neobesseyea missouriensis* are winter-hardy in the open ground well into Canada, while *Echinocereus viridiflorus* will winter outside at Philadelphia, as, indeed, will usually *Echinocactus polyancistrus*. For other winter-hardy Cacti, see *OPUNTIA*, in The Treasure Chest.

ARIOCARPUS RETUSUS — htw. An odd Cactus, as though thick metallic stars had been piled twistedly in many layers. Translucent white blossoms, pink-flushed. Pkt. 25c.

CARNEGIA GIGANTEA—htw. Giant Tree Cactus. Branching candelabra form, to eventually some fifty feet at 250 years of age. White blossoms; rich, sweet fruits. 8 seeds for 25c.

CEPHALOCEREUS SENILIS—htw. Old Man Cactus. Fantastic plants covered with shaggy white hair. 10 seeds for 25c; 45 seeds for \$1.00.

CEREUS CHILOENSIS—htw. A column Cactus, strongly ribbed and spined, with big white trumpet-flowers. Pkt. 20c.

CEREUS DUMORTIERI—htw. A five-ribbed columnar Cactus of a delicate apple-green coloring. Makes fine pot specimen. White flowers. 15 seeds for 25c; 50 for 75c.

CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS—htw. Magnificent twining Cactus, with vanilla-scented white blossoms a foot across, at night. 10 seeds for 25c; 45 seeds for \$1.00.

CEREUS MARGINATUS—htw. Pipe Organ Cactus. Upright columns of deep olive, five-ribbed, each rib margin set closely with tiny spines and tufts of tawny wool. Base-branched. Brown-purple flowers. 10 seeds for 20c.

ECHINOCACTUS GRUSSONI—htw. Golden Globe Cactus. The ribbed green balls are hidden in interlocking radiations of golden spines. Showy red and yellow flowers. Pkt. 20c.

ECHINOCACTUS POLYANCISTRUS—rh12(htw). Cylindrical ribbed stems, conspicuous in shining white armor of needle-like spines. Clustered flowers open rosy purple, changing to crimson. Red fruits. Hardy to zero. 15 seeds for 25c; 50 for 75c.

ECHINOCACTUS WISLIZENI—htw. Cylindric plants of eventual barrel-like dimensions. Gray bristles, with central thorns of rose. Showy yellow flowers. Cactus candy is made from this species. 10 seeds, 20c.

ECHINOCEREUS REICHENBACHI—htw. Merry Widow Cactus. Enormous flowers of feathery pink. Branching, spreading, globose columns of white spiny laciness. Easy and satisfactory for pot culture. Near hardy. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOCEREUS VIRIDIFLORUS—rfh(3)15. Branched stem-cylinders; pale green flowers. Hardy. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOPSIS CAMPYLACANTHA—htw. Ridged, elongate globes, with star-shaped clusters of brown spines. Large flowers of pale rose, with yellow stamens. 15 seeds for 25c.

HAMATOCACTUS SETISPINUS—htw. Free-blooming Cactus, with big yellow blossoms for months. Oval plants with spiral ridges. Pkt. 25c.

HARRISIA NASHI—htw. Elongated columns, with large and showy white flowers. West Indies. Pkt. 20c.

MAMMILLARIA CANDIDA—htw. Lace Cactus. Elongated knobby globes, covered with a filmy mantle of interlaced white spines. Pink blossoms. Dainty. Pkt. 25c.

MAMMILLARIA LONGIMAMMA—htw. Many elongated green knobs, each ending in a tuft of spines. Handsome citron-yellow flowers. 10 seeds for 25c.

MAMMILLARIA UNcinata—htw. A particularly easy Cactus. Spiny blue-green globes, with profuse, feathery blossoms of rosy purple. Pkt. 20c.

MAMMILLARIA VIVIPARA—rh(3). Fully winter hardy Cactus for the rock garden. Makes spiny, knobby cushions that group to form great mounds. Blossoms of vivid, radiant rose in mid-summer. 10 seeds for 15c: 50 for 60c.

MELOCACTUS LEMAIREI—htw. Turk's Head. Rare. Ridged globes with odd cylindrical crown or cap. Pkt. 25c.

NEOBESSEYEYA MISSOURIENSIS — rh. Winter-hardy cushion Cactus. Buff amber blossoms, glowing red fruits. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 139B7—One pkt. each of above for \$4.25.

PHYLLOCACTUS—Listed in the Treasure Chest.

**CALANDRINIA CAULESCENS*—eonx(1-2)20. Flowers like rose-purple velvet, vivid in sunshine. Profuse. Naturalizes well in dry open places. Leaves edible, salads and greens. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CALLA PALUSTRIS—nmh(2)10. Pretty, hardy aquatic. Enamel-white spathe, scarlet berries. Pkt. 20c.

CALLIRHOE PAPAVER—*eurdx(3-4)12. Poppy Mallow. Immense cups of brilliant rose. Cuts well. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS AUREUS—ufrstzy(2)7. Dwarf, but large flowered; deep yellow with touch of purple. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS EXCAVATUS—A blue-flowered Arizona hill species. No other data. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS LILACINUS—ufcrmzy(1)8. Fragrant and fluffy open lilac stars. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS LUTEUS—ufcrmzy(2)18. Cream to deep yellow, marked rich brown. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS VESTA—ufcbzy(2)20. Superb flowers, tinted white, marked rose or violet. Clay. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS VESTA ROSE PINK—Splendid selection, showing delicate pink shadings. Pkt. 15c.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS—qk(1). 8 ft. Sweet Shrub. Chocolate flowers. Aromatic. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CAMPANULA BARBATA—erbx(3)8-20. Glorious dangling bells of china-blue. Lovely. Variable. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA CARNICA—erx(3)15. A graceful, airy thicket of blue-bells. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA—erbx(3)18. Big lonesome bells of blue, sky-looking. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA COCHLEARIFOLIA—erx(3)8. Likely a C. Bellardi variety. Good, anyway. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA DIVARICATA—ebnsth(2-3)36. Tall plants with divergent branches, hung with pale blue bells. Small flowered, but showy by reason of numbers. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA LACTIFLORA—ecb(3)50. Great heads of countless white to pale blue blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA MACRANTHA—ebnsth(3)40. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA OLYMPICA—eotbx(3)25. Violet. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA PATULA—ebnx(2-3)36. Loose showers of luminous lilac rose star-bells on wiry stems. Biennial. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA PORTENSCHLAGIANA—erx(3)9. Pk. 20c.

CAMPANULA RADDEANA—erx(3)10. Glorious violet bells above glossy leaves. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA RAPUNCULUS—eotnx(3)36. Racemes of lilac blossoms. Leaves and radish-like roots used for salads, or roots may be cooked. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA—erx(3)18. The graceful and airy Bluebell. Infinitely variable. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

CAMPANULA SARMATICA—erbx(2)18. Silver blue. Pk. 15c.

CAMPANULA THESSALONICA—erx(3-4)12. Exceedingly airily, bushy little plants, mantled with a glory of up-facing lavender bells. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

CAMPANULA TURBINATA—erx(3)5. Gray tufted foliage, and great saucer-flowers of pale blue. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA VERSICOLOR—erbx(2)16. Pkt. 25c.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS—jh(2). 20 ft. Yellow flowered. Hardy. Specimens or hedges. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

CARAGANA FRUTEX—qh 10 ft. Yellow. Russia. Pkt. 10c.

CARICA PAPAYA—ehtw(9). Handsome quick pot or tub plants of palm-like form, bearing edible melon-like fruits. Open ground, of course, far south. Pkt. 15c.

CARLINA ACAULIS—erh(3)6. Curious plants with enormous white flowers above glossy, spiny rosettes. Pkt. 25c.

CARNATION BROWN VELVET—ecbh(3)18. Fine fragrant garden sort, of unique coloring. Pkt. 20c.

CARNATION THOUSAND BEAUTIES—ecbh(3)16. Blend of pink, rose and salmon shades. Garden. Pkt. 20c.

CARPOBROTUS CHILENSIS—htw(r). Trailer with leaf-spikes of succulent dark green, triangular, shining. Showy purple flowers. Pot plant, or plunge in hot, dry rockery. Pkt. 15c.

CARUM OREGANUM—Grown for the edible aromatic roots, good fried in butter, or baked. Pkt. 15c.

CARYOPTERIS INCANA—*ecfb(4)36. Showy whorls of clear fluffy blue, daintiest pink, or pearly white. Long in bloom. Fine. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CASSIA ABYSSINICA—htw. Rare species with handsome panicles of yellow bloom. Pkt. 35c.

CASSIA MARILANDICA—bnmh(3)50. Racemes of bright yellow. Pkt. 10c.

CASSIA MEDSGIRI—ebndh(3)50. Cascades of yellow flowers with chocolate anthers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CASTILLEIA SP.—nmy(2)20. Indian Paint Brush. A vivid splash of scarlet and buff. Not easy. Pkt. 15c.

CATALPA BIGNONOIDES—jk. 30 ft. Fine, rather formal, ornamental tree. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—jk. 100 ft. Ornamental white and gold blossoms. Also quick growing for posts, ties, fuel, etc. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES—bnsth(2)20. Little purple flowers; brilliant blue berries. Pkt. 10c.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS—qdsth(3)36. Fluffy clusters of creamy bloom. Leaves used as tea. Pkt. 10c.

CEANOTHUS PROSTRATUS—rgsty(2)8. Evergreen mats of "holly" leaves, dainty lavender balls above. Pkt. 20c.

CEDRUS LIBANI—jk. 80 ft. Cedar of Lebanon. Stately, rugged, wide-spreading evergreen. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS—vy. 20 ft. Bittersweet or Waxwork. Long-hanging orange fruits. Pkt. 15c.

CELMISIA CORIACEA—rbh(3)20. Big white daisies on branched downy scapes above silvery foliage. From South Island of New Zealand. Pkt. 20c.

CELMISIA SPECTABILIS—rbh(3)20. Silvery white daisies of large size on plants tufted with tawny wool. Mountains of New Zealand. Pkt. 20c.

CENTAUREA ALPINA—ebh(3)36. Showy. Yellow. Pk. 20c.

CENTAUREA ARENARIA—*ecbndx(2-3)40. Fluffy lilac-lavender blossoms. Bushy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

CENTAUREA BIEBERSTEINI—*ecbndx(4)30. Profuse lavender tassels. Silvery tomentose. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

CENTAUREA ERIOPHORA—Botanical. Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA GRIESBACHII—*ebx(2)25. Creamy flower-tassels, edged lacy lavender. Bushy. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA JACEA—ecbx(2)36. Large, doubled, fringed flowers of lavender-violet. Diffuse. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA KOTSCHYANA—ecbx(2-3)36. Buds in brown net-work open to cream-white blossoms, with rosy purple ray florets. Good. Pkt. 15c.

**CENTAUREA LIPPI*—eocb(3)24. Gold Tassel. Little fluffy tassels of richest yellow. Spiny. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA LUGDUNENSIS—Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA MACULOSA—*cbndh(3)50. Innumerable blossoms of whirling lavender laciness. Bushy. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA MACULOSA WHIRLWIND—Here the blossoms are tassels of ivory, edged with lace of silvery whiteness. A rare delight. Pkt. 25c.

CENTAUREA MELANOCEPHALA—ecbx(3)25. Pretty blossoms of lavender-purple doubleness. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA NEMORIALIS—Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA NERVOSA—Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA NIGRA—*ecbx(2)25. Showy double blossoms of bright thistle-purple. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA OXYLEPES—Only technical distinction between this and Centaurea jacea. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA SALONITANA—No data. Pkt. 10c.

LARGER "GROUP" PACKAGES, each containing three regular packets, *all one kind*, will be supplied those wishing to make bigger sowings, according to this scale; pkt. price 10c, "group" pkg. 25c; pkt. price 15c, "group" pkg. 35c; pkt. price 20c, "group" pkg. 50c, pkt. price 25c, "group" pkg. 60c. When regular pkt. is 5c, the "group" pkg. will contain four smaller pkts., and will sell for 15c. Remember, all in my one "group" pkg. must be same variety. No exceptions.

CENTRANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS—*erbx(3)16. Gracefully carried clusters of exquisite rose-coral. Pkt. 15c.

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS—qmatx(3). 7 ft. Odd fluffy creamy flower-balls. Good. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

CEPHALARIA ALPINA—ecbh(3)40. Soft yellow Scabiosa-flowers. Hardy. Plant with purple Campanula. Pkt. 10c.

CEPHALARIA CENTAUROIDES—Pkt. 10c.

CEPHALARIA LEUCANTHA—hx(5)40. Large fluffy flowers of creamy white. Pkt. 20c.

**CEPHALARIA SYRIACA*—eob(2-3)30. A likeable annual with pretty flower-heads of lucent lavender. Pkt. 25c.

**CEPHALARIA TRANSYLVANICA*—eob(3-4)36. Little flowers of pale blue-lilac. Pkt. 20c.

CEPHALARIA TATARICA—ecbh(3)72. Hardy perennials of easiest culture, with blossoms like giant cream-rich Scabiosas. For striking effects. Pkt. 10c.

CERATOSTIGMA PLUMBAGOIDEA—rh(y)(3-5)10. Bushy little plants, filled for many weeks with blossoms of sun-dazzling blue. Seeds scarce and minute, clinging to the chaff, so packets will be mostly trash, but there will be always some seed there. Pkt. 20c.

CERCIS CANADENSIS—jk(1). 30 ft. Redbud. Branches wreathed in rosiness before the leaves. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

CHAENORRHINUM GLAREOSUM—*er(8)4. Delightful tiny lilac snapdragons above waxy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

CHAENORRHINUM ORGANIFOLIUM — *er(8)8. Myriad baby snapdragons, royal purple. Recommended. Pkt. 15c.

CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES — jh 75 ft. White Cedar. Handsome hardy evergreen for moist places. Pkt. 10c.

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCULATA — qfmath(1)30. Cassandra. Horizontal sprays of pendant white bells. Pkt. 15c.

CHAPITALIA TOMENTOSA — rbcsth(2)15. Big nodding daisies, one to a stem, palest lilac to deep purple, over rosettes of downy leaves. Rare. Good. Pkt. 20c.

CHELIDONIUM LACINIATUM — ebstx(2)30. Pkt. 15c.

CHELONE GLABRA — bnmaty(3-4)36. Tinted white turtle-head flowers. Rather odd. Pkt. 15c.

CHENOPODIUM BONUS-HENRICUS — ex30. Young shoots used as asparagus, leaves like spinach. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c.

CHIMAPHILA MACULATA — rnatssth(2)10. Pipsissewa. Fragrant blossoms, pink-flushed cream, above marbled evergreen leaves. Pkt. 20c.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA — jy(1-2). 30 ft. Handsome racemes of long-fringed white blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

CHIONODOXA LUCILAE — urnzy(1)6. Sky blue blossoms with milk-white centers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CHIONODOXA LUCILAE ROSEA — Soft rose. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

CHORIZEMA CORDATUM — htw. Orange scarlet. Pkt. 25c.

***CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM GLADSTONE** — eocbx(4-5)28. Big single flowers of soft cream, each carrying a wide band of velvety purple-maroon, this color dominating the effect. Fern foliage. Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CORYMBOSUM — bdh(4)40. White. Pkt. 15c.

***CHRYSANTHEMUM MYCONIS** — eocbny(3-4)24. Richest yellow crown-shaped blossoms. Early, profuse, and highly effective. Portugal. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

CHRYSOBACTRON HOOKERI — cbmh(2)36. Tall spikes of deep yellow lily-like flowers. Pkt. 20c.

CHRYSOCOMA COMA-AUREA — Pkt. 15c.

CHRYSOPSIS GRAMINIFOLIA — bnh(5)25. Pretty little yellow daisies in open panicles. Pkt. 15c.

CHRYSOPSIS MARIANA — cbdnh(4)25. Golden Aster. Large flowers of richest yellow, like splendid Fall Asters. Extraordinarily good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CICHORIUM INTYBUS — enbh(3)50. Large blossoms of vivid Cornflower blue. Pkt. 10c.

CINERARIA ANNUAL — See *Senecio arenarius*.

CISTIS LAURIFOLIUS — qbltk(h)(2-3). 6 ft. Rock Rose. Gold-splashed blossoms of silky white. Shrub. Pkt. 20c.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA — jk. 20 ft. True Hardy Orange, not edible. Glossy leaves, snowy blossoms, golden fruits. Specimens or hedge. Hardy at Boston. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

CLADRASTIS LUTEA — jk. 50 ft. Yellow-wood. Handsome tree with clustered white bloom. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CLEMATIS ARISTATA — vstatfy(5) 10 ft. Rare Tasmanian evergreen species. Fragrant white stars. Pkt. 25c.

CLEMATIS CAMPANULIFLORA — vy. Blue. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS DOUGLASI — bstly(2)24. Erect plants, hung with purple bells. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS FUSCA — vy 7 ft. Manchurian species with attractive "autumn brown" flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS LIGUSTICIFOLIA — vcly(4). 20 ft. Pure white. Profuse. Of iron-clad hardiness. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA — vstclty(4). 15 ft. Airy, creamy, perfumed flowers in greatest profusion. Pkt. 10c.

CLEMATIS PUBESCENS — vfvy(3) 8 ft. Waxy blossoms, white or creamy. Good. Mexico. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS RETICULATA — vy. Purple urn-flowers. "Blonde" seed-plumes of an attractiveness. Pkt. 10c.

CLEMATIS TROUTBECKIANA — vy(3) 9 ft. Recurved lavender urns, with pink reflections. Only year-old seed available. Should grow, with patience. Pkt. 15c.

CLERODENDRON FALLAX — htw(8). Great showy panicles of brilliant scarlet bloom. Recommended. Pkt. 15c.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA — qmatsth(3). 10 ft. Richly fragrant, feathery white spikes. Handsome, adaptable. Pkt. 10c.

CLINTONIA BOREALIS — rnsy(1)15. Creamy flowers, then berries of prussian-blue. Pkt. 15c.

CLINTONIA UNIFLORA — rnmatst(2)8. Daintiest snowy stars, up-looking, gold-centered. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

CODONOPSIS OVATA — *erbz(3)10. Inflated bells of lightened sky-blue. Downy. Good. Pkt. 15c.

***COLLINSIA Verna** — eonmatsk(y)(1)10. Blue-eyed Mary. Dainty, pretty, blue and white flowers. Effective naturalized in shade. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

***COLLOMIA GRANDIFLORA** — eobk(3)20. Pretty, clustered, long-tubed stars, soft buff to salmon apricot. Pkt. 10c.

***COLLOMIA LINEARIS** — eobk(3)16. Here the blossoms vary from pink to rose. Rather rare. Pkt. 15c.

CONOSTYLIS CANDICANS — No data. Pkt. 15c.

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA — qatdsth(9)36. Sweet Fern. Shrubs with aromatic fern foliage. Pkt. 15c.

CONANDRON RAMONDIOIDES — ufrastx(htw)(2)10. Purple and gold "Shooting-stars," Pkt. 15c.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS — cgrnatsty(2)10. Lily of the Valley. Perfumed dainty white bells. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CONVOLVULUS MAURITANICUS — rfx(3-4)6. Delightful rockery or porch-box trailer. Blue cascades. Pkt. 15c.

***CONVOLVULUS MINOR ROSEUS** — eodx(3-4)10. Up-facing Morning-glories of bright rose, on dwarf, runnerless plants. Edgings or bedding. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

***CONVOLVULUS SICULUS** — eox. Tiny flowers of pale lilac. Window-box drapery. Pkt. 15c.

***CONVOLVULUS SPLENDENS** — eovk(3-4)96. Splendid Morning-glory; giant flowers, rose-pink or velvet purple. Pkt. 15c.

***CORCHOROPSIS CRENATA** — ensth(2-3)20. Much-branched plants, with little "pin-wheel" flowers of soft yellow. For shade naturalizing. Japan. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

***COREOPSIS CARDAMINEFOLIA** — eocbx(3)25. Flowers of richest velvet maroon mantle the plant. Pkt. 10c.

COREOPSIS MAJOR — ecbsth(2)36. Giant flowers of glossy yellowness. Bears light shade. Likes sand. Pkt. 15c.

COREOPSIS TRIPTERIS — *ecbnx(4-5)40. Pale yellow, with dark center. Pkt. 15c.

COROKIA CHEESMANI — qy 9 ft. Ornamental New Zealand shrub with yellow flowers and fruits. Pkt. 15c.

CORONILLA VALENTINA — qbly(2-3)40. Pkt. 15c.

CORONILLA VARIA — bh(3)25. Pink. Pkt. 15c.

CORTUSA MATTHIOLI — rfsmy(1)6. Loose showers of pendant rosy bells. Lovely. Pkt. 20c.

***CORYDALIS FLAVULA** — onstx(2)12. Incised foliage, and dainty little yellow blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

***CORYDALIS MICRANTHA** — onsx(2)10. Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

CORYDALIS NOBILIS — rsth(2)10. White. Pkt. 15c.

CORYDALIS SOLIDA — ursth(2)10. Purple. Pkt. 15c.

***COSMOS ORANGE FLARE** — eocbk(3-4)50. Big flowers of gold-orange vividness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

COSMOS — See also Bidens.

COSTUS SPECIOSUS — utw36. White and yellow flower, red-bracted. Lance shaped leaves. Pkt. 15c.

COTONEASTER BUXTIFOLIA — qrby25. Densely branched and leafed. White flowers, red berries. Pkt. 15c.

COTONEASTER DIVARICATA — qby 6 ft. Dark deciduous leaves, pink flowers, red fruits. Pkt. 10c.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS — qrby36. Spreading. Pink flowers, red fruits, crimson fall foliage. Pkt. 10c.

COTULA CORONOPIFOLIA — *erfx(2-4)8. Brass-button-flowers above jagged, succulent, bronzy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

COWANIA STANSBURIANA — qbh(2)40. Evergreen shrub, with rose-like creamy flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CRATAEGUS CORDATA — jy. 20 ft. Washington Thorn. White flowers, red fruits, crimson fall foliage. Pkt. 10c.

CRAWFURDIA TRINERVIS — rby. Japanese Climbing Gentian. Large purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CREPIS VIRENS — *enk(3)24. Pretty flowers of double yellow, a bit on the Dandelion order. Pkt. 10c.

CROCUS SPECIOSUS — urnzy(4)6. Lilac, feathered darker. Large flower. Pkt. 25c.

***CROTOLARIA SPECTABILIS** — eobk(3-4)50. Pkt. 5c.

***CRUCIANELLA STYLOSA** — orx(2-3)12. Pretty crimson-pink flowers in terminal clusters. Pkt. 10c.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA — jk. 125 ft. The magnificent Temple Evergreen of Japan. Pkt. 10c.

***CUPHEA PETIOLATA** — eonk(3-5)18. Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

***CUPHEA PROCUMBENS** — eonk(3-5)16. Curious spidery flowers, lavender, marked purple. Pkt. 10c.

CYNANCHUM ACUTUM — evx(3-4) 10 ft. Ornamental vine. flowers cream to rose. Probably hardy. Pkt. 15c.

CYDONIA JAPONICA — qy(1). 8 ft. Japan Quince. Brilliant rose to crimson. Vivid. Early. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

CYDONIA MAULEI — qy(1)28. Flowers of vivid orange scarlet very early; then yellow fruits. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM ZEYLANICUM — *ebfk(2-3)36. Pkt. 15c.

CYNTHIA VIRGINICA — erbnx(2)20. Most showy double flowers of rich orange. Glaucous rosettes. Pkt. 10c.

CYRTANTHUS BLEND — euthtz(7)20. Ifafa Lily. The above and other "sealing-wax" colors, including chrome, tawny buff, cinnabar and crimson. Pkt. 20c.

DAHLIA GIANT DOUBLE — *euftcb(4-5)60. Saved from fine named sorts; giants of rare coloring. Pkt. 20c.

DAHLIA NEW MINIATURE — *euftcb(4-5)24. Semi-double. Charming colorings. Wonderful for bedding. Pkt. 20c.

**DASYSTOMA FLAVA*—ocdatsty(2)30. "Foxgloves" of richest glossy yellowness, in branched spikes. Sow near Oak-trees. Where happy, both Dasystomas will naturalize. Pkt. 15c.
 **DASYSTOMA PEDICULARIS*—ocdatst(3-4)36. Golden Foxglove. Most showy blossoms of citron yellow, bronze shaded. Thrives best near Oaks. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.
 **DATURA AEGYPTICA*—eonx(3)40. Lavender. Pkt. 5c.
 **DATURA CHLORANTHA*—eo(3-4)40. Big yellow flowers, trumpet-in-trumpet. Fragrant. Odd. Pkt. 5c.
 **DATURA QUERCIFOLIA*—eonx(3)40. White. Pkt. 5c.
DATURA REGIA—Giant purple trumpets. Rare. Pkt. 30c.
DATURA SUAVEOLENS—See *Brugmansia suaveolens*.
 **DATURA TATULA*—eonk(3-5)40. Big bushy plants, with violet-tinted trumpet flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

DELPHINIUM ALBESCENS—ercbdnh(2-3)28. Pkt. 10c.
DELPHINIUM BRUNONIANUM — rh(3)25. Musk-fra-
grant blossoms, light blue with dark margins. Himalayas.
Pkt. 25c.

DELPHINIUM BICOLOR—erh(3)18. Blue. Pkt. 15c.
DELPHINIUM DICTYOCARPUM—ecbx(2-4)26. Spurred purple flowers with downy "bee." Caucasus. Pkt. 15c.
DELPHINIUM EXALTATUM—bnsth(3)50. Blue. Pkt. 15c.
 **DELPHINIUM GAYANUM*—eocnx(2-3)36. Violet, vary-
ing to rose, pink and white. Close to *D. consolida*. Pkt. 10c.
DELPHINIUM HESPERIUM—cbltdh(2)36. Open blos-
som-spikes rich blue usually, but varying at times to pink
or white. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM MACROCENTRUM — cbh(3)72. The Emerald Delphinium. Blossom color varies from deep sea-
green to blue-green, peacock-blue and cobalt. Rare. Kenya.
Pkt. 25c.

DELPHINIUM MENZIESI — rdh(2)20. Long-spurred,
dark blue blossoms. Bushy plants. A treasure. Pkt. 15c.
DELPHINIUM PALMATUM—*ecbh(3)36. Fine spurred blossoms, lavender, violet or indigo. Bee. Pkt. 20c.
DELPHINIUM PARISHI—crbdh(2)30. Blossoms varying from soft lavender to lively sky-blue are carried in loose racemes. Pkt. 15c.
DELPHINIUM TRICORNE — rh(2)18. Ultramarine,
upper petals marked yellow. Pkt. 15c.
DELPHINIUM TRISTE—rbh(3-4)25. Flowers deep brown,
suffused red. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 20c.

In the beginning we try to make over nature to fit our plantings. Later, we accept inevitability with whatever grace our temperament may permit, and fit our plantings to nature.

DENDROMECON RIGIDA—qfy(3-5) 10 ft. Giant Tree Poppy. Golden flower-cups. Evergreen. Pkt. 20c.
DENTARIA DIGITATA—Charming lavender-rose. Pkt. 15c.
DESMODIUM CANADENSE — ecbdnh(3)50. Branching panicles of showy rose-lilac. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.
DESMODIUM NUDIFLORUM—ecbndh(4)40. Airy open panicles of fine blue-lavender. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS ATRORUBENS—ecrbx(2)24. Close terminal clusters of most gorgeous crimson. Pkt. 20c.
DIANTHUS BARBATUS—ecbx(2)24. Sweet William, single-flowered. Excellent mixture. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
DIANTHUS CAPITATUS—rbh(2)12. Crimson. Pkt. 20c.
DIANTHUS DELTOIDES—erx(2)10. Multitudinous blossoms of vivid rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.
DIANTHUS FRAGRANS—erbz(2)10. Sweetly perfumed, fringy blossoms, white or creamy pink. Pkt. 15c.
DIANTHUS GIGANTEUS—ebh(3)36. A showy Goliath, with spectacular rose-violet flower clusters. Pkt. 20c.
DIANTHUS GRIESBACHI—erx(2)6. Deep rose, carmine zoned, and white dotted. Good. Pkt. 25c.
DIANTHUS MONSPESSULANUS — erx(3)10. Deeply fringed in varied pinks, always with dark eye. Late. Pkt. 25c.
DIANTHUS PYRIDICOLUS—erbz(2)10. Much fringed fragrant blossoms of white, flesh and deep pink, above sil-
vered foliage. Some question of identification, but excellent garden strain, anyway. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.
DIANTHUS REUTERI—erx(3)10. Clustered blossoms of lively rose on many spreading stems. Pkt. 20c.
DIANTHUS SPECIOSUS—ecrbx(2)12. Big blossoms of rose pink, excessively fringed and richly sweet. Pkt. 15c.
DIANTHUS SQUARROSUS—ecrbx(2)16. Large deeply pink blossoms, with petals of shredded laciness. Pkt. 15c.
DIANTHUS VIRGINEUS—ecbx(3)20. Fragrant. Often double. White to rose. Near Carnation. Pkt. 20c.

DIAPENSIA LAPONICA — ry(1)2. Close gray-green mats, set freely with lovely wide, white stars. Pkt. 20c.
DICENTRA CUCULLARIA—Dutchman's Breeches. Pkt. 15c.

DICENTRA EXIMIA — erbnsth(2)16. Plume Bleeding Heart. Sprays of rosy hearts above fern foliage. Pkt. 15c.
DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA—by(3)36. Gas Plant. Ter-
minal racemes of rosy purple, or sometimes white, flowers, giving off inflammable vapor at dusk. Handsome and long-lived border perennial. Sow in late fall. Pkt. 10c.
DIPLACUS AURANTIACUS—qfdx(2)36. Handsome flow-
ers, maize yellow to apricot buff. Pkt. 25c.
DIPSACUS MIXED — ecnbh. Tall, robust herbs with curious but decorative, pale lilac heads. Pkt. 10c.
DISPORUM HOOKERI — rbnmsty(1)20. Maize-yellow flower bells; later berries of brilliant orange. Pkt. 15c.
DISPORUM BLEND—rbnmsty(1-2)20. Fairy Bells. Cream to buff bells, then orange or crimson berries. Pkt. 15c.
DODECATHEON ALPINUM—rmh(2)10. Dainty Shoot-
ing Star of mountain meadows. Blossoms of purple, yellow-
banded. Pkt. 20c.
DODECATHEON HUGERI—crnsty(1)20. Fragrant white Shootingstar. Pkt. 20c.
DODECATHEON PAUCIFLORUM — ry(2)8. Delightful little Shootingstar, with amethystine blossoms. Pkt. 20c.
DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS—vx 8 ft. Australian Pea. Rapid-
growing perennial vine for the south. Showy purple and white bloom. Not hardy north. Pkt. 10c.
DOLL'S POWDER PUFF—Unidentified Ethiopian plant for sunny rockery, with blossoms that are fluffy tufts of opalescent blue-pink blendings. Pkt. 25c.
DORONICUM AUSTRIACUM—cbsty(2-3)48. Brilliantly showy deep yellow daisies of large size. Pkt. 20c.
DRABA ALTAICA—rx(1)10. Prodigal sprays of dainty white. Pkt. 20c.
DRABA KOTSCHYI—rx(1)5. Pretty dwarfs, white-sheeted in April. From Transylvania. Pkt. 20c.
DRACOCEPHALUM AUSTRIACUM—erbz(3)24. Giant blue snapdragons on fine-foliaged stems. Pkt. 15c.
ECHIUM BOURGEANUM—ebfx(3) 10 ft. Rose. Pkt. 15c.
ELAEOCARPUS DENTATUS—jy. 20 ft. Called "Tree Lily of Valley." New Zealand. Pkt. 15c.
ELDERBERRY, BLACK-FRUITED—qy84. Sweet black berries, edible. Pkt. 10c.
 **EMMENANTHE PENDULIFLORA*—eodk(2)10. Whis-
pering Bells. Pendant creamy bells, that dry and whisper in the breeze. Pkt. 15c.
EPILOBIUM ADNATUM—*ernx(3)10. Tiny, pink, Pk. 10c.
EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM—bndstx(3)30. Bright flowers of rose purple, yellow anthered. Pkt. 10c.
EPILOBIUM LATIFOLIUM — erm(2)8. Many wide flowers of purple rosiness. For streamsides. Pkt. 15c.
EPILOBIUM MACROPUS—rx. Big blossoms of rich purple. Rather of a creeper. Pkt. 15c.
ERANTHIS HIEMALIS—ury(1)5. Golden flowers, green-
ruffed, in earliest possible spring. Pkt. 15c.
ERANTHIS PINNATIFIDA — ury(1)6. Pearly white blossoms. New species. Pkt. 20c.
ERIGENIA BULBOSA—urnsth(1)6. Harbinger of Spring. Pretty clusters of dainty, tiny white blossoms. Earliest flower to bloom. Pkt. 15c.
ERIGERON HYBRIDUS—*Dainty fine-rayed daisies in many delicate colorings. Pkt. 15c.
ERIGERON RADICATUS — rh(2)3—Rare alpine. Gray tuffs, with big lavender daisies on two-inch stems. Pkt. 25c.
ERIOGONUM NUDUM — Great lemon yellow sprays. Pkt. 15c.
ERIOGONUM VIMINEUM — eordk(3)6. Pretty little annual, with spikes of rose pink. Pkt. 15c.
ERIOPHYLLUM CAESPITOSUM—rdx(2)8. Handsomely odd, cut, powdered foliage. Showy golden asters above. Called Sunshine Flower. Pkt. 15c.
ERIOPHYLLUM PEDUNCULATUM — rdh(2)10. An-
other Sunshine Flower, taller, with entire leaves. Pkt. 15c.
 **ESCHSCHOLTZIA TENUIFOLIA*—eorn(2-3)6. An ex-
quisite miniature for the rockery. Tiny lemon cups. Pkt. 15c.
EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS—htw. Blue-Gum. Grown as specimen pot plant for decorative effect. Pkt. 15c.
EUONYMUS ALATUS—qy 8 ft. Curiously winged branches that bear little yellow flowers in May. Crimson fall foliage. Handsome, long-hanging fruits of bright orange scarlet. Hardy and attractive. Pkt. 10c.
EUONYMUS PATENS—qy 10 ft. Handsome shrub. Pk. 15c.
EUONYMUS RADICANS—q(v)y. Evergreen shrubs with procumbent tendencies, often trailing or climbing. Pink fruits. Valued ground cover, particularly where English Ivy is not hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
EUPATORIUM COELESTINUM—crbnsth(3-4)24. Mist Flower. Soft fluffy blue flowers. Airy. Profuse. Splendid for cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.
EUPATORIUM FRASERI — cbnsth(3-4)36. Attractive fluffy flowers of pure white. Pkt. 10c.

EUPATORIUM MACULATUM—cbnh(3-4)36. Feathery, plumy heads, rose-pink to purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUAHANAE—rndath(9)4. Foliage plant for sun and sand. Leaves may be linear or oval, and coloring bronze, deepest maroon, or green. Hardy. Pkt. 20c.

EUPHRASIA BROWNI — rsth(3)12. Tasmanian rarity; "Snap-dragons." purple and white. Pkt. 25c.

EUTHAMIA TENUIFOLIA—rndh(4)20. Sprays of misty, primrose bloom. Airy effect. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

***EUTOCA LINEARIS** — ox(2)10. Sprays of violet-blue. Very early. Pkt. 15c.

***EUTOCA VISCIDA**—ox(2)18. Close spikes of delightful lavender blossoms. Early-blooming. Pkt. 10c.

EXACUM TERES—bfy(htw)(3)50. Gentian-cousins, with racemes of showy flowers in richest blue-violet, a shade of deep intensity. Pkt. 20c.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA — qk(1). 10 ft. Pearl Bush. Splendid white racemes. Most showy. Pkt. 10c.

FAGUS AMERICANA—jy. 80 ft. Beech. Noble ornamental. Silvery bark. Golden brown autumn leaves. Edible nutlets. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

FAGUS CUNNINGHAMI—jy 100 ft. The handsome evergreen or Myrtle Beech of Tasmania. Not recommended north of Washington. Pkt. 25c.

***FELICIA ADFINIS**—eox(2)6. Lavender daisy. Pkt. 15c.

***FELICIA BERGERIANA** — eox(2)6. Kingfisher Daisy. Intense indigo. Half-procumbent. Free. Pkt. 15c.

***FELICIA TENELLA**—eox(2)12. Pretty daisies, mauve-tinged blue to soft lilac. Pkt. 15c.

FENDLERA RUPICOLA—qk(2)48. Maltese Cross. Graceful, arching milk-white garlands. Pkt. 20c.

FILIPENDULA HEXAPETALA—eucbh(2)36. Meadow-sweet. Handsome snowy sprays. Fern foliage. Pkt. 15c.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA — jy. 100 ft. Majestic tree. Immune to Gipsy moth. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

FUNKIA COERULEA—crby(2)36. Early Plantain Lily. Tall sprays of wide blue flowers. Formal clumps. Pkt. 10c.

***GAILLARDIA AMBLYODON**—eocbx(3-4)24. Big flowers of coppery red. Pkt. 10c.

***GAILLARDIA DRUMMONDI**—eox(3)20. Pretty red and yellow annual; near G. pulchella. Pkt. 10c.

***GAILLARDIA LANCEOLATA**—eostdk(2-3)20. The gay wild Blanket-flower. Bright yellow. Pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIA PINNATIFIDA — *ebx(3-5)16. Curious rayless flower-heads all summer; red of sun through fog. Pkt. 15c.

GALANTHUS NIVALIS—urnstzy(1)8. Snowdrop. Nodding white flowers, green-tipped. Pkt. 15c.

GALEGA PERSICA—ebh(3-4)36. Bushy plants, loaded with pure white flowers. Persia and Kurdistan. Pkt. 15c.

***GALEOPSIS OCHROLEUCA** — eobx(2)35. Large Monarda-like flowers, verticillate whorls; cream, deepening to yellow, white above. Pkt. 15c.

GALIUM VERUM—ergcx(3-4)20. Foliage mats of an exquisite emerald laciness; then airy sprays of tiny flowers, richly golden. Cuts well. Pkt. 15c.

GARBERIA FRUTICOSA—qfh60. Close-clustered purple flower-heads, then brown seed-tassels. Pkt. 15c.

GARDENIA URCILLIFORMIS—htw. Rare. Pkt. 15c.

GAURA LINDHEIMERI—*ebdh(8)30. Delightful flowers like white butterflies with rosy reflections, perched precariously on swaying stems. Pkt. 10c.

GENISTA SAGGITALIS — rbh(3)16. Spikes of golden flowers. Cactus-like foliage. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA LAGODECHIANA — rmaty(3)9. Clustered flower-bells that reflect the summer sky. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA SAXOSA—The only Tasmanian Gentian, a species of the higher hills. White blossoms with purple veinings. 9 inches. Pkt. 25c.

GENTIANA TIBETICA—ry(4)18. Blossoms of creamy yellow, with lilac tintings. Farrer didn't like it, but maybe you will. It is, at least, interesting. Pkt. 15c.

QUICK PERENNIALS. those that will often bloom same year that seed is sown, are indicated by star (*) after the name.

GERANIUMS—For Martha Washington, zonale, and other tender kinds for house culture or bedding, see Pelargonium.

GERANIUM FREMONTI—rnsth(3). Brilliant rose-purple. Profuse. Long in bloom. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM JAPONICUM—h. Rose-purple. Said to be good, but I haven't seen it. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM LANCASTRIENSE—rh(8)6. Purest pink blossoms above cushion mats. Exquisite. Pkt. 25c.

All below are winter-hardy.

GEUM CALTHAEFOLIUM DILITATUM — rmsth(2)16. Glossy yellow flowers above decorative foliage. Pkt. 20c.

GEUM CANADENSE—ebnsth(2)25. Bushy plants, with many little starry white blossoms. For naturalizing in light shade. Pkt. 10c.

GEUM MAGELLANICUM—rbh(2)20. Blossoms of good size, clear yellow to orange scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

GINKGO BILOBA—jy. 100 ft. Maidenhair Tree. Odd, deciduous wedge shaped leaves. Edible seeds. Pkt. 10c.

GLADIOLUS PERMEABILIS—uftk(w)24. Vivid flowers, orange pink to orange scarlet. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS RECURVUS—uftk(w)25. Fragrant. Combinations may include blue, rose, carmine, claret, yellow and brown; sort of a Joseph's coat species. Pkt. 15c.

GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS—uftk(w)12. Delightful miniature, with blossoms of blush. Pkt. 20c.

GLAUCIDIUM PALMATUM—rbsth24. Big blossoms of satiny purple, above "maple" leaves. Pkt. 15c.

***GLAUCIUM CORNICULATUM** — eobk(3)20. Downy, glaucous foliage; blossoms tawny orange scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

GLAUCIUM FLAVUM—*erbx(2-3)36. Big, satiny, golden-hued poppies. Silvery foliage rosettes. Pkt. 10c.

GLAUCIUM LEIOCARPUM—eotx(2)16. Red. Pkt. 15c.

GLAUCIUM SERPIERI — *erbx(2-3)20. Silver-dusted foliage. Charming flowers of soft lemon. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

FOR INTERESTING BULBS, see last page and back cover. Many unusual kinds are offered there.

GLEBITSIA TRIACANTHOS—jk. 100 ft. Honey Locust. Handsome foliage, and panicles of fragrant white blossoms. Fine specimens, or will clip to a thorny hedge. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 75c.

LOBULARIA CORDIFOLIA — erglth(2)4. Dwarfly tufted evergreen mats. Hazy blue-gray flowers. Pkt. 25c.

LOBULARIA WILKOMMI—erh(2)7. Blue. Pkt. 20c.

***GODETIA AMOENA** — eonx(2-3)24. Farewell-to-Spring. Large flowers of delicate lilac-lavender. Pkt. 10c.

***GODETIA BOTTAE** — eonx(2-3)24. Satiny blossoms, nodding, in variable pink to crimson. Pkt. 10c.

***GOMPHRENA DECUMBENS**—eox(8)16. Unshowy "red-clovers," profuse on wide plants. Pkt. 10c.

GOURLDS ORNAMENTAL MIXED—eok(9). A blend of astonishing diversities. Pkt. 10c.

GRINDELIA INTEGRIFOLIA — erndx(3-4)20. Rich yellow daisy-crowns. Gum-covered buds. Pkt. 15c.

GUAVA MIXED—htw. Perfumed snowy flowers; thick glossy leaves; red or yellow fruits, aromatic and spicily sweet. Excellent large house plant. Pkt. 10c.

***GYNANDROPSIS SP.**—eodx(3)48. Much like an early-blooming white Cleome. Pkt. 10c.

GYPSOPHILA ACUTIFOLIA—ecbx(3)36. Flowers rather large, white and starry. Caucasus. Pkt. 15c.

GYPSOPHILA ALTISSIMA — ecbx(3)25. Panicles of pretty little, white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

GYPSOPHILA TRANSYLVANICA — erx(2-3)10. Interesting rock garden species, with flowers like white stars. Pkt. 15c.

GYROTHECA TINCTORIA—nmh(9)25. Iris-like plants for moist places. Tawny down. Russet flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA—qy 8 ft. Witch Hazel. Fine yellow blossoms in autumn. Later, gorgeous foliage. Pkt. 10c.

***HAPLOPAPPUS RUBIGINOSA**—eodx(2)12. Little yellow daisies, anemone-centered. Pkt. 10c.

HEBENSTREITIA COMOSA—*ecbf(3-4)30. Dusk Perfume. Little white flowers, orange marked, in long spikes. Evening fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

HEBENSTREITIA DENTATA—From garden viewpoint, very like above, but taller. Pkt. 15c.

***HEDEOMA PULGEOIDES**—eok(9). American Pennyroyal. Sweet herb. Oil said to keep mosquitos away. Pkt. 10c.

HEDERA HELIX—vy 30 ft. English Ivy. Hardy to Massachusetts. High climbing. Also used as evergreen ground cover. Rather slow germinating. Pkt. 10c.

HEDYSARUM MULTIJUGUM — ebh(3)36. Splendidly showy purple blossoms with yellow splashes. Silvery green, pinnate foliage. From Mongolia. Pkt. 25c.

HELENIUM BIGELOVI—cbh(3-4)40. Long-rayed yellow flowers. Good border plant. Pkt. 15c.

HELENIUM HOOPESI—cbdh(3)40. Hardy perennial with showy clustered flowers of rich yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HELIANTHEMUM PROCUMBENS—No data. Pkt. 10c.

HELIANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS—Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

HELIANTHUS DIVARICATUS—Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

HELIOPSIS HELIANTHOIDES PITCHERIANA — ecbdh(3-4)30. Bushy plants, wider than height. Orange flowers. Pkt. 10c.

HELIOPSIS SCABRA—ecbdh(3-4)48. Up-facing flowers of brilliant golden-orange. A composite. Pkt. 10c.

HERNIARIA GLABRA—rgph(9)2. Spreading, emerald, moss-like mats, red-bronze in winter. Pkt. 15c.

HERNIARIA INCANA—Very like above, but foliage silvery canescent. Pkt. 15c.

HESPERIS FRAGRANS—*ebx(3)48. Racemes of little yellow flowers, sweetly scented. Pkt. 15c.

HESPERIS NIVALIS—erbh(3)12. Racemes of fragrant buff-gray flowers. Persian snowline. Pkt. 10c.

HESPERIS TRISTIS—erbx(2-3)25. Clustered blossoms, usually nut-brown, but varying from sepia-veined cream to full purple. Dusk-fragrant. Will naturalize. Pkt. 10c.

HESPEROCALLIS UNDULATA—uf(ft)x(utw)(3)24. Evening Beauty. Wax-white fragrant flowers. Pkt. 20c.

HESPEROCHIRON CALIFORNICUM—rmy(2)6. The blossoms are white saucers, large for the plant. Pkt. 25c.

HEUCHERA AMERICANA—rsth(2)25. Particularly beautiful and highly colored foliage. Pkt. 15c.

HEUCHERA PARVIFLORA—rnh(2)14. Little yellow sprays over decorative lobed foliage. Pkt. 15c.

HEUCHERA PUBESCENS—rbnsth(2)36. Handsome downy foliage. Panicles of little red flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS MANIHOT GRANDIFLORUS—*ebk(4)40. Great cream-yellow cups, brown velvet at base. Tender perennial, but may be handled as annual north. Pkt. 15c.

HIERACIUM MURORUM—*erbnlh(3)20. Golden suns of blossoms, fluffy and doubled, above leaf rosettes that are silvery hirsute in reverse. Pkt. 15c.

HIERACIUM PILOSELLA—ergndx(2)9. Spreading mats of silvered leaves. Pale yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK OLD FASHION—ebth(2-3)84. About every possible color variation of the lovely old-fashioned single Hollyhock. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

HOMERIA LILACINA—utw(7)9. Blossoms of exquisite lavender. New. Pkt. 20c.

HOMERIA PALLIDA—utcw(7)18. Blossoms of clear citron, marked olive. Pink seed pods. Pkt. 25c.

HOOKERA HYACINTHINA—umcy(2)20. Cluster Lily. Clusters of white, hyacinth-like flowers on tall stems. A beauty. Bulbs edible, but too precious. Pkt. 25c.

HULSA NANA—rh(3)5. Pretty yellow daisies close over woolly tufts. Rare high alpine. Pkt. 25c.

HUMEA ELEGANS—htw(3-4). Splendid feathery spikes, creamy pink to russet. Large pot plant, or showy summer bedder. Pkt. 25c.

HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS—vk 20 ft. Rampant hardy vine with white Hydrangea flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HYDROPHYLLUM APPENDICULATUM—bnmsth(2). Clustered purple flowers. Plant under shrubbery. Pkt. 15c.

HYMENANTHERA CRASSIFOLIA—qh 5 ft. New Zealand shrub of Violet family. Effective on banks. Pkt. 15c.

HYMENOPAPPUS SCABIOSAEUS—chndh(3)25. Scabiosa-like lavender flower-heads, set in pearly-white bracts. Tufted downy leaves. Unique. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM AUSTRALE—rh(2)8. A handsome Algerian procumbent, hardiness undetermined. Golden flowers, veined red, in gorgeous sprays. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM—ebnmatx(3)30. Profuse stamen-tasseled yellow bloom in showy clusters. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM HIRCINUM—ebdfx(3)36. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM LYSIMACHOIDES—bfx(3)36. Stars of honey-gold above blue-gray foliage. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM ORIENTALE—erx(3)12. Mounded foliage, spread w/n fine large flowers of shining yellowness. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM PATULUM FORRESTI—qx(4)36. Pkt. 15c.

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS—erh(2)10. Delightful spreading evergreen sub-shrub, mantled with white blossoms for many weeks. Gives lovely dusk effects. Pkt. 15c.

IBERIS TENOREANA—erh(2)8. Handsome flaky clusters, white, tinted, or pure lavender. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX BRONXENSIS—qy 15 ft. Winterberry. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX LAEVIGATA—gy 6 ft. Scarlet berries. Pkt. 10c.

**IMPATIENS BIFLORA*—eomk(4)50. Jewel Flower. Blossoms of nasturtium-yellow, brown dotted. Airy. Pkt. 15c.

**IMPATIENS ROYLEI*—eomk(4)50. Big, swaying blossoms of gorgeous, joyous purple. Pkt. 10c.

INCARVILLEA DELAVAYI—ufrzh(2)20. Clustered trumpets of brilliant purple, yellow throated. Pkt. 15c.

INULA HELENIUM—ebnh(3)45. Brilliantly golden daisies of largest size, the petal-rays excessively many, long and slender. Roots medicinal. Pkt. 15c.

**IPOMEA HEDERACEA*—covgdx(3-4). Open bells of purest sky blue. One of the three "bluest" flowers. A fine ground cover on sunny banks. May also be grown in porch boxes, or as low vine. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

IRIS ATROPURPUREA—Black Velvet Iris. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS BAXTERI—Pkt. 20c.

IRIS HAEMATOPHLILA—No data. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS NIGRICANS—Deep shining brown. 4 seeds, 25c.

IRIS PYRENAICA—Pkt. 20c.

IRIS RED-VIOLET HYBRIDS—cbmy(2)48. Deep tyrian shades with crimson-amaranth suffusions. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS RETICULATA—ury(1)9. Pretty little bulbous Iris, purple-flowered and violet-scented. Early. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS VARTANI—Rare. 3 seeds for 25c.

IRIS WESTI—Embossed brown-purple dots, close-set over wine-colored ground. Rare. Palestine. 3 seeds, 25c.

IRIS XIPHIMUM DUTCH STRAIN—Fine hardy bulbous Iris in varied interesting colorings. Pkt. 15c.

ISATIS TINCTORIA—oth(3)36. The Woad of ancient Britons, producing a blue dye. Not showy. Pkt. 10c.

IXIOLIRION LEDEBOURI—uftrbh(1)16. Fine early-flowering species. Clustered blue trumpets. Amaryllis family, but winter hardy at Philadelphia. Pkt. 20c.

JASONIA TUBEROSA—rbdh(3)16. Good yellow-flowered composite for dry places. Pkt. 15c.

JURINEA ALATA—ebh(2)40. An aberrant silvery-foliaged composite, with effective purple blossomheads. Pkt. 15c.

JUSSIAEA DECURRENS—enmh(3)24. Primrose Willow. Showy yellow flowers. For wet places. Pkt. 15c.

**KALE ORNAMENTAL*—eobx(9)(htw). The curly flower-like rosettes take on most gorgeous colorings and brilliant variegations in early autumn, holding their brightness all winter. Cream, pink and magenta will appear. Pkt. 15c.

KNAUTIA ARvensis—Gipsy Rose. Pkt. 10c.

KNEIFFIA GLAUCA—ebnh(2-3)24. Sundrop. Large single flowers of glistening sun-gold. Pkt. 10c.

KOELLIA VIRGINICA—bnh(3)24. Pretty clustered heads of bright lilac. Pkt. 15c.

LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES—Golden-flowered tree. Pkt. 10c.

LAGOTIS GLAUCA—rh4. Silvery foliage mats, tufted with soft blue. Pkt. 15c.

LALLEMANDIA CANESCENS—*eotbnx(3)20. Whorls of blue flowers. Pretty. Foliage downy. Pkt. 10c.

LANGENOPHORA BILLARDIERI—rgh(2-3)3. Starry little blue daisy from Tasmania. Recommended for pavement and wall plantings. Pkt. 25c.

LARIX KAEMPFERI—jk 50 ft. Easy, hardy, and rapid. Soft green needles in spring, bright gold in fall. Always handsome. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

LAVATERIA CASHMIRIANA—bh(3)60. Big, showy, rose-pink flowers. Pkt. 15c.

LAVATERIA OLBLIA—ebfh(3)60. Shrubby perennial with flowers of bright rose purple. Pkt. 15c.

LAVENDULA PIEDEMONTANA—rh(3)10. Rare Lavender. Lilac flowers, and foliage of sweet, dusky silver. Pkt. 20c.

**LAYIA PLATYGLOSSA*—eodx(3)12. Daisies with long lemon petals, tipped pure white. Pkt. 10c.

LECHEA BLEND—erndh(9)10. Red Plumes. Dainty, airy plants; brilliantly maroon-red in fall. Pkt. 10c.

LEONTOPODIUM SIBIRICUM—Edelweiss. Pkt. 15c.

LEONURUS CARDIACEA—Purple. Wooly. Bees. Pkt. 15c.

LEPTODACTYLON CALIFORNICA—rdfx(2)25. A half-shrub, smothered with satiny pink blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

The "Finding Lists" at the end of the general descriptive offerings, have been prepared to help you in making up your order. Please refer to them. There you will find classifications of varieties for all sorts of special places and purposes.

LESPEDEZIA BICOLOR—qh 8 ft. Graceful, slenderly fountain-like shrub, with long racemes of purple flowers in summer. Hardy at Boston. Pkt. 15c.

LESQUERELLA ARGENTEA—Silvery leaves, yellow flowers. A good plant for sunny rock garden. Pkt. 15c.

LESQUERELLA GLOBOSA—ernh(1-2)8. Lemon. Pk. 15c.

LIBERTIA IXIOIDES—ecbf(xhtw)(2)25. Panicles of enamel white blossoms with pale yellow stamens. An attractive Irid. Pkt. 20c.

LIGULARIA JAPONICA—ebmh(3-9)60. Boldly handsome plant with enormous leaves; for massive foliage effects. Three-inch orange daisies. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM GIGANTEUM YUNNANENSE—Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM UMBELLATUM—by(2-3)36. A group of most pleasing chalice-cup hybrids; the flowers of largest size, and wonderfully varied. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

**LIMNANTHES DOUGLASI*—omh(3)18. Meadow Foam. Inch-wide fragrant flowers, rich cream to white, or rarely roseate. Pkt. 15c.

**LINARIA CANADENSE*—eodnx(2-3)20. Blue Smoke. Myriads of tiny blue "Snapdragons," on airy plants; like a blue haze at a little distance. For naturalizing in sandy, sunny places. Pkt. 10c.

LINARIA ELATINE—ergx(2)6. Mats of ovate inch-wide leaves, with tiny blossoms above, cream-yellow, shaded purple. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA GHABBARENSE—*ecbx(3-4)25. Blossoms in close terminal racemes, cream-white with brilliant orange spot. Rather good. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA JATTAE—*erx(3-4)18. Exceedingly bushy plants, set with big citron-yellow flowers. Pkt. 20c.

LINARIA MACEDONICA NEW HYBRIDS—*ecbx(2-3)36. Giant bushiness of gray-dusted green, with big flowers from pale to rich cream, primrose and gold. Pkt. 20c.

**LINARIA STRIATA*—eocrbx(2-4)25. Blossoms in panicled racemes, white or pale lavender, but veined with pure purple, and with yellow throat. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA TRISTIS NEW HYBRIDS—erx(8)10. Free and long flowering, in variable, delightful colorings. Pkt. 15c.

LINDERA BENZOIN—qy 10 ft. Honey-colored blossoms in spring; aromatic scarlet berries in autumn, sometimes used as spice. Pkt. 10c.

LINNEA BOREALIS—rsay(1)9. A semi-trailer of mossy woods. Delightfully fragrant ruby-pink bells. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

**LINUM AFRICANUM*—eobox(3-4)30. Varied. Pkt. 10c.

**LINUM CORYMBOSUM*—eorbdx(2-3)28. Flowers of intense blue, a bit smaller than those of *Austriacum*, but carried in extraordinary profusion. Pkt. 10c.

LINUM LEWISI—*erbx(3-4)20. Blue. Pkt. 10c.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA—jy 140 ft. Sweet Gum. Fine tree, Massachusetts hardy. Crimson in fall. Seed is slow in germinating. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

LITHOSPERMUM BREVIFLORUM—*erndh(2-3)16. The many little orange-yellow blossoms carry a most alluring perfume. Pkt. 15c.

LITHOSPERMUM CANESCENS—*erndlth(2-3)16. Lady Keys. Tufts of brilliant orange flowers above silky, silvery leaves. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

LITHOSPERMUM LINEARIFOLIUM—*erndlth(2-3)24. Curiously enough this produces two different kinds of flowers; big ones of brilliant orange in spring, smaller ones of creamy primrose in summer. Pkt. 15c.

LOBELIA KALMI—enmx(2)20. Loose spikes of rather pretty pale blue blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

**LOTUS ORNITHOPODOIDES*—eordk(3-4)8. A pretty sprawler, with rows of little golden pea-flowers, followed by pods in birds-foot form. Pkt. 15c.

**LOTUS TETRAGONOLOBUS*—eordk(3-4)10. Stem-topping blossoms that vary from vivid cardinal to velvety maroon, but with a hint of buff on the wings. Oddly flanged pods, edible when young. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

LUDWIGIA ALTERNIFOLIA—emnh(3)50. Little flowers of pale velvety yellow on branching plants. For damp soil naturalizings. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 20c.

LYCHNIS ALBA—ebnx(3)30. Evening Campion. Fragrant snowy blossoms, opening at dusk, but remaining open following day. Good. Pkt. 10c.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA—ebx(3)36. Maltese Cross. Most brilliant scarlet, like fire. Pkt. 5c.

**LYCHNIS COELI-ROSA*—eox(8)20. Flowers of pure pink to red-tinged rose, all summer. Pkt. 10c.

LYCHNIS GITHAGO—ebnx(3)36. Big purple blossoms. Weedy, if it escapes. Pkt. 10c.

LYCHNIS HAAGEANA—erbx(3)16. Desirable hybrid, with clusters of big blossoms, orange to crimson. Pkt. 10c.

**LYCHNIS SEGETALIS*—conbk(2)25. Purple. Pkt. 10c.

LYCHNIS TRISTIS—*ebnx(3)30. Large blossoms of buff-shaded white, sparingly on diffuse plants. Pkt. 15c.

LYSIMACHIA BARYSTACHYS—ebh(3)30. White. Pk. 15c.

LYSIMACHIA EPHEMERUM—Purple. Pkt. 10c.

LYSIMACHIA TERRESTRIS—ebnmstx(3)30. Loose spikes of airy, golden stars. Good. Pkt. 15c.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA—ecnmbh(3-4)60. The "Long Purples" of Shakespeare. Showy bloom spikes all summer. Very good. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

MADIA SATIVA—eodnk(3)36. Coarse annual with honey-yellow flowers, for dry naturalizing. Pkt. 10c.

**MALACOTHRIX CALIFORNICA*—eok(2)12. Fluffy double blossoms, cream primrose, shading to brown-orange. Give some shade. Blossoms close in sun. Pkt. 10c.

**MALOPE TRIFIDA*—eock(4)20. Whorls of large blossoms, soft pink, rose, lilac or red. Pkt. 10c.

MALVA VERTICILLATA—*bh(3)48. Pink. Pkt. 15c.

**MALVASTRUM TRICUSPIDATUM*—eok(3)20. Fugitive half-inch buff flowers. Attractive foliage. Pkt. 10c.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE—edh30. True Hoarhound. Old-time aromatic herb, used in confections, etc. Pkt. 10c.

**MECONELLA LINEARIS PULCHELLUM*—ork(1)8. Flowers like dainty, airy little poppies, the outer petals yellow, the inner white. Pkt. 15c.

MELANDRYUM ALBUM—*ebx(8)20. Rather large flowers in the Silene manner, but of the texture and purity of white enamel. Really very good. Pkt. 15c.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS—A sweet-herb. Lemon-flavored leaves. Called Lemon Balm. Pkt. 15c.

**MENTZELIA ALBESCENS*—eondk(3)36. Tiny creamy stars at dusk. Wild naturalizing. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

MEUM ATHAMANTICUM—erbh(3)25. Aromatic. Pkt. 15c.

MIKANIA SCANDENS—vbmh(3). Climbing Eupatorium. Fluffy clusters of a tawny gray-pinkness. Hardy vine. Effective to trail over shrubbery. Pkt. 10c.

MIMULUS ALATUS—*ennistx(3)40. Branching plants, loaded with flowers of deep purple. Pkt. 15c.

MIRABILIS CALIFORNICA—erx(2)15. A hardy perennial Four o'Clock with flowers that vary from pale pink to glowing rose. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

**MONOLOPIA MAJOR*—ock(3-4)36. Annual Helenium. Big showy flowers of brightest yellow. Pkt. 10c.

MONOTROPA UNIFLORA—nmsh(4)8. Silver Orchid or Ghost Flower. An eery woodland elf that will grow only in leaf-mould under old trees, being a plant-thief. Faintly scented flowers of silvery white. Pkt. 20c.

MONTIA PERfoliata—eomsty(1)8. Indian Lettuce. Tiny white flowers. Succulent leaves for salads. Pkt. 10c.

MORONGIA ANGUSTISILIQUA—*erfy(8)7. Pretty trailer. Fluffy pink blossom-tassels. Sensitive foliage. Pkt. 20c.

MULGEDIUM ALPINUM—ebmstx(4)40. Big glaucous gray leaves, and tall branching sprays of pearly blue. Pkt. 20c.

MUSCARI POLYANTHUM—ury(1). Purple bells in loose graceful spikes. Broad leaves. Pkt. 20c.

MUSCARI RACEMOSUM—ury(1)6. Blossom spikes like dense dark-blue cylinders, plum-fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

MUSCARI TENUIFLORUM—ury. No data. Pkt. 15c.

MYOSOTIDEUM NOBILE—rbfsth(3)25. Giant Forget-me-not of Chatham Island. Bunches of big blue blossoms, white-centered, above corrugated foliage. Pkt. 15c.

MYOSOTIS TRAVERSI—erh(2)10. Lemon Forget-me-not. Fragrant blossoms of pure yellow. Pkt. 25c.

MYOSOTIS UNIFLORA—ermh(2)5. Foliage mats, studded with hundreds of dainty citron yellow blossoms Pkt. 25c

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS—qy 7 ft. Bayberry. Rugged, branching shrubs, loaded in fall with silvery, wax-covered, aromatic berries. Excellent for winter bouquets, and fragrant candles are made from the wax. Prefers poor soil. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

NABALUS MIXED—bnsth(5)50. Oddly attractive pendant bell-daisies, white with gray-lavender tinting; in seed, fluffy white plumes. Pkt. 15c.

**NAVARETTA TETRAPHYLLA*—eork(2)8. Delightful little pink stars, over feathery foliage. Pkt. 20c.

NEMESIA FOETENS—New listing from Cape Province, described as "dwarf perennial, mauve and white mixed, distinct and free." Chances are it should be handled as annual here. Pkt. 15c.

**NEMOPHILA PHACELOIDES*—eonmbx(2)25. Pretty bell-shaped flowers, blue with white center. Pkt. 10c.

NEPETA CATARIA—ebnh(3)36. True Catnip. Grown as aromatic herb, but quite decorative. Pkt. 10c.

NEPETA MACRANTHA—erbh(3)20. Handsome crisply-leaved plants with rather large flowers of glowing violet. The whole plant is spicily aromatic. Pkt. 20c.

NEPETA NUDA—ebx(3)48. Long racemes of little violet and white flowers. Effective. Pkt. 15c.

NERIUM OLEANDER—htzw. True Oleander. A gorgeous, parti-colored beauty. Tub plant. Pkt. 10c.

**NICANDRA PHYSALOIDES*—eodnx(3-4)40. Many upright blossom-chalices of bright blue, white in throat. Almost too robust. Children like it. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 20c.

**NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS*—eocbdx(8)18. Flowers of palest silken blue in prodigal profusion. Pkt. 15c.

**NIGELLA HISPANICA*—eodx(3-4)18. Fern-like foliage, with big flowers, blue-gray, white or red-violet, fully above. Each blossom carries a fountain-like arrangement of rich brown stamens on olive green. Pkt. 10c.

NOMOCHARIS NANA—uzy(2)20. One of a strange and lovely genus, nearest *Lilium* and *Fritillaria*, but in some ways a bit like *Calochortus*. The flowers are pale purple, and pretty. Pkt. 25c.

NOMOCHARIS PARDANTHINA—ury. Many wide flowers, rose-tinted, with maroon blotch. Rare. Pkt. 35c.

NOTHOFAGUS MENZIESI—jy 50 ft. Silver Beech. A handsome and rather hardy New Zealand tree. Pkt. 15c. *NOTHOPanax ARBOREUM*—jy 15 ft. Splendid small tree from New Zealand. Ornamental. Pkt. 15c.

NUPHAR ADVENA—Yellow Pond Lily. A handsome aquatic, with heart-shaped leaves, and flowers like golden cups, carried well above the water. For pools, or any shallow water without strong current. Pkt. 15c.

NYSSA SYLVATICA—jy 60 ft. Gum Tree. Good hardy ornamental tree, gorgeous in fall. Pkt. 10c.

OAKESIA SESSILIFOLIA — rnsty(1-2)18. Charming shade-lover, with corn-yellow bells. Pkt. 10c.

OENOTHERA BIENNIS—*endx(3)60. Variable species with showy yellow flowers. Valued for naturalizing, blooming first year if sown early. Roots, one season, are often cooked like Salsify. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

OENOTHERA BRACHYCARPA—*endx(3-4)8. Big silky blossoms of soft yellow. Pkt. 20c.

OMPHALODES JAPONICA—erlx(2)10. Abundant blossom sprays of most delicate porcelain blue. Charming foliage. Pkt. 20c.

**OMPHALODES LINIFOLIA*—eonstx(2)16. Sprays of pretty little white flowers. Glaucous. Pkt. 15c.

**ONOBYCHIS CAPUT-GALLI*—eox(9)8. Gaul's Head. Curious pods like little spiked helmets. Pkt. 10c.

ONONIS FRUTICOSA—qfk(2)25. Pink. Pkt. 15c.

ONOPORDUM SALTIERI — eotbx(3-4)60. Spectacular gray-green foliage. Lilac flowers. Pkt. 10c.

OPUNTIA MACRORRHIZA—rdlth(2-3)10. Excellent rock garden Cactus of great winter-hardiness. Broad, spine-set pads. Flowers of silvered lemon, orange deep within. Pkt. 15c.

OPUNTIA RAFINESQUEI—erbh(3)20. Thick pads of rich green, with flowers like satin-petaled single roses of clear yellow tone. None harder. Winter cold has no terrors for it. Close botanically to Opuntia opuntia. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

ORCHID HARDY BLEND—A mixture of various interesting and pretty hardy terrestrial Orchids. Usually available in good viable stock, but see "Orchids," page 33, for culture before ordering. Pkt. 20c.

ORNITHOGALUM SUAVEOLENS — eutcw(7)15. Soft primrose yellow, sweetly perfumed. Pkt. 20c.

ORNITHOGALUM THUNBERGIANUM — eutcw(7)20. Particularly large and showy bloom-clusters. Lemon yellow, shading to orange. Pkt. 20c.

ORONTIUM AQUATICUM—emk(2)18. Golden Club. A handsome hardy aquatic for pools. Pkt. 15c.

**ORTHOCARPUS PURPURASCENS*—eock(2-3)15. Owl Flower. Clustered flowers of vivid rose-purple, tipped with white, and with golden anthers. Pkt. 5c.

OSMANTHUS AMERICANUS—qfy(htw). Fragrant Olive. Shrubby decorative plant. Panicles of little creamy flowers, fragrant to a sweet, rich intensity. Pkt. 10c.

OSMORRHIZA LONGISTYLIS — nsh(1)20. Anise-root. Little white flowers. Roots sweet-aromatic. Pkt. 10c.

OSMUNDIA CINNAMOMEA—A most handsome fern for decorative plantings. Likes humus and ample moisture. Robust. Of full hardiness. Pkt. 15c.

OSMUNDIA REGALIS—Royal Fern. A splendid hardy giant for moist places. Pkt. 15c.

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM—jah 60 ft. Sorrel Tree. Sprays of Lily of Valley bloom in spring; scarlet leaves in fall. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

PACHYRRHIZUS TUBEROSUS — euftk(3)100. Ornamental vine with pale purple flowers. Nutritious tubers, used like sweet potatoes, or raw as relish. Pkt. 10c.

TIME OF SOWING

With every lot of seeds sent out, I include a four-page folder of cultural information, giving general data as to time of year when various kinds of seeds may be sown. Please do not ask questions on such points until you have looked over the folder. Your difficulty may be answered there.

**PAPAVER ACULEATUM*—eodk(3-4)35. Pretty South African annual, with medium sized flowers of odd "biscuit" coloring, but salmon-tinged. Pkt. 10c.

PAPAVER ATLANTICUM — rbh(8)30. Only botanical distinctions between this and *P. pilosum*. Bright orange. Very good. Atlas of Morocco. Pkt. 15c.

**PAPAVER CALIFORNICUM*—eonk(1-2)15. Wind Poppy. A delicate beauty with silky petals, rosy at the base, flame-hued above. Not *Eschscholtzia*. Pkt. 15c.

**PAPAVER DUBIUM*—eobdk(3)25. Petals like crumpled silk, of a tone between rose and red. Pkt. 15c.

PAPAVER PAUCIFOLIATUM—No data. Pkt. 10c.

**PAPAVER SETIGERUM*—eok(2)25. Big cups of lilac-lavender. Showy. Pkt. 10c.

PAPAVER SPICATUM—erbx(8)25. Very like *Papa ver* Heldreichi, save in placement of flowers. Orange. Pkt. 15c.

PARONYCHIA BONAIRENSIS—Pkt. 15c.

PATERSONIA UMBROSA—Rare West Australian irid that I have not seen. Pot culture. Pkt. 15c.

PATRINIA SIBIRICA—rbh(3)12. Loose clusters of deep yellow. Jasmine fragrance. Pkt. 15c.

PENNANTIA CORYMBOSA—jh 35 ft. Handsome tree from New Zealand. Fragrant white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PENNISETUM VILLOSUM—bch(4)30. Hardy ornamental grass from Abyssinia, with most decorative feathery, fluffy plumes. Fine foliage clumps. Pkt. 10c.

PENTSTEMON ALASKA SP. — rbh(2)16. Flowers of richest royal purple, but sometimes with lips of amethystine blue. Gives main season of bloom in late spring, but there are occasional flowers through the summer. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON ALBIDUS — ry(3)15. Usually creamy, with black-purple markings, but sometimes of purest undimmed enamel-whiteness. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON AMABILIS—Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON ANGUSTIFOLIUS—rbch(2)15. The buds are rosy, but open to coerulean blue. Splendidly bright. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PENTSTEMON AZUREUS — ry(3)12. Free flowering. Vivid blue. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON CINEREUM—rbdh(2)18. Ashy foliage, with flowers in loose axillary clusters. Brilliant blue face, purple tube. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON CORDIFOLIUS — cvbfh(3). Vine-like, stem-wandering over its neighbors to throw bursts of vermillion bloom in most unexpected places. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON DIFFUSUS—erbndh(3-4)20. Bright blue to purple flowers in close leafy panicles. Dependable border species, or for naturalizing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PENTSTEMON EATONI—rbdh(3)20. Plumes of cherry-carmine to light up the rockery. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON GRACILIS — erdh(3)18. A charming species with dainty blossoms of lavender, blue and royal violet. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON LAEVIGATUS—Pale lilac. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON PROCERUS — erbnh(3)30. The flower-face is clear blue sapphire, the tube and the buds, a midnight violet. Compact bloom clusters. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON PYGMÆUS—rh(3)8. A dainty miniature, with long-lasting blossoms of delicate lavender. Neat little foliage tufts. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PENTSTEMON SPECTABILIS — ecbsy(3)36. Showy panicles, pure blue to rosy purple. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON VENUSTUS — rbdh(2)18. Many bushy stems, each with a terminal cluster of bright bloom, lavender, blue, purple or white. Pkt. 15c.

**PERILLA FRUTESCENS LACINIATA* — eobk(9)36. Easy annual for brilliant and exotic foliage effects. Fringed, crisped, undulate leaves of wine-purple, but finished with bronze lustre. Pkt. 15c.

**PETUNIA PARVIFLORA*—eopgx(9)2. Wide-spreading mats of close foliage. Excellent for pavements, steps, walls, etc., where it will self-sow, or for the rockery. Minute rosy flowers. Pkt. 25c.

PHACELIA BIPINNATIFIDA — *nltsth(2)18. Bright violet-blue wild-flower. Pkt. 10c.

**PHACELIA PURSHI*—eonstx(2)15. Pretty little flowers, pale lilac to rose. Pkt. 10c.

**PHASEOLUS AUREUS*—eob(9)18. There is a sort of trim grace about the plants, but the curious olive-and-buff flowers are overly small. Pkt. 10c.

PHILADELPHUS HYBRIDS—qk 10 ft. Mock Orange. White blossoms, gold-centered, always with delicious fragrance. Saved from fine named sorts. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOMIS SAMIA—ebx(3)36. Downy. Pkt. 15c.

PHORMIUM TENAX—htw. Sword-shaped leaves, often variegated, and tall panicles of red and yellow bloom. New Zealand. Pkt. 10c.

**PHYLLOPODIUM CAPITATUM*—eok(3)12. New South African annual, with clustered mauve-violet flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PHYSALIS SPECIES—ek(9)36. Grown for the edible fruits, borne in inflated, lantern-like cream-coloured calyxes. The fruits are ivory-tinted when ripe, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, yielded in enormous quantities. Entirely worthless for eating out of hand, mawkish in fact; they need cooking to bring out the rich and distinctive flavor. They

make very good pies, but are particularly delicious in jam. May be used also as the base of an excellent chili sauce. Pkt. 15c.

PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS—qh 10 ft. Nine-bark. Ornamental shrubs, hardiness iron-clad, with pretty white blossom clusters in June. Pkt. 10c.

PHYSOSTEGIA FORMOSIUS—ccbx(3)50. Close spikes of inflated rosy-lilac blossoms. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTEUMA CARESTIAE—erx(2)4. Flower clusters that are informal balls of blueness. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA—ebtdnh(2)120. Poke-berry. Tall hardy native for backgrounds or naturalizing. Particularly showy when long-loaded with purple berries. Sometimes cultivated for the young shoots, which are served like asparagus, or with vinegar. Please note, though, that neither roots nor berries are to be eaten, these portions of the plant being harmful. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

PHYTOLACCA ESCULENTA—edst(3-6)100. Himalayan species, valued for late decorative fruits. Pkt. 15c.

PICEA GLAUCA—jk 70 ft. Canada Spruce. Dense, decorative pyramids. Hardy. Endures drought. Long-lived. Good windbreak or hedge. Silvery overcast to foliage. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

PINUS KORAIENSIS—jk 80 ft. Handsome and hardy long-needle Pine. Seeds saved in north Manchuria. Pkt. 15c.

PITTOSPORUM NIGRESCENS—qy 6 ft. Handsome New Zealand shrub with variegated leaves. Pkt. 15c.

PITTOSPORUM RALPHI—qy 10 ft. Recommended New Zealand shrub with purple flowers; downy silver foliage. Pkt. 15c.

PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS—jh 150 ft. Buttonwood. Most massive of American hardy trees. Silvery bark. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS—jh 80 ft. Oriental Plane. A noble hardy tree. Excellent for street or shade. Disease resistant. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

***PLATYSTEON CALIFORNICUM**—eok(2)12. Cream-cups. Pretty little cream-colored "poppy" blossoms. Many stems. Pkt. 15c.

PLUCHEA CAMPHORATA — nmh(5)20. Flower-heads like clusters of soft, dense tassels. Delicate pink-lavender. Pretty in mass. Aromatic. Damp seaside naturalizing. Pkt. 5c.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM—rnsty(1)20. May Apple. Large and lovely flowers of soft ivory, orange-blossom scent, sway below great leaf umbrellas. Then lemon-like edible fruits. For rich open woods. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz 25c; 1/4 oz. 45c.

***POLANISIA TRACHYSPERMA** — eodk(3-4)36. Spider Flower. Great heads of airy, spidery blossoms, white with faintest lilac suffusion. Pkt. 10c.

POLEMONIUM AMOENUM—erbcth(2-3)15. A delightful species, with blossoms of softest, most delicate pink, in graceful sprays. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

POLEMONIUM BOREALE—rsth(2)10. Pretty little species, with fragrant blue flowers. Pkt. 20c.

POLEMONIUM FORESTI—No data. Pkt. 20c.

POLYANTHUS GIANT YELLOW — Splendid hardy Primrose. Pkt. 15c.

***POLYGALA CRUCIATA** — ornmy(2-3)10. Clover-like heads of rosy purple. Pretty in the damp rockery. Pkt. 20c.

POLYGONATUM MIXED—bnsty(1)50. Solomon's Seal. Arching wands, hung with creamy bells; later dangling purple berries. Plant with ferns. Pkt. 10c.

***POLYGONELLA ARTICULATA**—eocondk(4)24. Myriads of tiny white blossoms, that age to rose, are carried airily on leafless stems. For mixing with cut flowers, or as an everlasting. Pkt. 10c.

PONTEDARIA CORDATA—cnmh(3-4)50. Showy hardy aquatic, with tall spikes of beautiful blue blossoms, long-lasting when cut. It must root in mud, with water above. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

***POPPY SHIRLEY APRICOT**—Silken blossoms of that lovely coloring that lies between pink and buff. No prettier annual Poppy than this. Pkt. 10c.

POPPY—See also Papaver.

POTATO—See Solanum tuberosum.

The wealth of plant material that may become available has scarce as yet been touched. There are likely a thousand species worthy of cultivation, for every one that is already in garden use. Smug complacency sets ill on any of us, when we consider how little we really know about the materials of gardening, and how much there is to know.

POTENTILLA ARGUTA—rbndh(3)20. Cream. Pkt. 15c.

POTENTILLA CHRYSANTHA—bh(3)25. Large blossoms of shining golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

POTENTILLA DELPHINENSIS—bh(3)18. Good yellow-flowered species from Swiss mountains. Pkt. 15c.

POTENTILLA MONTENEGRINA—ebnh(2)20. Showers of gold when the petals fall, from diffusely, profusely, branching sprays. Free-blooming. Pkt. 10c.

POTENTILLA NORVEGICA—uh(2)18. Clustered yellow flowers. Suggested for rough naturalizing. Pkt. 10c.

POTENTILLA RECTA—ebndh(3)24. Clustered flowers of shining yellow. Good in hot, dry places. Pkt. 10c.

POTENTILLA SPLENDENS—rh(1)5. Cream. Pkt. 15c.

POTENTILLA TONGUEI—ergh(9)5. Wide-straying mats, set with apricot blossoms that show ruddy suffusions. Pkt. 25c.

POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA—Yellow. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA VIScosa—rath(2)8. Many-flowered umbels, blue to rich violet. A lime-hater. Pkt. 15c.

PROTEA GRANDICEPS — htw. Showy ever-blooming plant with great coral-rose cup-shaped flower heads, lined with silky down. Pkt. 15c.

PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA ROSEA—erx(2-4)8. Rose-colored flowers in short, thick spikes, over spreading mats. A very good thing, and easy. Full sun. Pkt. 15c.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS — erbnh(8)25. Flowers of amethystine purple carried like jewels on cushion heads of flaky green. Attractive wildling. Pkt. 10c.

PSEUDOLARIX AMABILIS—jk 130 ft. Golden Larch. Feathery-foliaged branches with pendulous tips. Rich yellow in autumn. Deciduous. Hardy. Pkt. 15c.

PSEUDOPanax CRASSIFOLIUM—jfy 20 ft. Pkt. 15c.

PSOROLEA ESCULENTA—h(9)15. Indian Bread-root. Valued by the Indians for the starchy tubers, which they sliced and dried in the sun. The dried slices were powdered between stones, and the "flour" was added to stews, or made into a bread-cake. This plant may be worthy of selective improvement. The fresh tubers are said to be good with a salad dressing. Unshowy hardy perennial. Pkt. 15c.

PSOROLEA ONOBRYCHIS—bh(2)40. Short spikes of attractive pea-like purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA—jk 25 ft. Hop Tree. White flowers and ornamental foliage of glossy green. Pkt. 10c.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI—qy 15 ft. Fire Thorn. Corymbs of pretty white flowers, with all-winter fruits of most intense orange-scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

PYRUS SIEBOLDI—qy 10 ft. Ornamental hardy shrub, with blossoms of blush pink in spring. Red or yellow fruits, not much larger than a pea; in Japan made into preserves after frost. Pkt. 10c.

QUINOA—Ancient Indian grain crop in the higher altitudes of what is now Peru and Bolivia. Botanically it is Chenopodium Quinoa. Allied to our common Pigweed or Lamb's Quarter. Boiled seeds claimed to make a good breakfast porridge. Pkt. 15c.

RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS—Seeds gathered from wild plants in Palestine. Pkt. 15c.

RANUNCULUS LYALLI — rcmh(2)20. Mountain Lily. Big white flower cups, centered with golden anther-tassels, carried well above the glossy leaves. New Zealand. Pkt. 20c.

RASPBERRY—Fine mixture of edible-fruited sorts, black, red and yellow. Watch for interesting variants. Pkt. 10c.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICA—qy 12 ft. Rather handsome hardy plants for strong hedges. Black fruits. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

RHEUM AUSTRALE—ebh(3) 10 ft. Small-leaved species from Nepal, with dense towers of purple bloom. Pkt. 15c.

RHEUM RIBES—ebh(2)60. Foot-wide crisped leaves. Drooping green flowers, then panicles of winged seeds. blood-red and showy. Persia. Pkt. 15c.

RHEUM UNDULATUM—ebh(2)60. Panicles of creamy flowers, above enormous undulate leaves. Pkt. 15c.

RHEXIA NASHI — rbmh(3)12. Summer blossoms of vivid purple over shaggy foliage. Pkt. 20c.

RHUS OVATA—qh 10 ft. A showy Sumach. Pkt. 20c.

RIBES PUMILUM AUREUM—qsy(1)36. Desirable low shrub for shade. Showy scarlet berries. Decorative foliage of soft yellow-green. Pkt. 20c.

ROCK SPRAY—qh 10 ft. Holodiscus discolor. Swaying branches that carry drooping panicles of ivory-tinted fragrant lacinious. Pkt. 15c.

RODGERSIA PODOPHYLLA — bmh(3)50. Immense bronzed, burnished leaves, with fluffy plumes of cream-colored bloom. Wonderful pool-side plant. Pkt. 15c.

***ROEMERIA VIOLACEA**—Purple poppies. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA DAVURICA—Cinnamon-scented single flowers in attractive shades of red. Pkt. 10c.

ROSA GALLICA—Flowers usually pink or red, and single, but it is a highly variable species, and other colors often appear, together with double-flowering forms. A parent of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Pkt. 20c.

ROSE LEMON PILLAR—A climber, with large single flowers of soft lemon yellow. Pkt. 20c.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA—Sweet-Briar or Eglantine. Large single flowers of clearest pink. Tall growing, with spicily scented foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

ROSA SERICEA—Rare Wild Rose from oriental mountains. Silky leaflets; white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA SETIGERA—Prairie Queen. Vigorous and attractive climber, with big single flowers in July, deep pink or pure white. Pkt. 10c.

RUDBECKIA MOLLIS—Rather attractive species for dry places. Orange-yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

RUDBECKIA MOSCHATA—No data. Pkt. 10c.

RUMEX ALPINUS—ebh(4)40. Hardy perennial with decorative seed-panicles. Pkt. 15c.

RUMEX FLEXUOSUS—erbdh(9)10. Attractive low-growing hardy perennial, with massed foliage always a burnished coppery red. Pkt. 15c.

RUMEX PATIENTA—eh(9)50. Herb Patience. Valued for the new crispy leaves in spring, these having a pleasing flavor when cooked. Leaves can be cut rather continuously for at least a month, and being of complete hardiness, will re-appear year after year. Best flavored, heaviest yielding and earliest of spring greens. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

***SABATIA PANICULATA**—ocnany(3)30. Open cymes of pure white blossoms. For moist meadows. Pkt. 20c.

***SABATIA STELLARIS**—ocrnny(3-4)12. Sea Star, or Rose of Plymouth. Blossoms of purest pink, but with lemon inner star, carmine edged. Delightful. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

SALVIA BALLOTAEFLORA—ebndk(3). Rather pretty violet flowers. Shows possibilities for further development. Pkt. 15c.

***SALVIA COLUMBARIAE**—eok. Chia. There are crowded heads of little blue flowers, but the plant interests us chiefly for its food possibilities. The seeds, which are yielded profusely, were parched and ground by the Indians, the dry meal being eaten with honey, or mixed with water as a gruel. Sometimes corn or acorn meal was added, and a sort of bread baked from the blend. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SALVIA GLOBOSA—eotbh(3)30. White. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA LEUCANTHA—eqbfh(3)36. Bush Salvia. Shrubby species. Large white flowers with lavender calyces, are carried in long racemes. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA LYRATA—*ebnh(3-4)25. Loosely branching racemes of large showy flowers, bright blue with light throat. Long in bloom. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA NUTANS—ebk(3)30. Long nodding racemes of violet blossoms, the individual bloom small, but the effect, surprisingly good. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA SIBTHORPI—*ebx(3)30. Spike racemes of small violet flowers. Possibly annual. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA TURKESTANICUS—*ebx(3)30. Tall branching stems above big "mullein" leaves. Curiously formed white flowers, set off by enormous bracts of violet on white. Sometimes behaves as a biennial. Pkt. 10c.

SANGUISORBA CANADENSIS—Creamy bloom-spikes. Pkt. 15c.

SAROTHRA GENTIANOIDES—rnmh(3-4)12. A daintiness of little stars of orange gold; then glossy scarlet seed-pods. Bushy, but near leafless. Pkt. 15c.

SATUREIA STENOPHYLLA—erx(2)8. Dainty little rock garden plants with tiny pink flowers. Pkt. 20c.

SAURURUS CERNUA—nmh(3)20. Fluffy spikes of creamy perfumed bloom. Few flowers are more richly fragrant. Bog garden. Pkt. 15c.

SAXIFRAGA AIZOIDES—rlt(h)y(2)5. Sprays of bright yellow stars with blood-red spots. Likes cool, moist soil, but full sun. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA CRUSTATA—rl(h)y(2)12. White blossom-stars, purple-marked. Leaves of glossy blue-green, silver beaded. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA MACNABIANA—Desirable hybrid. Spires of white blossoms, freckled rosy purple. Pkt. 20c.

SCABIOSA GIGANTEA—Said to be showy, but I haven't grown it yet, and know little about it. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA LUCIDA—rh(3)9. Pretty lilac-pink flowers above feathery foliage. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA SILENIFOLIA—rh(3)12. Little tufted rosettes. Deep violet flowers all summer. Pkt. 15c.

SCHIEVERECKIA BORNMULLERI—rh(2)3. Silky rosettes, hidden by minute flowers of brilliant white. Pkt. 20c.

SCIRPUS ERIOPHORUM—cbnmh(9)60. Giant Wool Grass. Ornamental rush, topped with great nodding clusters of soft tawny wool. Pkt. 10c.

SCUTELLARIA INTEGRIFOLIA—cbnmx(3)20. Spikes of handsome blue-hooded flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SCUTELLARIA VERSICOLOR—rnmh(3)20. Large violet flowers. Very good. Pkt. 10c.

SEMPERVIVUM PURPLE BEAUTY—r(h)y. Fine. Pk. 20.

SENECIO ADONIDIFOLIUS—rbh(2)20. Orange. Pkt. 20c.

SENECIO BALSAMITAE—endh(2)25. Balsam Daisy. Clustered flowers of bright yellow, above foliage rather woolly and aromatic. Pkt. 10c.

SENECIO KIRKI—qfh 7 ft. Tinted white. Pkt. 20c.

SENECIO OBOVATUS—enmsth(1-2)25. Pretty clustered daisies of golden yellow. Naturalizing. Pkt. 10c.

SENECIO SCANDENS—Yellow daisies on a vine. Pk 15c.

SENECIO SPARTOIDES—*ebdx(3)20. Good yellow-flowered species for dry places, blooming first year. Pkt. 10c.

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA—jk. The Giant Redwood, largest of trees. Seems fairly hardy at Boston. Pkt. 20c.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS—jk 250 ft. The Redwood of the Pacific Coast. Splendid evergreen for the south. Pkt. 15c.

SHASTA DAISY DOUBLE—ecbh(3-4)25. Big white daisies that may be single, or with added petal rows until they reach full fluffy doubleness. There will be interesting variants here. Pkt. 15c.

SIBBALDIA MAXIMA—rgmsth. Trailing carpeter. Pkt. 10c.

SIDALCEA LOWFIELD PINK—ebx(2)50. Big silky flowers of purest pink, carried in Hollyhock fashion, but more gracefully. Excellent perennial. Pkt. 15c.

***SILENE BRACHYPETALA**—cox(3-4)16. The blossoms open with tawny creaminess, fading white. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE CONICA—Cream. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE CUCUBALUS—*erbk(3)20. White. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE FLAVESCENS—Palc yellow. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE HAENKEANA—rx(3)6. Creamy stars. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE JAPONICA—bx(3)28. Tawny fountains. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE LEPTOCLADA—No data. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE LONGIFOLIA—*erbk(3)20. White. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE MULTICAULIS—ebx(2)5. Buff-cream. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE ORIENTALIS—ecrbx(2-3)24. Clustered rose-colored flowers. Good. Biennial, but self-sows. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE PORTENSIS—*erbx(3)16. Much-branched airy tangles, set with tawny stars. Dusk. Good. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE RUPRECHTI—White. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE SAXIFRAGA—rh(3)16. Grass-green leaves, with a confusion of wiry stems, each carrying a blossom of brown-toned white. Dainty and friendly. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE TATARICA—ry(3)14. Rather pretty white flowers in loose one-sided panicles. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE VISCOSSIIMA—ebx(3)28. Tawny. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE ZAWADSKI—Gray-white, rarely pink-tinted. Pkt. 10c.

SISYRINCHIUM MEADOW BLEND—ernmh(2)18. A mixture of fully hardy species in lavender, steel blue, indigo and violet. Recommended for meadow naturalizing, or along streams, but worthy the rock garden. A field of these in flower, with a bit breeze about, is like a rippling sea of blue. Sow much of it. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

SOLANUM CRISPUM—ebx(2)100. Clusters of pretty soft violet flowers, followed by yellow berries. Decidedly attractive. Stem shrubby, branches herbaceous. From Chile, and rare. Pkt. 20c.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM—ek. True Potato. Seedlings will give curious, and possibly valuable, new forms. The variations will surprise. Pkt. 15c.

SOLIDAGO CANADENSIS—cbnh(4-5)60. Showy, with panicles of deep yellow bloom. Pkt. 10c.

SOLIDAGO VIRGAUREA—cbh(4)35. European Golden Rod. Spreading, crowded flower-sprays of deep yellow. Handsome border perennial. Pkt. 15c.

SOILDAGO WESTERN SP.—cbh(5)48. Many wands, stems, each shingled reversely with tight green leaves, and ending in long bottle-brush clusters of sunshine yellow. This may be Solidago elongata. Anyway, it is good. Pkt. 15c.

SORBARIA AITCHISONI—qfsth(3)84. Branching panicles of fluffy white. Handsome. Afghanistan. Pkt. 15c.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM—qbdnh(3-4)90. Spanish Broom. Whip-like branches of vivid greenness, but almost without leaves. These carry many fragrant blossoms in yellow butterfly form. Seems winter-hardy on Long Island. Pkt. 15c.

***SPECULARIA PERFORIATA**—eodnk(3)20. Odd little annual for naturalizing, with rather pretty violet flowers. Pkt. 10c.

SPIREA TOMENTOSA—qbnmh(3)60. Tall spires, densely, fluffy pink. Really good. Pkt. 15c

SPRAGUEA UMBELLATA—*rdh(2)10. Flowers, pink to rose, fluffy crowded on radiating stems. Pkt. 25c.

STATICE FILICAULIS—Pkt. 15c.

STRAWBERRY BUSH ALPINE WHITE—erh(y). Little pure white fruits, rich and sweet. No runners. Pkt. 20c.

STRAWBERRY HARZLAND—New. Dark crimson fruit of rich flavor. Sow seed in late fall or early spring. Pkt. 20c.

STYLLOPHORUM DIPHYLLUM—erbnsht(2-3)18. Golden Celandine Poppy. Flowers of rich yellow. Prefers a bit of dampish shade. Pkt. 15c.

SUCCISA AUSTRALE—bh(3)36. Scabiosa-like flowers, lilac, or rarely, cream. Pkt. 15c.

SUCCISA PRATENSIS—bh(3)40. Robust perennial with flowers that might be blue-violet Cephalaria. Pkt. 15c.

SYMPHIANDRA HOFMANNI—erbx(2)18. Cream. Pk. 15c.

SYMPLOCUS PANICULATA—qh 15 ft. Sapphire Berry. In June it drapes itself in creamy richness. Then in fall there are berry clusters of luminous, lustrous sapphire. Hardy. Pkt. 15c.

SYNTHYRIS RENIFORMIS—ersth(1-2)8. Massed flowers of rich, deep blue, in spring. Pkt. 15c.

THALICTRUM DIOICUM — rbnsth(1-2)25. Airy buff-tinted tassels, above decorative foliage. Pkt. 20c.

TOFIELDIA OCCIDENTALIS—nmh(2)20. Yellow. Pk. 15c.

TOWNSENDIA EXCAPA—rdh(1)3. Pink. Pkt. 20c.

TRADESCANTIA WESTERN ROSE—erbdh(2)18. Rich rose, near red. Mat-forming. Pkt. 20c.

TRILLIUM CERNUUM — Nodding blush-white flowers with wavy petals. Dwarf. Pretty. Pkt. 20c.

TRILLIUM UNDULATUM — Painted Trillium. White wavy petals with vivid crimson markings. Pkt. 20c.

***TRIPTERIS VAILLANTI** — eodk(3-4)28. Immensely branching, and filled with little daisy-flowers like shining yellow stars. Good in mass. Pkt. 10c.

TRITONIA UNDULATA—eutw(7)16. Variable. Pkt. 25c.

TROLLIUS ALBIFLORUS—rn(2)12. White. Pkt. 20c.

TROLLIUS EUROPAEUS—rbmy(2)25. Moon-like flowers of glossy citron. It has no inhibitions when once established to its liking. Pkt. 15c.

TULBAGHIA SP.—ufh(2). Violet. Pkt. 20c.

TUNICA SAXIFRAGA—*erdx(8)10. The plant is a soft pink mistiness of blossom haze from June on. Pkt. 5c.

TYPHA LATIFOLIA—nmx100. Giant Cat-tail. For marsh borders. The starchy roots of the Cat-tails were an important food source for the Indian. The roots were dried; then ground into meal. An analysis shows that such meal is about equal to cornmeal in starch and protein content, but contains less fats. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

ULMUS AMERICANA—jy 120 ft. The graceful Elm. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 50c.

VERBASCUM LYCHNITES—erbds(3)36. Flowers, white or yellow, profuse above woolliness. Pkt. 10c.

VERBASCUM MACEDONICUM — ebx(8)50. Cotton-decked candlesticks, set with sparkling golden blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA BONARIENSIS—*ebnx(3-4)45. Each branch, and there are tangles of them, ends in a short spike of tiny lilac florets. Rather good. Argentina. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA VENOSA—*uftrh(3-4)15. Handsome clustered flowers, lilac or white, for months. Pkt. 10c.

***VERBESINA ENCELIOIDES** — eocdx(3-5)25. Crown-beard. A really good long-rayed daisy of soft yellow, mostly petal. Makes branching plants, with sparkling foliage. Resists drought. Pkt. 10c.

VERNORIA BALDWINI—Early. Violet. Pkt. 20c.

VERONICA QUARTERIANA—Blue. Pkt. 15c.

VIBURNUM SCABRELLUM—Good hardy shrub. Pkt. 10c.

VICIA GERARDI—vx. Violet. Pkt. 15c.

***VINCA ROSEA MIXED**—eobk(8)20. Easy annuals for full sun, with succulent branches, and flowers in Begonia reminder, white, rose or carmine. Pkt. 10c.

VINCETOXICUM NIGRUM—Purple twiner. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLA EMARGINATA—ernh(2)5. Dwarf, with many pretty flowers of light blue. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA HALLI—erh(1-2)6. Upper petals velvety black-purple; lower petals soft yellow with darker lines. Handsome species, but rare and local. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA OCELLATA—crsth(1-2)10. Pencilled purple on creamy yellow. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA VAGINATA—Lavender. Pkt. 15c.

WAHLEMBERGIA GRACILIS—Rare Tasmanian. Pkt. 25c.

WYETHIA AMPLEXICAULE—ebtnh(3-4)40. Spectacular giant composite of Sunflower style. For border, or backgrounds. Pkt. 15c.

ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA—rhf(3)20(htw). Hummingbird Fuchsia. Brilliant vermillion. Pkt. 20c.

***ZINNIA ANGUSTIFOLIA STELLATA** — eox. Star-blossomed miniature in richly deep colorings. Pkt. 15c.

FINDING LISTS

These lists have been compiled for your assistance in locating plants for special needs, or for particular positions. Due to space limitations, it has not been possible to classify all listings, so reference to the key letter symbols after each variety name in the Treasure Chest and in the General Seed Offer, is suggested.

TERRARIUM PLANTS

It is suggested that following be tried under terrarium conditions: Darlingtonia, Dionaea, Drosera, Hepatica, Houstonia coerulea, Linnea, Lophiola, Maianthemum, Mitchella, Nertera, Nothothlaspi, Pratia, Pyxidanthera, Sarracenia, Saxifraga Mertensia, Saxifraga virginensis, Sedum pulchellum, Viola hederacea and Romanzoffia.

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

For these most weird and curious of plants, see Dionaea, Drosera, Darlingtonia and Sarracenia.

PLANTS WITH BRIGHT BERRIES

Includes herbaceous plants, as well as trees and shrubs. Many, indeed most of them, hold on pretty well into the winter, and their brilliancy is, of course, particularly valued then. See Actea, Arctostaphylos, Berberis, Caulophyllum, Celastris, Cornus, Gaultheria, Ilex, Euonymus, Maianthemum, Medeola, Melia, Mitchella, Myrica, Mahonia, Nertera, Pittosporum, Pyracantha, Solanum, Symplocus, Viburnum, and, of course, Roses and Cotoneaster.

FOR PAVEMENTS AND STEP CREVICES

Arenaria balearica, Erinus alpinus, Herniaria, Nertera, Pratia, Sedum, Thymus, Xanthoxalis and Veronicas officinalis, saxatilis and repens. Also Mazus, Mentha, Moehringia, and Petunia parviflora.

FOR BOG OR POOL MARGIN

Acorus, Asclepias pulchra, Caltha, Cassia marilandica, Cephalanthus, Chamaedaphne, Chelone, Darlingtonia, Decodon, Dionaea, Drosera, Eriocaulon, Gerardia, Gyrotheca, Hypericum densiflorum, Jussaea, Iris prismatica, Iris pseudacorus, Iris versicolor, Lilium superbum, Lobelia, Lophiola, Ludwigia, Lythrum, Lysimachia, Mimulus ringens, certain Orchids, Orontium, Parnassia, Pontedaria, Rhexia, Sagittaria, Sarracenia, Saururus, Saxifraga peltata, Scirpus, Sisyrinchium, Spirea tomentosa, Triadenum, Pieris, Azalea viscosa, Trollius, Typha, Xerophyllum, Aster nemorialis, Aster novi-belgii, Lysichitum and Menyanthes.

VINES FROM SEED

Vines, used with discretion, will transform the ugliest box of a house into a lovely cottage, blending with the landscape. They will drape a pillar, screen a view, or give grateful arbor or summer-house shade. With them a wire fence becomes a colour-splashed hedge; a dingy wall, the gorgeous back-drop of the garden scene. Plant them prodigally. Actinidia, Akebia, Anipelopsis, Apios, Bradburyana, Celastrus, Clematis, Dolichos, Hedera, Hydrangea, Ipomea, Lathyrus, Mikania, Pachyrrhizus, Passiflora, Rose, Polygonum, Tecoma, Wisteria, Kraunhia and Vitis.

FOR SCREENS AND BACKGROUNDS

Hollyhock, Helianthus, Hibiscus, Lavatera, Anoda hastata, Melia, Paulownia, Phytolacca, Piptanthus, Rheum, Telekia, Tithonia, and, of course, nearly all of the shrubs, with many of the coniferous evergreens. The taller Wild Rose species are particularly recommended. Also Onopordon.

SUCCULENTS TENDER ORNAMENTAL

Mesambryanthemum, Lithops, Agave, Aloe, Gasteria, Campylanthus, Trichodiadema, Stapelia, Kalanchoe, Euphorbia, Cotyledon, Aeonium, Faucaria, Haworthia, Carpobrotus.

SUCCULENTS HARDY ORNAMENTAL

Lewisia, Sedum, Sempervivum, certain Saxifrages, Germany, Yucca, Hesperoyucca, Agave Parryi, Euphorbia, Manfreda and Talinum.

PLANTS WITH INTERESTING FOLIAGE

There are diversities here. Some are included for silvery or canescent effects, others for summer colorings, or because of odd and attractive crispings, undulations or slashings. Still others are here as splendid tall pillars of handsome leafiness. Then there are a very few of those that are noteworthy for autumn coloring, but no attempt has been made to have a full list of such. *Amaranthus*, *Anoda hastata*, *Artemesia*, *Atriplex*, *Euphorbia*, *Glaucium*, *Heuchera*, certain *Hypericums*, *Hieracium*, *Kale*, *Lechea*, *Ligularia*, *Perilla*, *Nyssa*, *Larix*, *Rumex flexuosus*, *Rosa rubrifolia*, *Ilex*, *Salvia argentea*, *Saxifraga*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, *Senecio canus*, *Veronica*, *Verbascum*, and *Chrysopsis gossypina*.

AQUATIC PLANTS

Here are plants that root in mud, with water above; or that at least thrive best with excessive moisture. *Acorus Castalia*, *Eriocaulon*, *Jussiaea*, *Nelumbium*, *Nuphar*, *Nymphaea*, *Orontium*, *Pontederia*, *Sagittaria*, and *Xyris*.

FOR RATHER DRY PLACES

Here are plants that are, to a considerable degree, tolerant of heat and drought. *Apocynum*, *Arenaria*, *Argemone*, *Cassia medsgiri*, *Cassia chamaecrista*, *Arctostaphylos*, *Cladanthus*, *Dasytoma*, *Dicentra chrysanthia*, *Dracocephalum*, *Eriogonum*, *Eriophyllum*, *Geoprumnon*, *Helianthemum*, *Helopsis*, *Heterotheca*, *Hieracium*, *Ionactis*, *Ipomea leptophylla*, *Liatris*, *Lithospermum*, *Madea*, *Malvastrum*, *Mentzelia*, *Monarda*, *Nicandra*, *Nigella*, *Nierembergia*, *Nuttallia*, *Oenothera*, *Lavauxia*, *Hartmannia*, *Kneiffia*, *Opuntia*, *Oxalis*, *Oxytropis*, *Papaver*, *Polygonella*, *Ruellia ciliosa*, *Rumex*, *Tahoka Daisy*, *Scottish Heather*, *Senecio*, *Solidago*, *Specularia*, *Talinum*, *Tephrosia*, *Telekia*, *Teucrium*, *Tunica*, *Ulex*. Also *Onosma*.

FLOWERS OF FRAGRANCE

A few out of many; chosen for pervading volume of sweetness, or for dainty individuality of perfume. Some have scented leaves. *Achlys*, *Ambrosia*, *Azalea viscosa*, *Buddleia*, *Calycanthus*, *Castalia*, *Clethra*, *Dianthus Allwoodi*, *Clematis paniculata*, *Hebenstreitia*, *Hedychium*, *Iris graninea*, *Iris sambucina*, *Lindera*, *Lilium regale*, *Malus*, *Muscari*, *Magnolia glauca*, *Nothoscordum*, *Allium odoratum*, *Notholaspis*, *Petunia axillaris*, *Philadelphus*, *Saururus*, *Rose rubiginosa*, *Solidago odora*, *Syringa*, *Trailing Arbutus*, *Trifolium alpinum*, *Viburnum Carlesii*, *Viola odorata* and *Xerophyllum*. Then in kinds offered only as bulbs, see back cover, there are *Hymenocallis*, *Cooperia*, *Chlidanthus* and *Tuberose*.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

This is a partial list only of my shrub seed offerings. Look for kinds with key letter "q." *Aesculus*, *Amelanchier*, *Aristotelia*, *Azalea*, *Baccharis*, *Berberis*, *Buxus*, *Calycanthus*, *Cephalanthes*, *Clethra*, *Corokia*, *Cotoneaster*, *Cydonia*, *Daphne*, *Eleagnus*, *Elder*, *Enkianthus*, *Euonymus*, *Exochorda*, *Fendlera*, *Hamamelis*, *Hymenanthera*, *Ilex*, *Kalmia*, *Kolkwitzia*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Leiophyllum*, *Leptospermum*, *Lindera*, *Mahonia*, *Mespilus*, *Myrica*, *Tree Peony*, *Philadelphus*, *Physocarpus*, *Pittosporum*, *Prunus*, *Pyracantha*, *Rhamnus*, *Rhododendron*, *Rhodothamnus*, *Rock Spray*, *Roses*, *Rubus*, *Spartium*, *Spirea*, *Symplocos*, *Syringa*, *Ulex*, *Vaccinium*, *Viburnum* and *Vitex*. Also *Aronia*, *Clerodendron*, *Elsholtzia*, *Befaria* and *Zenobia*.

DECIDUOUS TREES FROM SEED

Acer, *Ailanthus*, *Albizia*, *Betula*, *Catalpa*, *Cercis*, *Chiocanthus*, *Cornus*, *Davidia*, *Diospyrus*, *Elaeocarpus*, *Fagus*, *Fraxinus*, *Gleditsia*, *Hovenia*, *Ilex*, *Koelreuteria*, *Laburnum*, *Liquidambar*, *Liriodendron*, *Magnolia*, *Malus*, *Melicytus*, *Nothopanax*, *Nothofagus*, *Nyssa*, *Oxydendrum*, *Paulownia*, *Pennantia*, *Platanus*, *Populus*, *Prunus*, *Pseudopanax*, *Ptelea*, *Rhododendron arboreum*, *Robinia*, *Sophora*, *Syringa japonica*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus* and *Zelkova*. See key symbol "j."

CONIFEROUS AND OTHER EVERGREENS

Abies, *Cedrus*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Cryptomeria*, *Juniperus*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Taxus*, *Thuja*, *Tsuga*, and *Sequoia*. While strictly *Ginkgo* and *Larix* are deciduous, their affinities, nevertheless, are with this group. See "j" symbol.

NEW FRUIT FLAVORS

Here are fruit plants, bushes and trees that may be grown from seeds. Most of them have ornamental value also. *Actinidia*, *Akebia*, *Amelanchier*, *Asimina*, *Blueberry*, *Carica*, *Cornus mas*, *Cyphomandra*, *Diospyrus*, *Elder-berry*, *Eleagnus multiflora*, *Ficus*, *Gaultheria*, *Hovenia*, *Mahonia*, *Mespilus*, *Momordica*, *Passiflora*, *Podophyllum*, *Prunus*, *Ioba*, *Rosa pomifera*, *Crataegus pinnatifida* and *Yucca baccata*. Also *Rubus*, *Raspberry*, *Pyrus*, *Vitis*, *Prinsepia* and *Zizyphus*.

NEW AND ODD FOOD PLANTS

All the usual vegetables of our gardens, and food crops of our fields, are simply the results of tamings of wild plants by our more adventurous ancestors. The world then, of course, was split into many local worlds, through physical limitations and tribal barriers, but with the gradual melting away of these, through social development, conquest and commerce, the food plants of one group became to a certain degree, available to all. With greater richness of food diversities, and with less constant spur of incipient famine, the search for additional food plants naturally came to lack its original impetus. This, though, did not mean that possibilities had been exhausted. It has been said that if every food plant species now under cultivation were destroyed, it would be possible to make full and adequate replacement from wild plants, or from plants cultivated by primitive races.

The following are suggested as food, relish or beverage plants, for cautious experimentation. Not all, of course, are wildlings. Some of them have long had limited or local use. *Allium tricoccum*, *Aplos*, *Acer saccharum*, *Asclepias cornuti*, *Calandrinia caulescens*, *Caltha*, *Camassia quamash*, *Campanula rapunculus*, *Carum oreganum*, *Ceanothus americanus*, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, *Fagus*, *Geum rivale*, *Helianthus tuberosus*, *Lindera*, *Medeola*, *Montia*, *Nelumbium*, *Oenothera biennis*, *Orontium*, *Pachyrhizus*, *Ginkgo*, *Pinus cembra*, *Pinus Lambertiana*, *Phytolacca*, *Rumex patientia*, *Sagittaria*, *Salvia columbariae*, *Lotus*, *Phytolacca*, *Meum*, *Typha*, *Aralia*, *Silene cucubalus*, *Physalis*, *Psorolea esculenta* and *Cucumis metuliferous*.

SHADE-TOLERANT PLANTS

The kinds listed have varying degrees of adaptability to shade or partial shade. See descriptions. *Actaea*, *Agrimonia*, *Amsonia*, *Anemone*, *Anemonella*, *Anemonopsis*, *Aruncus*, *Asarum*, *Aster*, *Blephilia*, *Caulophyllum*, *Chimaphila*, *Cimicifuga*, *Claytonia*, *Clintonia*, *Collinsia verna*, *Convallaria*, *Corchoropsis*, *Cornus canadensis*, *Corydalis*, *Dasytoma*, *Disporum*, *Eryngia*, *Erythronium*, *Eupatorium coelestinum*, *Eupatorium Frasieri*, *Ferns*, *Fritillaria*, *Geranium*, *Glaucidium*, *Hepatica*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Jeffersonia*, *Liatris*, *Lilium giganteum*, *Lilium philadelphicum*, *Linnea*, *Lupinus*, *Mahonia*, *Maianthemum*, *Meconopsis*, *Medeola*, *Mertensia*, *Monotropa*, *Morina*, *Mulgedium*, *Myosotidium*, *Nemophila*, *Oakesia*, *Orchids*, *Podophyllum*, certain *Polemoniums*, *Polygonatum*, *Poterium*, *Primula*, *Pyrola*, *Romanzoffia*, *Roscoea*, *Sanguinaria*, *Saxifraga*, *Schizocodon*, *Shortia*, *Silene stellata*, *Smilacina*, *Solidago crecta*, *Stenanthium*, *Thalictrum*, *Thermopsis*, *Tiarella*, *Trailing Arbutus*, *Tricyrtis*, *Trillium*, *Uvularia*, *Veronica officinalis*, *Violet*, *Xerophyllum*, *Vancouveria*.

FLOWERS FOR NATURALIZING

Here are kinds for naturalistic sowings, ones that will run wild, and thereafter maintain themselves against competition of other plants. Not all, of course, are suitable for the same conditions, but the key letters in each listing will tell you their needs and fitnesses. *Agrostemma*, *Amsonia*, *Anthemis*, *Antirrhinum orontium*, *Corydalis sempervirens*, *Aquilegia canadensis*, *Aster*, *Cassia*, *Centaurea maculosa*, *Chelidonium*, *Chrysopsis*, *Collinsia*, *Coreopsis*, *Cuphea petiolata*, *Dasytoma*, *Datura tatula*, *Dracocephalum moldavica*, *Eupatorium*, *Ferns*, *Gentiana*, *Gerardia*, *Helianthus*, *Heliosis*, *Heterotheca*, *Hibiscus*, *Belamcanda*, *Houstonia*, *Hypericum*, *Impatiens*, *Ionactis*, *Iris prismatica*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Iris versicolor*, *Linaria canadensis*, *Ludwigia*, *Lupinus*, *Lycoris*, *Malva moschata*, *Mimulus ringens*, *Nabulus*, *Nicandra*, *Oenothera*, *Orchids*, *Papaver*, *Petalostemon*, *Petunia axillaris*, *Podophyllum*, *Polygonia*, *Prunella*, *Ranunculus*, *Rhexia*, *Rudbeckia*, *Sanguinaria*, *Saponaria*, *Scilla*, *Scottish Heather*, *Senecio*, *Silene stellata*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Smilacina*, *Solidago*, *Specularia*, *Stokesia*, *Tephrosia*, *Triadenum*, *Verbascum*, *Vernonia*, *Viola nigra*, *Viola papilionacea*, *Viola Rafinesquei*, *Viola lanceolata*, *Xyris* and *Yucca*.

ORNAMENTALS FOR TUB CULTURE

Larger ornamentals, suitable for culture in tubs or large pots, in window or conservatory. Many of these may be set outside during the summer, and carried over winter in a light cellar. *Agapanthus*, *Agave*, *Aloe*, *Brugmansia*, *Camellia*, *Carica*, *Doryanthes*, *Echium*, *Beschorneria*, *Erythrina*, *Eucalyptus*, *Ficus*, *Canarina*, *Guava*, *Hesperoyucca*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Hedychium*, *Nerium*, *Orange Calamondin*, *Phoenix*, *Phormium*, *Poinsettia*, *Protea*, *Punica*, *Puya*, and *Zizyphus*. Also *Musa*, *Acanthus* and *Gardenia*.

HOUSE or POT PLANTS

Allamanda, *Anigozanthus*, *Asclepias curassavica*, *Azalea Kurume*, *Azalea Indica*, *Begonia*, *Campylanthus*, *Canarina*, *Clerodendron*, *Clivia*, *Conandron*, *Costus*, *Cuphea ignea*, *Cyclamen Rococo*, *Darlingtonia*, *Dionaea*, *Drosera*, *Eucomis*, *Euphorbia*, *Ferns*, *Fuchsia*, *Gazania*, *Gloxinia*, *Guava*, *Humea*, *Iris gracilipes*, *Iris japonica*, *Ornamental Kale*, *Libertia*, *Nertera*, *Orchids*, *Parochetus*, *Pelargonium*, *Poinsettia*, *Rivina*, *Sarracenia*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Stapelia*, *Strelitzia*, *Streptocarpus*, *Torenia*, *Alonsoa*, *Codonopsis*, *Carnation*, and *Nierembergia*. Also *Maurandia*, *Celsia*, *Chironia*, *Cineraria*, *Coleus*, *Commelinia*, *Diplarrhena*, *Blandfordia*, *Ipomea*, *Leschenaultia*, *Humea*, *Rivinia*, *Strobilanthes*, *Petunia*, *Phygelius*, *Talinum*, *Comptonia*, *Chorizema* and *Templetonia*. Likewise see *Cactus*, *Tender Succulents*, *Tub Plants* and *Forcing Bulbs*. Symbols "ht" and "ut."

HARDY BULBS FROM SEED

The kinds listed here are reasonably winter-hardy in the open ground, most of them, indeed, fully so. A few will require protection of mulching. See descriptions. *Allium*, *Arisaema*, *Arum*, *Begonia Evansiana*, *Bloomeria*, *Brevoortia*, *Brodiaea*, *Calliprora*, *Callirhoe*, *Calochortus*, *Camassia*, *Codonopsis*, *Chionodoxa*, *Chlorogalum*, *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Eranthis*, *Eremurus*, *Eriogonum*, *Erythronium*, *Fritillaria*, *Galanthus*, *Hemerocallis*, *Hockera*, *Hyacinth*, *Hypoxis hirsutis*, *Incarvillea*, *Ipomea leptophylla*, certain *Irises*, *Ixiolirion*, *Lewisia brachycalyx*, *Lewisia rediviva*, *Liatris*, *Lilium*, *Belamcanda*, *Lycorus*, *Muscari*, *Narcissus*, *Nomocharis*, *Nothoscordum*, *Ornithogalum pyramidale*, *Ostrowskya*, *Paeonia*, *Paradisea*, *Puschkinia*, *Ranunculus*, *Rhexia virginica*, *Roscoea*, *Rumex venosus*, *Schizostylis*, *Scilla*, *Talinum calycinum*, *Triteleia*, *Tulipa*, *Verbena venosus*, *Wachendorffia*, *Zygadenus*. It will be noted that in this and the other *Bulb Finding Lists*, no attempt has been made to confine the classifications to those species that produce what are technically bulbs, but instead everything that is commonly called a bulb has been included; indeed anything that has bulb-like characteristics, and that may be handled as a bulb.

BULBS NEEDING WINTER STORAGE

The species here are those that must be handled in same manner as *Gladiolus*, digging in late autumn, and carrying over winter in a cool cellar or other frost-proof storage place. *Amaryllis formosissima*, *Alstroemeria*, *Antholyza*, *Bessera*, *Commelinia coelestis*, *Cooperia*, *Cosmos diversifolius*, *Crocosmia*, *Cypella*, *Dahlia*, *Dierama*, *Eustylis*, *Gladiolus*, *Gloriosa*, *Hedychium*, *Homeria*, *Hyacinthus candidans*, *Lapeyrousie*, *Milla*, *Nemastylis*, *Pachyrhizus*, *Thomsonia*, *Calla*, *Tigridia*, *Salpingostylis*, *Sandersonia*, *Tritonia*, *Watsonia*, *Zephyranthes*, *Arun*, *Dracunculus*, and *Amorphophallus*.

BULBS FOR POT CULTURE UNDER GLASS

Amaryllis, *Antholyza*, *Aristea*, *Babiana*, *Calla*, *Chlorogalum*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Freesia*, *Gladiolus tristis*, *Gloriosa*, *Hedychium*, *Hesperantha*, *Hesperocallis*, *Hexaglottis*, *Homeria*, *Lapeyrousie*, *Hypoxis stellata*, *Ixia*, *Lachenalia*, *Leucocoryne*, certain *Liliums*, *Melaphaerulea*, *Morea*, *Ornithogalum*, *Pancratium*, *Rhexia virginica*, *Romulea*, *Ruellia tuberosa*, *Sandersonia*, *Schizostylis*, *Scilla peruviana*, *Sparanthera*, *Sparaxis*, *Streptanthera*, *Synotia*, *Triteleia*, *Tritonia*, *Vallota*, *Veltheimia*, *Eucomis*, *Wachendorffia*, and *Watsonia*. Also *Cipura*.

FOR HEDGE PLANTING

This list is far from complete, but all named are worthy. Some are for low hedges and edgings, others for taller walls of living green. Check descriptions carefully. *Berberis*, *Buxus*, *Caragana*, *Citrus trifoliata*, *Gleditsia*, *Hibiscus*, *Ilex opaca*, *Maclura*, *Picea*, *Rhamnus*, *Robinia*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Teucrium*, *Thuja*, *Tsuga* and *Lilac*.

FLOWERS FOR CUTTING

There are so many suitable for this, that it is impossible to more than call attention to a certain few. Any species with key symbol "c" in the list, has possibilities for cutting. *Allium*, *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Ambrosia*, *Asperula*, *Asclepias*, *Aster*, *Astilbe*, *Bidens*, *Buddleia*, *Camassia*, *Campanula*, *Caryopteris*, *Catananche*, *Clematis*, *Cosmos diversifolius*, *Dianthus Allwoodi*, *Dicentra*, *Echinacea*, *Eupatorium*, *Funkia*, *Gilia*, *Gillenia*, *Gloriosa*, *Gypsophila*, *Helianthus*, *Eustoma*, *Gerardia*, *Dasystoma*, *Malva moschata*, *Monarda*, *Nierembergia*, *Tahoka Daisy*, *Pentstemon*, *Petalostemon*, *Physostegia*, *Wild Roses*, *Rubus deliciosus*, *Sabatia*, *Senecio elegans*, *Stokesia*, *Xerophyllum*, *Anoda*, *Salpiglossis*, *Wallflower*, *Marigold*, *Francoa*, *Callirhoe*, *Galium*, *Arctotis*, *Antirrhinum*, *Centaurea*, *Scabiosa*, *Delphinium*, *Liatris*, *Solidago*, *Platycodon*, *Campanula*, *Belamcanda*, *Verbena*, *Cephalaria*.

STRAWFLOWERS FOR WINTER BOUQUETS

Anaphalis, *Belamcanda*, *Carthamus*, *Celastris*, *Euonymus*, *Gomphrena*, *Helipterum*, *Iris Gladwyn*, *Limonium*, *Nelumbium*, *Polygonella*, *Rumex venosus*, *Eriophorum*, *Scripus* and *Scottish Heather*. Also *Actinotis* and *Centaurea leucopis*.

FOR THE HARDY PERENNIAL BORDER

Here are named only a few outstanding kinds. For very many more most excellent border species, look for key Symbol "b." *Aconitum*, *Allium*, *Althea pallida*, *Aquilegia*, *Asclepias*, *Asphodeline*, *Aster*, *Astragalus*, *Baptisia*, *Belamcanda*, *Bellflower*, *Cytisus*, *Delphinium*, *Digitalis*, *Caryopteris*, *Campanula*, *Cephalaria*, *Chrysopsis*, *Echinocea*, *Eupatorium*, *Gaura*, *Geoprumnon*, *Hartmannia*, *Hedysarum*, *Helianthus orgyalis*, *Hemerocallis*, *Hibiscus*, *Inula*, *Ipomea leptophylla*, *Kitaibella*, *Koellia*, *Lathyrus*, *Liatris*, *Linaria panceci*, *Lobelia*, *Lupinus*, *Manfreda*, *Meconopsis*, *Michauxia*, *Monarda*, *Mulgedium*, *Nabalus*, *Nuttallia*, *Papaver*, *Pentstemon*, *Paradisea*, *Physostegia*, *Piptanthus*, *Rheum*, *Rodgersia*, *Roses*, *Rudbeckia*, *Salvia*, *Sidalcea*, *Smilacina*, *Solidago*, *Spartium*, *Sphaeralcea*, *Spirea tomentosa*, *Stokesia*, *Swertia*, *Thalictrum*, *Thermopsis*, *Tradescantia*, *Tritoma*, *Ulex*, *Verbascum*, *Verbena*, *Vernonia*, *Veronica*, *Yucca*. Also *Betonica*, *Echinops*, *Elsholtzia*, *Isatis*, *Phygelius*, and *Succisa*.

GROUND COVER AND CARPETING PLANTS

Abronia, *Arctostaphylos*, *Asarum*, *Callirhoe*, *Chiogenes*, *Arenaria*, *Epimedium*, *Gaultheria*, *Hedera*, *Herniaria*, *Hieracium pilosella*, *Ipomea hederacea*, *Iris Gladwyn*, *Hypericum reptans*, *Maianthemum*, *Mitchella*, *Morongia*, *Potentilla tridentata*, *Pratia*, *Salix*, *Sedum*, *Strophostyles*, *Thymus*, *Rosa Wichuriana*, *Veronica officinalis*, *Veronica repens*, *Veronica Tourneforti*, *Viola lanceolata*, *Viola papilionacea*, *Viola striata*, *Xanthoxalis*, and, naturally, the three "grass substitutes," *Achillea millefolium*, *Anthemis nobilis* and *Turfing Daisy*. Also *Fragaria vesca*, *Polygonum*, *Vancouveria* and *Galium verum*. Watch for key letter "g."

FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

This catalog lists such a vast number of species suitable for the rock garden that it will be possible to suggest here but a small fraction of the total. For others, look for key symbol "r." *Acaena*, *Adenophora*, *Allium*, *Anemone*, *Antirrhinum*, *Aquilegia*, *Arenaria*, *Ascyrum*, *Callirhoe*, *Campanula*, *Chaenorhinum*, *Chrysanthemum Mawi*, *Chrysogonum*, *Codonopsis*, *Corydalis*, *Cyananthus*, *Delphinium*, *Dianthus*, *Dicentra*, *Dodecatheon*, *Epilobium*, *Erodium*, *Erysimum*, *Erythrea*, *Eschscholtzia tenuifolia*, *Fritillaria*, *Gentian*, *Geranium*, *Gypsophila*, *Helianthemum*, *Hesperis*, *Houstonia*, *Hypericum*, *Incarvillea*, *Ionactis*, *Iris*, *Jasione*, *Lathyrus*, *Lewisia*, *Leiophyllum*, *Liatris*, certain *Lilies*, *Linaria*, *Linum*, *Lithospermum*, *Malvastrum coccineum*, *Morongia*, *Myosotis*, *Nertera*, *Notothlaspi*, *Oenothera*, *Omphalodes*, *Onosma*, *Oxytropis*, *Paeonia Browni*, *Parochetus*, *Pentstemon*, *Pratia*, *Phlox*, *Phyteuma*, *Polemonium*, *Potentilla*, *Primula*, *Rhexia*, *Rhodothamnus*, *Ruellia*, *Sabatia*, *Sarothra*, *Saxifraga*, *Schizocodon*, *Scorzonera*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, *Shortia*, *Silene*, *Soldanella*, *Spigelia*, *Stellaria*, *Alpine Strawberry*, *Streptanthus*, *Strophostyles*, *Sympiphandra*, *Tahoka Daisy*, *Talinum*, *Tephrosia*, *Thymus*, *Tradescantia*, *Trifolium*, *Verbascum*, *Veronica*, *Vesicaria*, *Viola*, *Wulfenia*, *Zephyranthes*. Also *Cuthbertia*, *Duchesnea*, *Inula*, *Indigofera*, *Monardella*, *Polygonum*, *Ramondia*, *Anacyclis*, *Celmisia*, *Prunella*, *Galium*, *Ceratostigma*, *Satureia*, *Androsace*, *Douglasia*.

BULB FLOWERS

For Spring Planting

PLEASE NOTE—Bulbs are not post-paid. If wanted by mail, add 5% east of Pittsburgh and north of Potomac, 10% beyond to the Mississippi, and 15% for destinations further west, to cover packing and postage. If no such allowance is made, I shall understand that shipment by collect express is desired. I guarantee safe arrival and freedom from freezing in transit, when shipping date is left to my option.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS desiring bulbs, will please apply to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Ottawa for the necessary permits and tags, before ordering.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA—Garden Amaryllis. Large and fantastic flowers of richest crimson with golden glints. Blooms splendidly, and quickly, in the garden, or may be forced. As easy as Gladiolus, and handled altogether in same way. See illustration, page 9. 2 for 35c; 7 for \$1.00; 25 for \$3.25.

MILLA BIFLORA—The desirable White Star Lily. See description on page 28, and illustration on page 31. Rare. Gladiolus culture. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50.

GLORIOSA ROTHSCHILDIANA—Glory Lily. Big blossoms of gorgeous ruby, gold-margined. Will bloom freely in garden, or may be forced. See description on page 19. Good tubers. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

ACIDANTHERA BICOLOR—Pretty Ethiopian rarity, easy if handled just like Gladiolus. Lovely and graceful cream-colored blossoms, chocolate blotched. Long in bloom. Two feet. Each 25c; 3 for 65c.

HYMENOCALLIS SPECIES—White chalice-flowers, ragged edged and fragrant. Excellent for cutting or garden decoration. Likely more than one species here, but all good. Gladiolus culture. 3 for 25c; 9 for \$1.00.

MONTBRETTIA BLEND—It will give border clumps of flaming gorgeous coloring in continuous and profuse showing from mid-summer to latest autumn. Nothing brighter. This mixture has varied shades of yellow, salmon, orange and scarlet. Do not let bulbs dry out before planting. They can be put in as early as the ground can be worked. Almost hardy, but safest way is to dig bulbs in fall, and store over winter, packed in sand or soil, in the cellar. 3 for 25c; 10 for 70c; 25 for \$1.50.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS—Giant Summer Hyacinth. Stately four-foot spikes of pendant, creamy bells. Gladiolus culture. Illustrated, page 31. 3 for 25c; 10 for 75c.

CRINUM LONGIFOLIUM—A beautiful and interesting flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family, with wide, arching, ribbon-like leaves two to three feet long, giving an exotic and tropical effect. In early summer robust flower-stalks appear, each crowned with a cluster of thick waxy trumpets, white or palest blush, shading to deep rosy pink. Lasts a long time in blossom, and sometimes flowers again in autumn. Seems to be fully winter-hardy at Philadelphia and New York, if mulched with litter, but to be on the side of safety, better plant deeply in a not overly exposed location. In colder areas planting in cold frame might be good insurance, or the bulbs may be dug in late autumn, and stored in dry sand or soil in cellar over winter. Big, flowering-size, bulbs. Each 65c; 2 for \$1.25; 5 for \$3.00.

CINNAMON VINE—Quick-growing and handsome glossy-leaved vine. Roots fully winter hardy, and permanent. Particularly effective on fence or trellis. 3 for 25c; 10 for 70c.

PANCRATIUM ILLYRICUM—Chalice blossoms of purest whiteness, with long, ribbon-like guard petals. The flowers are carried in umbel-clusters on twenty-inch stems, and about them there is a suggestion of perfume-haunted breezes from orange groves of some brighter sun-land. June and July. Store bulbs in winter. Each 40c; 4 for \$1.50.

TIGRIDIA BLEND—The lovely and varied Shell-flowers. See Treasure Chest for full description. Exceedingly showy. While variations of red, orange and yellow will dominate, there will be a proportion of pink and rose, with even occasional white or lavender. Plant bulbs as soon as possible after receiving them. 2 for 25c; 6 for 65c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.25.

TUBEROSE EARLY MEXICAN—Flowers that seem carved from white wax. Orange blossom perfume. Fine for border or cutting. 10 for 40c; 22 for 75c.

THE EXQUISITE FAIRY LILIES

Dainty and charming flowers over a long season, with easiest cultural habits, mark this group of closely related bulbs. Delightful in the garden, but will do wonderfully, too, in pots or window boxes. They bloom profusely after each shower. Water well in drought. Store bulbs in winter, as you would those of Gladiolus.

COOPERIA PEDUNCULATA—Evening Star. Richly perfumed flowers of pink-tinged white, all summer. Long stems. Illustrated, page 9. 3 for 35c; 9 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.50.

CHLIDANTHUS FRAGRANS—Gold Flower. A miniature garden Amaryllis. Rich yellow trumpets, sweetly perfumed. Size B, 3 for 25c; 8 for 50c; 18 for \$1.00.

ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATA—The blossoms, a full three inches across, open a rich shade of rose that gradually softens to clear pink. An exquisite beauty. Blooms after each shower from June to November. 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 11 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00.

ZEPHYRANTHES AJAX—Primrose Lily. Creamy yellow blossoms, blush-tinted, in uttermost profusion for many months. Each clump of it becomes a graceful foot-high sheaf of bloom. 4 for 35c; 12 for \$1.00; 25 for \$1.85.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA—Crocus Lily. Large blossoms of snowy whiteness, from August on. Rich green foliage. Edgings or rockeries. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c; 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.00.

FAIRY LILY BLEND—A mixture made up from the five kinds offered above. Here is surprise-ful enjoyment at low cost. Not less than 50c worth sold. 8 for 50c; 17 for \$1.00; 100 for \$5.00.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

Everyone knows this lovely perfumed flower, with its drooping bells of dainty waxy whiteness. It is hardy, increases rapidly when once it feels at home, and really prefers those shady corners (if the soil be not dry and baked) where it is hard to get other things to grow. Try it on the north side of the house, or colonize it where shrubbery arches.

LILY OF THE VALLEY WHITE BELLS—Charming white bells, pendant in graceful sprays. Sturdy individual pips, field grown. 10 for 40c; 30 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.65.

LILY OF THE VALLEY PINK BELLS—In this truly rare variety, the blossoms are suffused with pink. Good pips, 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00.

OXALIS FOR THE GARDEN

There is an elfin daintiness about the exquisitely formed blossoms of Oxalis, and an unrestrained prodigality of colorful blooming, that gives them an appeal beyond that of many a more ambitious flower. Beside their value for edgings, to which, by the way, the rich beauty of their lush foliage recommends them, as well as their spendthrift flowering, they are particularly intriguing when clumped in the rock garden. Then those who like bedding effects will likewise find them surprisingly good material. They are in flower for months, practically ever-blooming. This is a mixture of four color varieties, deep pink, old rose, white and violet. It should be noted that there will be much variation in size of bulb, since certain of the kinds make naturally large bulbs, and others small. They all fit well together, though, at flowering time. The bulbs may be dug in fall, and stored over winter, Gladiolus fashion; or the cost is so low that you may prefer not to bother with digging, but instead, simply to procure a fresh supply each season. 10 for 25c; 25 for 50c; 60 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50.

OXALIS LATIFOLIA—Rather rare summer-flowering Oxalis, of high merit for edgings, rock gardens, bedding or window boxes. Ever-blooming. Clover-like foliage. Pretty blossoms of violet-lavender in great profusion. 8 for 25c; 20 for 50c; 50 for \$1.00.

OXALIS DIEPPI ALBA—Another excellent summer Oxalis, this time with flowers of diaphanous white. 10 for 25c; 25 for 50c; 60 for \$1.00.

DOLLAR BULB SPECIAL—Here are unusual and delightful bulbs for the summer garden. All are of easiest culture, handled just like Gladiolus. Included are 2 Garden Amaryllis formosissima (crimson), 8 Exquisite Fairy Lilies Mixed (description on opposite page), 10 Gay Summer Oxalis (mixed colors), and 5 Tuberose Mexican (perfume of orange blossom). Altogether there are twenty-five bulbs, in gorgeous color range, for only ONE DOLLAR. (See note above for needed postage.)

INTERESTING BOOKS

Here are books worth reading. All offered can be supplied promptly. Prices are post-paid. Please note, though, that since I am neither a circulating library nor a second-hand book store, I cannot very well allow return of books once sent out. There is, by the way, no finer present for a garden-loving friend than a book of this kind.

OTHER BOOKS—My descriptive book list, from which the books offered on this page have been selected, will be sent gladly on request. Ask for the Special Book List.

ROCK GARDEN PLANTS—Clarence Elliott. No compilation this; it is written out of the fullness of Mr. Elliott's long experience. He knows every plant that he describes through the actual growing of it. His word-pictures are vivid, his directions accurate, his comments on the merits and demerits of the various plants, candid, frank, pungent. The suggestions as to the alpine lawn, and does it surprise that alpine plants may be grown elsewhere than in a rock pile, are alone worth the cost of the book. Altogether it is a highly valuable anthology of the materials of gardening. 328 pages. \$3.00.

GARDENING IN THE GREENHOUSE—Dorrance. A book for the home gardener who has, or wants to have, a little greenhouse, just for his own pleasure. It starts with the planning of the greenhouse, usually, of course, a house lean-to, and goes on then to the planning of the winter garden, to make the horticultural year a complete cycle. Every phase of the care of a small greenhouse is covered in the ten chapters, including even a helpful garden calendar. The important problems of watering, ventilation, insects, care of cut flowers, fertilizing and temperatures, are handled in detail. Directions are also given for the early starting of plants to be put out later in the garden. There is always a feeling of comfort in looking out at snow and ice from behind a summer-warm window, but there is a real fascination in being able to defy winter from a little flower-filled garden under glass. 11 full pages of varied and pointed line drawings. 150 pages. \$1.50.

THE WINDOW GARDEN—Buxton. This book is the result of many happy years with house plants. It attempts to solve the problems of the average amateur as concerned with propagation, soils, fertilization, potting, watering and general care. A chapter is devoted to plants, both old and new, for hanging pots, and another to bulbs for the window garden. Suggestions are made for over-coming hot, dry air, possibly the greatest foe of house plants. Many unusual plants have been tested, photographed and described. Clear and simple instructions are given for hybridizing, a most interesting hobby for the amateur who wishes to produce new and lovely varieties. This book is not a compilation; it is written purely from experience, and the author has actually grown all the plants described and illustrated in it. 160 pages. \$1.50.

SOUTH AFRICAN PLANTS FOR AMERICAN GARDENS—Coombs. Introducing a whole new field of fascinating garden plants: the gold-dusted Nerines, metallic Ixias, fragrant Gladiolus, rare daisy-annuals in expanding chromatic range, the hosts of succulents, intriguing window plants, secretive stone-simulates. Details of cultivation are given, special recommendations, a list of dealers. The author is a recognized authority on this brilliant plant group, and here offers the results of several years of study and experiment. It is the only popular book on a subject of wide and increasing interest to all who garden. Fully indexed, 17 plants illustrated in color, 73 in half-tone. \$4.50.

WILD FLOWERS—Homer D. House. A really beautiful book of 626 pages, that will assuredly appeal to any lover of wild flowers. It is printed on fine quality paper, and gives 364 photographic reproductions of wild flowers in full color, together with full, interesting and accurate textual description. \$3.95.

GARDEN LILIES—Preston. A very well-done book for the beginner with Lilies, and one that even the professional or commercial grower will find helpful. It does not attempt to cover the entire Lily field, treating chiefly of those kinds with which Miss Preston has had growing experience while handling the Lily trials and breeding work at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada. Naturally kinds that thrive at Ottawa are likely to be pretty safe anywhere in the United States. The book is unpretentious, and written in simple and understandable language, but it is in no sense a primer-manual. It is one of my own valued references. 128 pages. \$1.25.

FIELD BOOK OF AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS—Mathews. A most dependable and convenient guide to the wild flowers and shrubs east of the Mississippi. My own copy is now much worn. I have carried it with me, along with my more technical botanic manuals, on field trips for many years. That will indicate my personal estimate of its value. It is delightfully illustrated, thoroughly well-written, interesting always, and so arranged that identification of any given species is comparatively easy. 400 illustrations. 30 color plates. 590 pages. \$3.50.

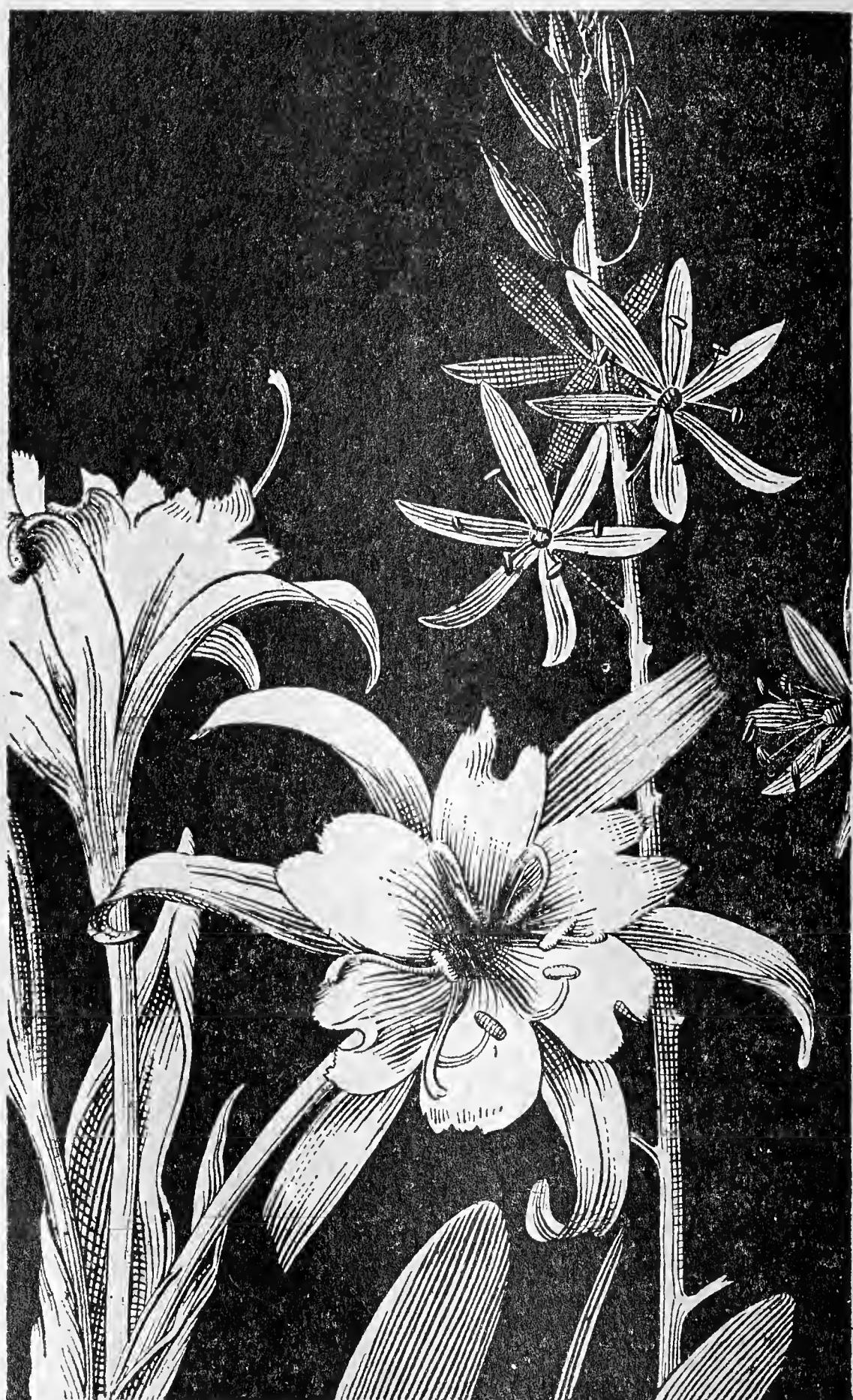
FIELD BOOK OF AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS—Mathews. As important in its field as the Field Book of American Wild Flowers by the same author, described above. The two are, indeed, parts of one whole, and both are needed. 128 drawings, 16 color plates. 482 pages. \$3.50.

THE COUNTRY KITCHEN—Lutes. Here is a saucy little book, indigenous as pumpkin pie, and indeed with much about pumpkin pie and other food as deliciously old-time American. It is the story of a country family of the 1870's; of Father, autocratic, obstinate, kindly, generous, and with a most appreciative appetite for good food; of Mother, with plenty of spirit, who eased Father along, but who had her own ways of bringing him to terms; of "Delly," wide-eyed and sharp-eared, who took it all in, and now, so many years afterward, is telling the tale. It is filled with anecdote and incident, with wisdom and wit; filled, too, with interweavings of mighty cookeries, and country recipes of rich enticement. Not by any means a book for the dyspeptic, unless like the good folk of Mark Twain's Hadleyburg, he has decided that building of strength lies in being led into temptation. \$1.75.

USEFUL WILD PLANTS—Saunders. Our food plants, and our economic plants generally, we have inherited from the usages of our ancestors, much as we inherit our political viewpoints, and, dare I say, our religions; which means, naturally, that our food plants are Eurasian species, tamed in times beyond memory. That certain new-world plants did finally make their way into world consciousness we know, tomato and potato are prime examples, but neither was grown considerably until centuries after the discovery. Suppose that today all cultivated plants were destroyed, all over-seas communication barred, so that we in North America must go back to the ultra-primitive to establish once more our food supplies. If we doubt that it could be done, that new food plants could be developed to replace the old, then it must be because we have not read this book. It takes up in detail, and in convincing description, all those plants of the United States and Canada that served the Indian, or the following pioneer, for food, beverage, or fabric. There is an air of Swiss Family Robinson magic about it that will appeal to everyman's imagination, yet is based firmly on sound comprehension of historic realities. Like all Mr. Saunders' books, it is highly readable. Illustrated. 270 pages. \$3.00.

HORTUS: A CONCISE DICTIONARY OF GARDENING—L. H. and Ethel Z. Bailey. Easy to use, accurate, and non-technical, this great book comes closer than any other single volume to answering every question about gardening. It includes every kind of ornamental, fruit, and vegetable plant grown today with brief but complete information on their uses, cultivation, hardiness, propagation, preferred soil, color, identification, etc. Common names are used throughout, all botanical terms are defined, and the book is so conveniently arranged and compressed that it is marvelously easy to handle. 35 illustrations, 652 pages. \$5.00.

CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE—Bailey. The universally accepted authority on horticulture. Intensely interesting. Three volumes, 3,637 pages. Four thousand illustrations of which 96 are full page, and 24 are color plates. Gives full descriptions and cultural data on thousands of plants. Then there are general articles on many interesting horticultural subjects, including one of 20 pages on "Apples," treating apple-growing in all of its phases, and discussing its problems. The article on "Arboriculture" covers over 30 pages, and takes up pretty thoroughly the growing of trees, kinds suited for different places and different purposes, care diseases, moving of large trees, and the like. The subject of "Planting" is discussed in fifty pages, divided into such headings as "Bog Gardening," "Planting on Walls," "Succulent Plants," "Shrubbery in the Landscape," "Winter Protection," "Plants for the Seaside," and many others. Then throughout the three volumes there are shorter articles on matters of varied gardening interest, Aquatics, Rock Gardens, Window Gardens, Vegetable Growing, Greenhouses, Bulbs, Hedges, to name a few out of many. All this, be it remembered, is in addition to thousands of descriptions of flowers, trees, etc., listed alphabetically. In my opinion, no greater value in horticultural literature has ever been offered than this. It is a gardening library in itself. The complete three-volume set, \$15.00.



Hymenocallis

Canassia